PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

1980-84

A STUDY

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

JANUARY, 1985
PAUSA 1906 (SAKA)

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BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE: Rs. 50.00

67064 (2)
21-3-85

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed at Surya Print Process, New Delhi.

COVER:
President, Giani Zail Singh, arriving at the Central Hall of Parliament House, to inaugurate the Budget Session of Parliament, on February 23, 1984.

PREFACE

This publication attempts to present some of the varied activities of the Seventh Lok Sabha by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes, during the years 1980–1984.

Some of the statements draw a comparative picture of the work done by the previous Lok Sabhas as also the Central Legislative Assembly since 1929. The compilation provides some vital information pertaining to the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha and the contribution made by them.

A noteworthy feature of the Seventh Lok Sabha was the increasing popularity with Members–both from the ruling party and the Opposition–of raising matters under Rule 377. While during the Fifth Lok Sabha and Sixth Lok Sabha the matters raised under Rule 377 numbered 184 and 829 respectively, during the Seventh Lok Sabha the total number of matters raised under this Rule was as high as 3134.

It is hoped that this publication will prove to be of interest to those engaged in the study of the Indian Parliament.

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP
Secretary-General, Lok Sabha

New Delhi;
January, 1985

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Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy

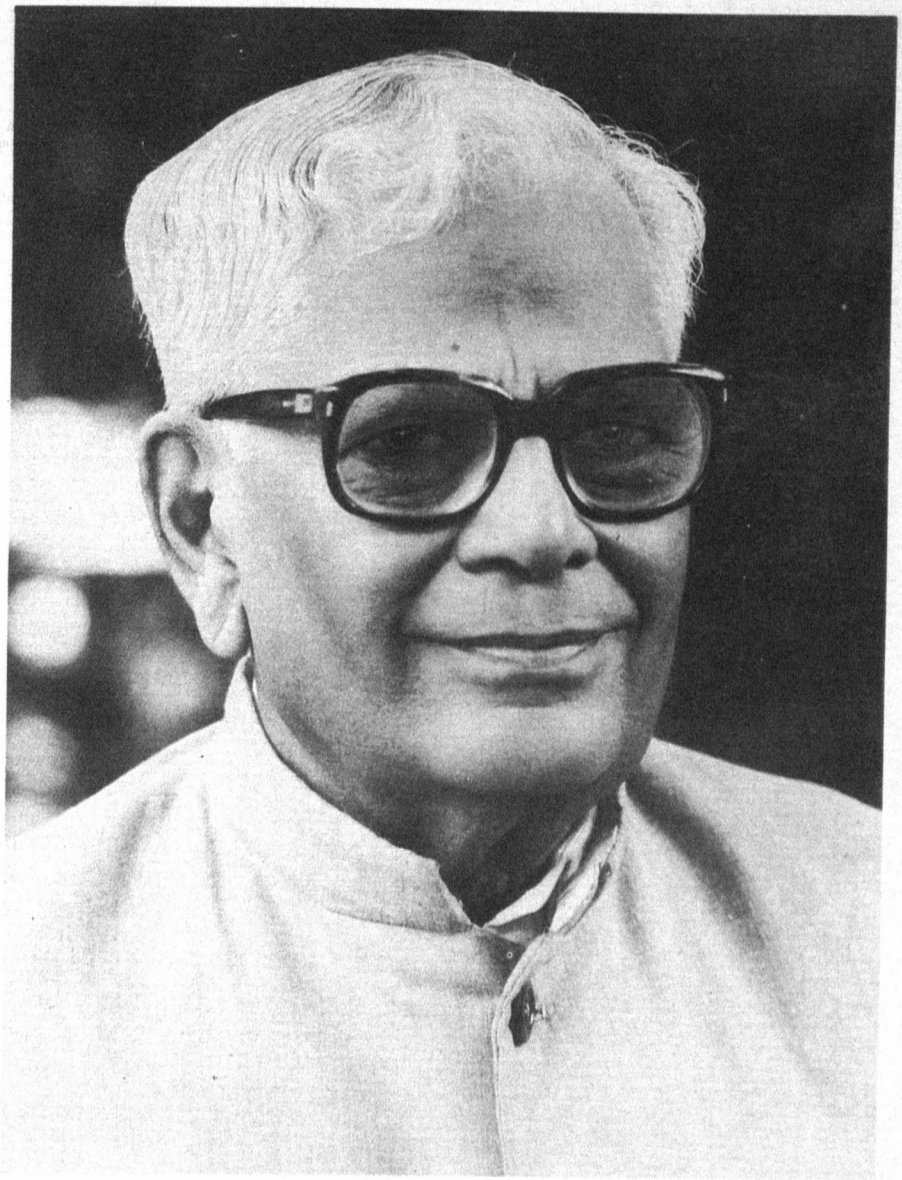
President (25.7.77 to 24.7.82)

Giani Zail Singh

President (25.7.82 to date)

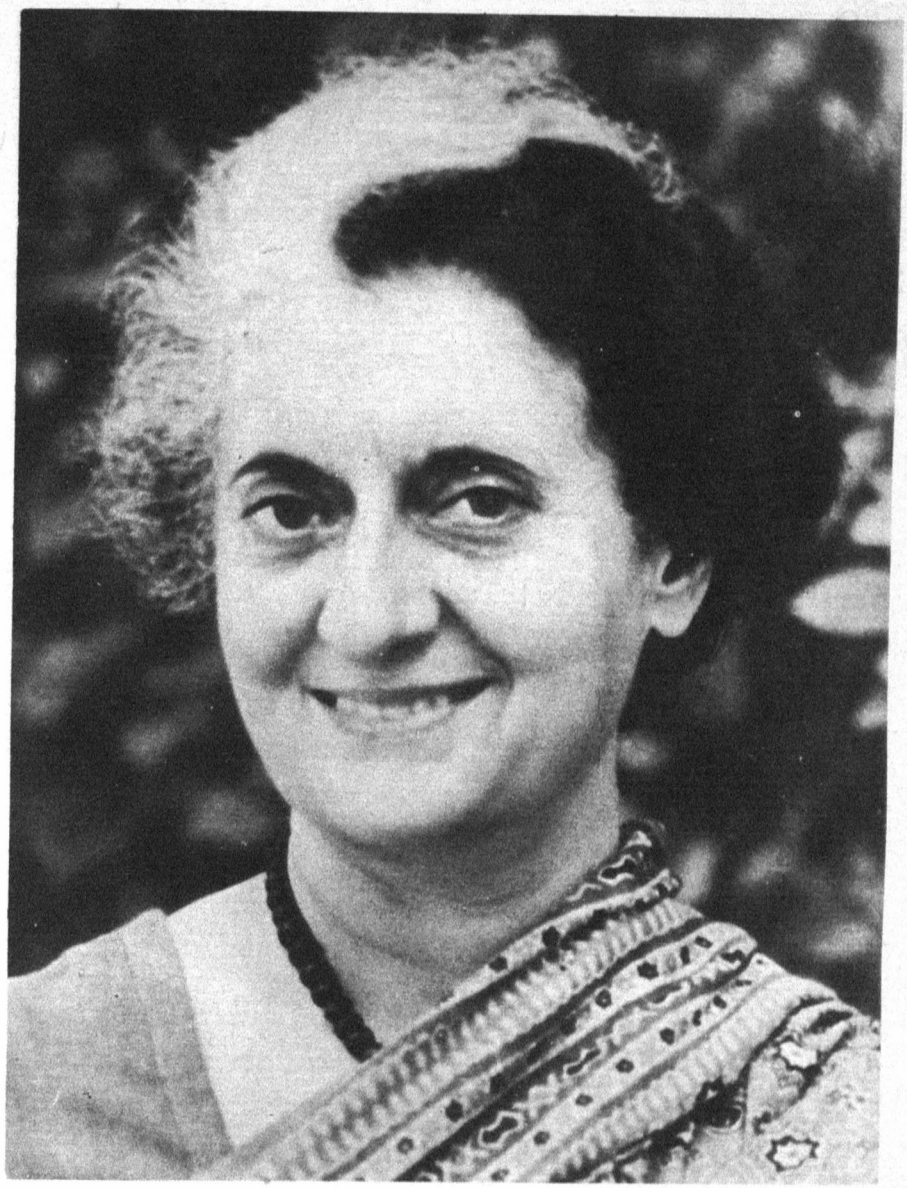
Shri M. Hidayatullah

Vice-President (31.8.79 to 30.8.84)



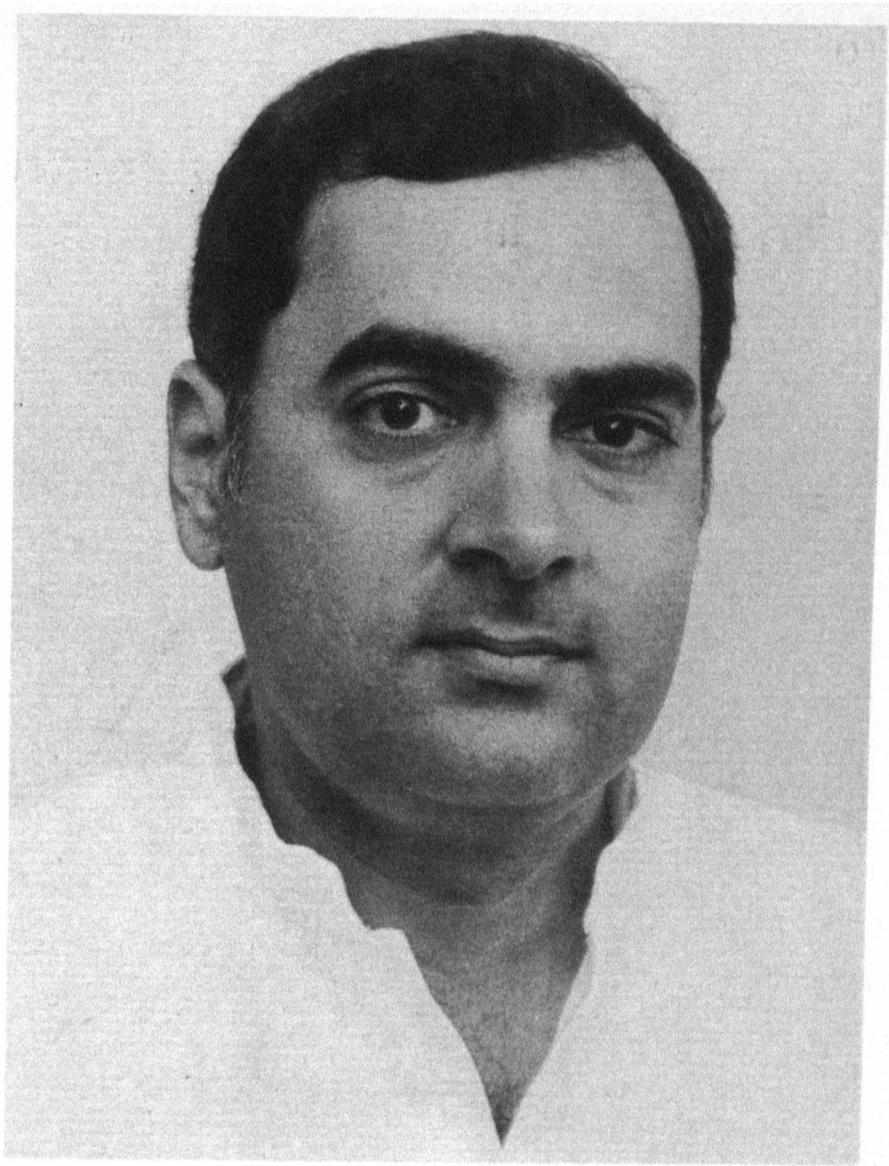
Shri R. Venkataraman

Vice-President (31.8.84 to date)



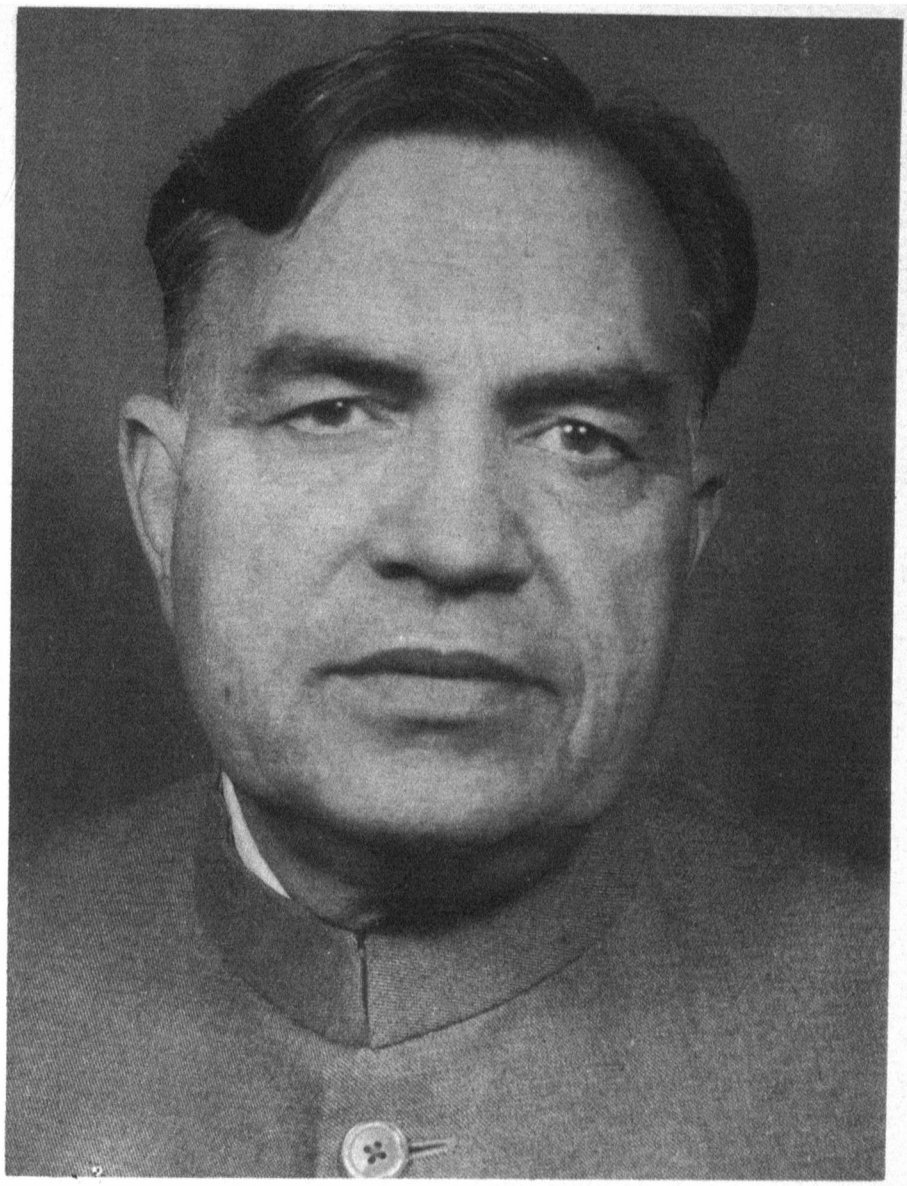
Smt. Indira Gandhi

Prime Minister (24.1.66 to 24.3.77 and 14.1.80 to 31.10.84)



Shri Rajiv Gandhi

Prime Minister (31.10.84 to date)

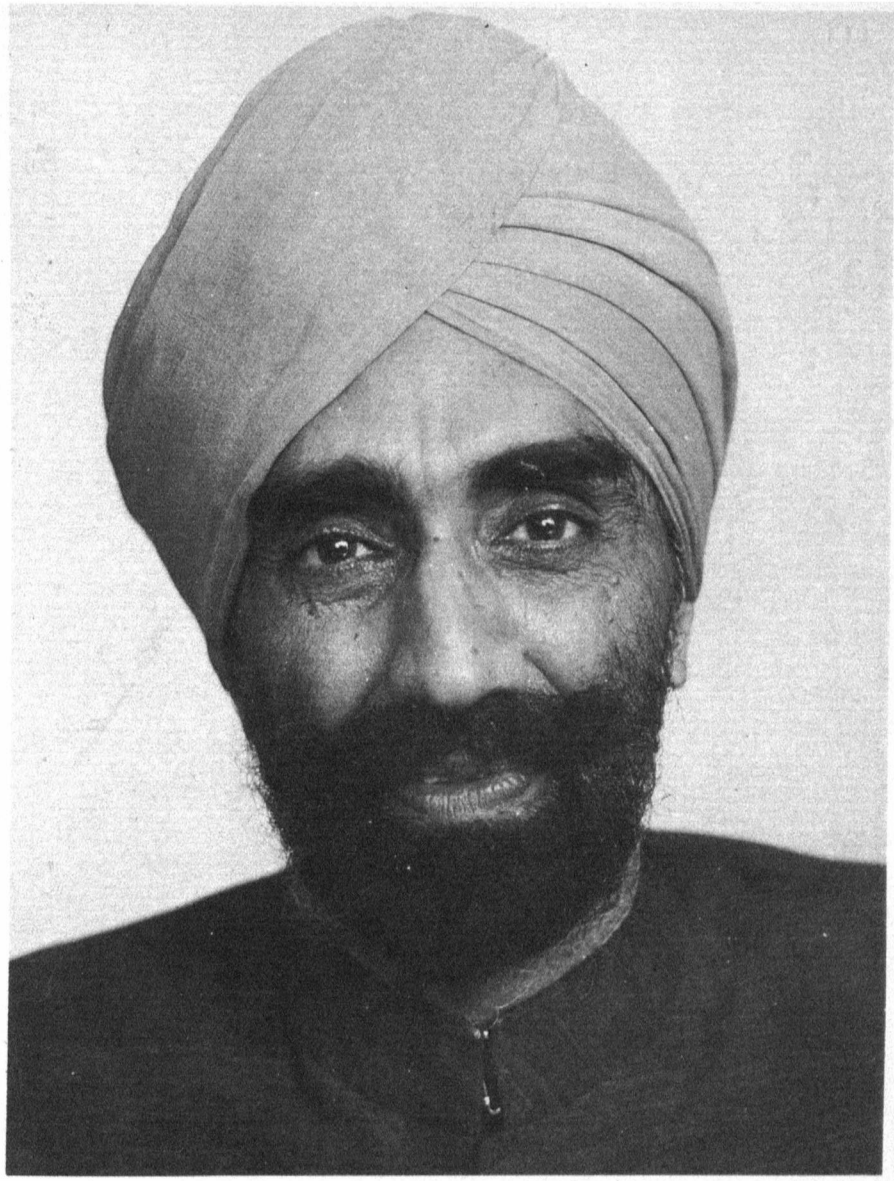


Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar

Speaker, Lok Sabha

Shri G. Lakhsmanan

Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha



Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

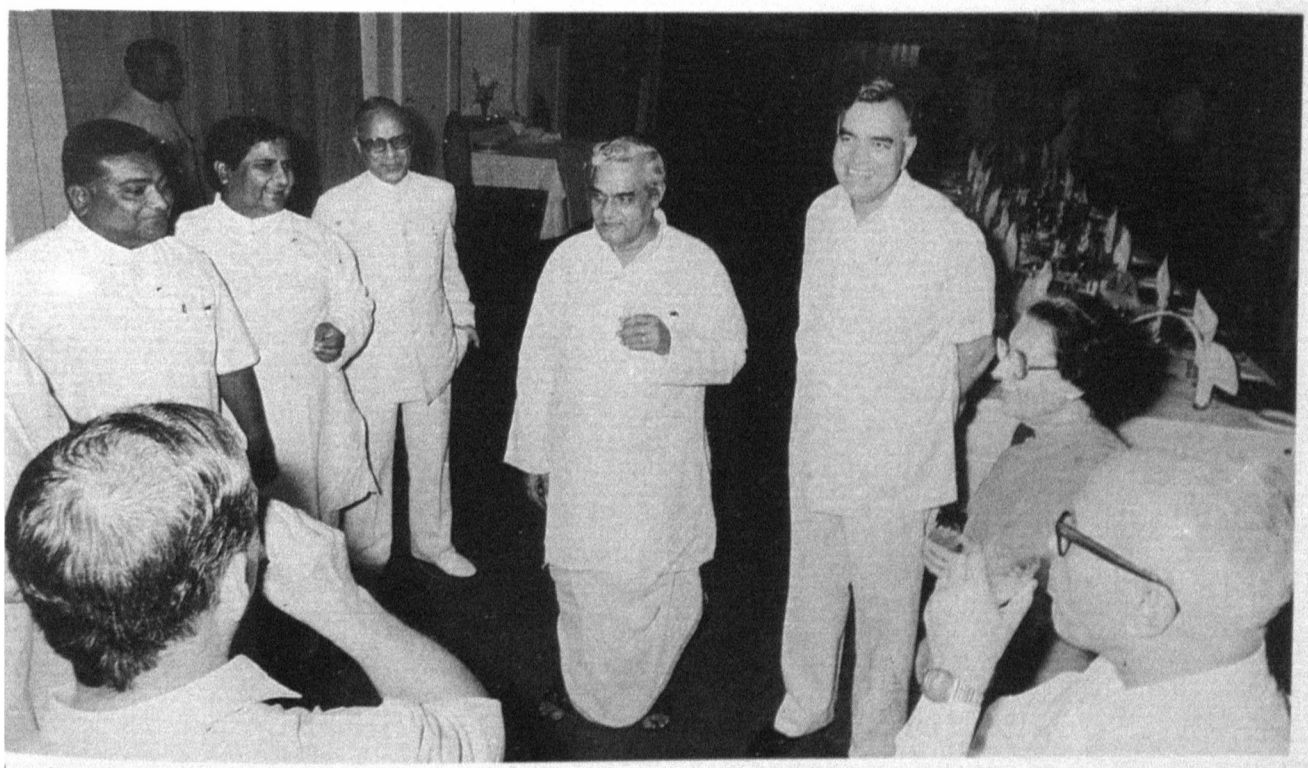
Secretary (18.6.77 to 21.12.83)

Secretary-General (22.12.83 to 31.12.83)

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

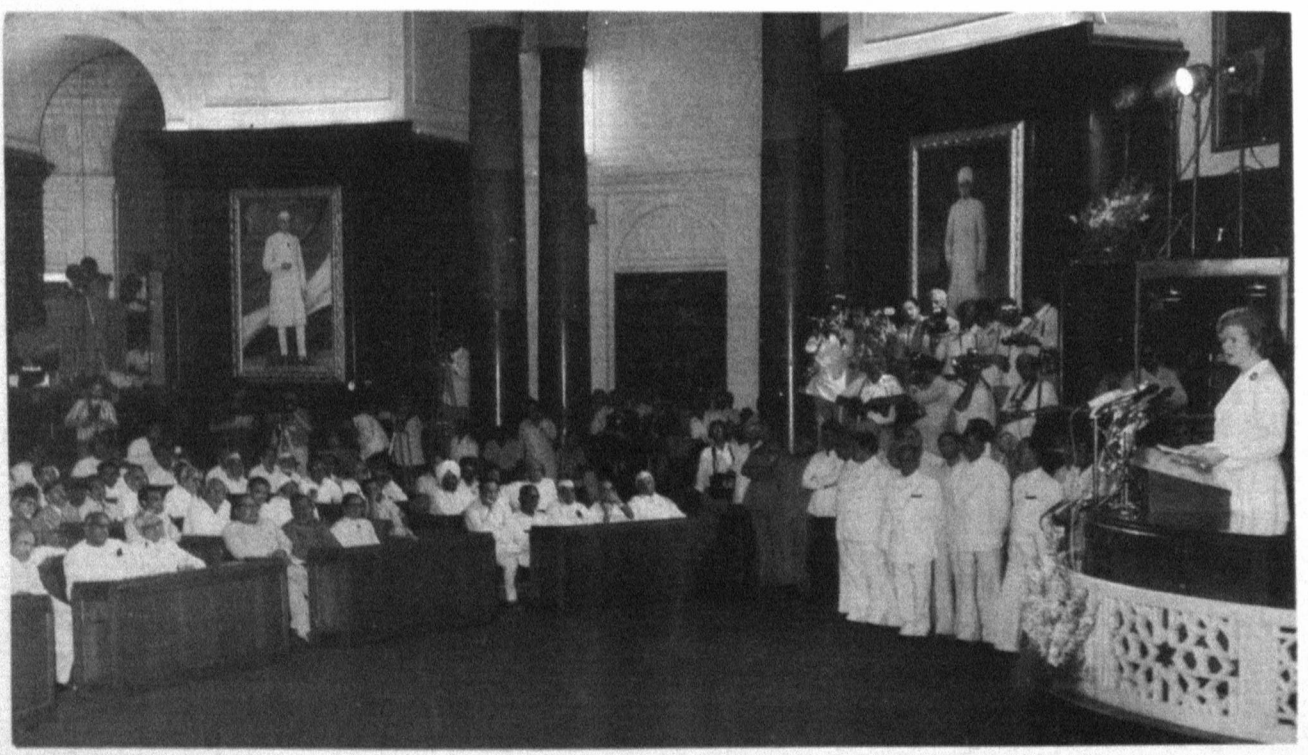
Secretary-General (31.12.83 to date)

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi with the leaders of Opposition in New Delhi on January 20,1980.



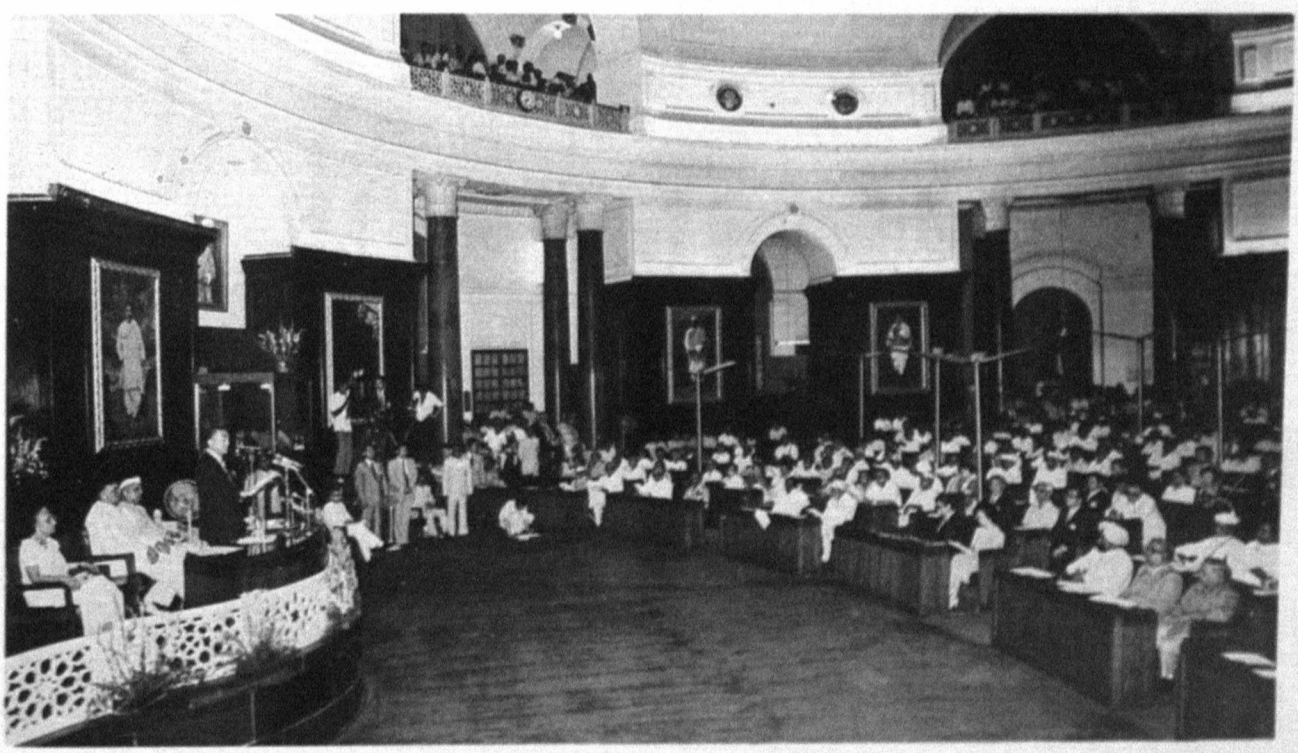
Luncheon party by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha to meet leaders of party/groups in Lok Sabha at Parliament House, New Delhi on July 22, 1984.

H.E. Mr. Brezhnev, President of U.S.S.R., addressing Members of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House on October 10, 1980.

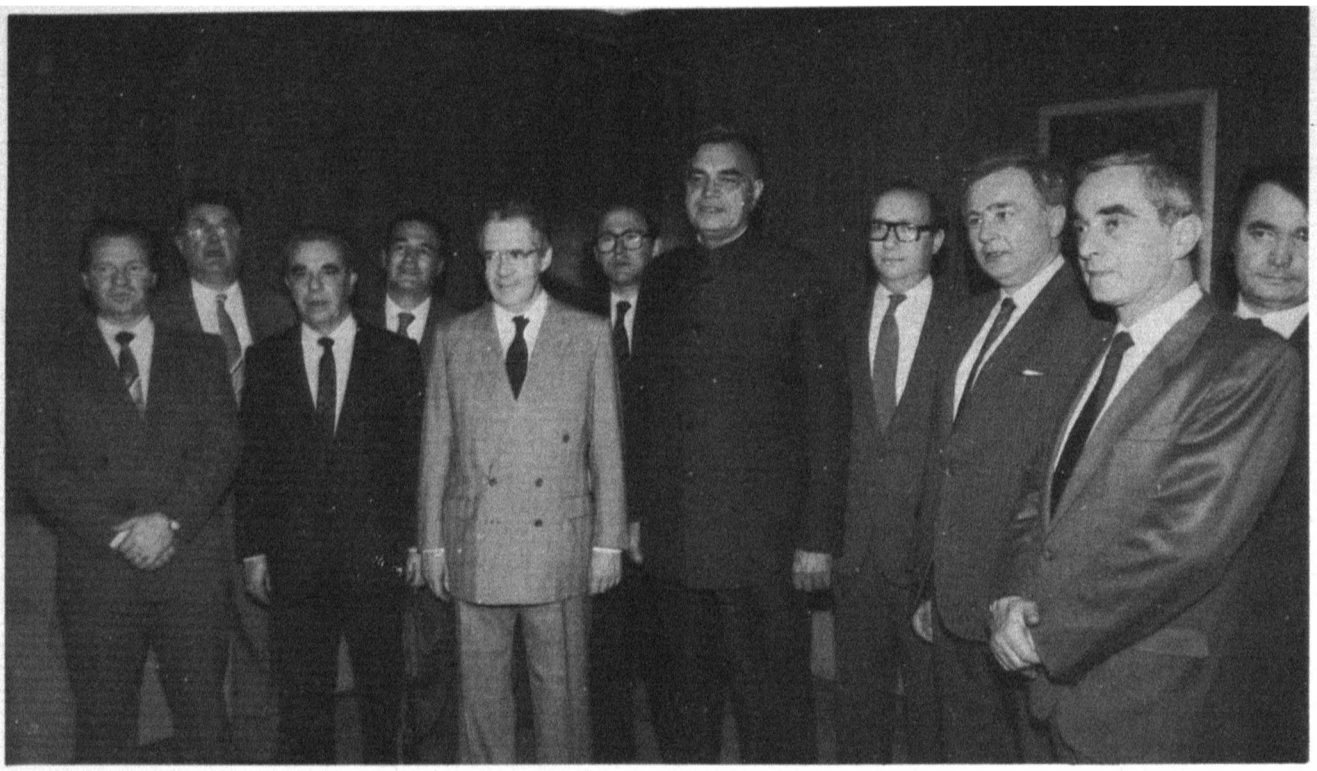


Hon'ble Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of U.K., addressing the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House, on April 16, 1981.

H E. Mr. Francois Mitterand, President of the Republic of France, addressing Members of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House, on November 29, 1982.



H.E. Mr. Yasuhir Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan, addressing Members of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House, on May 4, 1984.



Members of the French Parliamentary Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, at Parliament House, in New Delhi, on March 1, 1984.

Members of the Polish Parliamentary Delegation with Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, when they called on him, at Parliament House, New Delhi, on March 19, 1984.

Members of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation at a meeting with Members of Parliament, at Parliament House, New Delhi on April 23, 1984.

Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Speaker, Lôk Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, during its visit to U.S.S.R. in June, 1984.

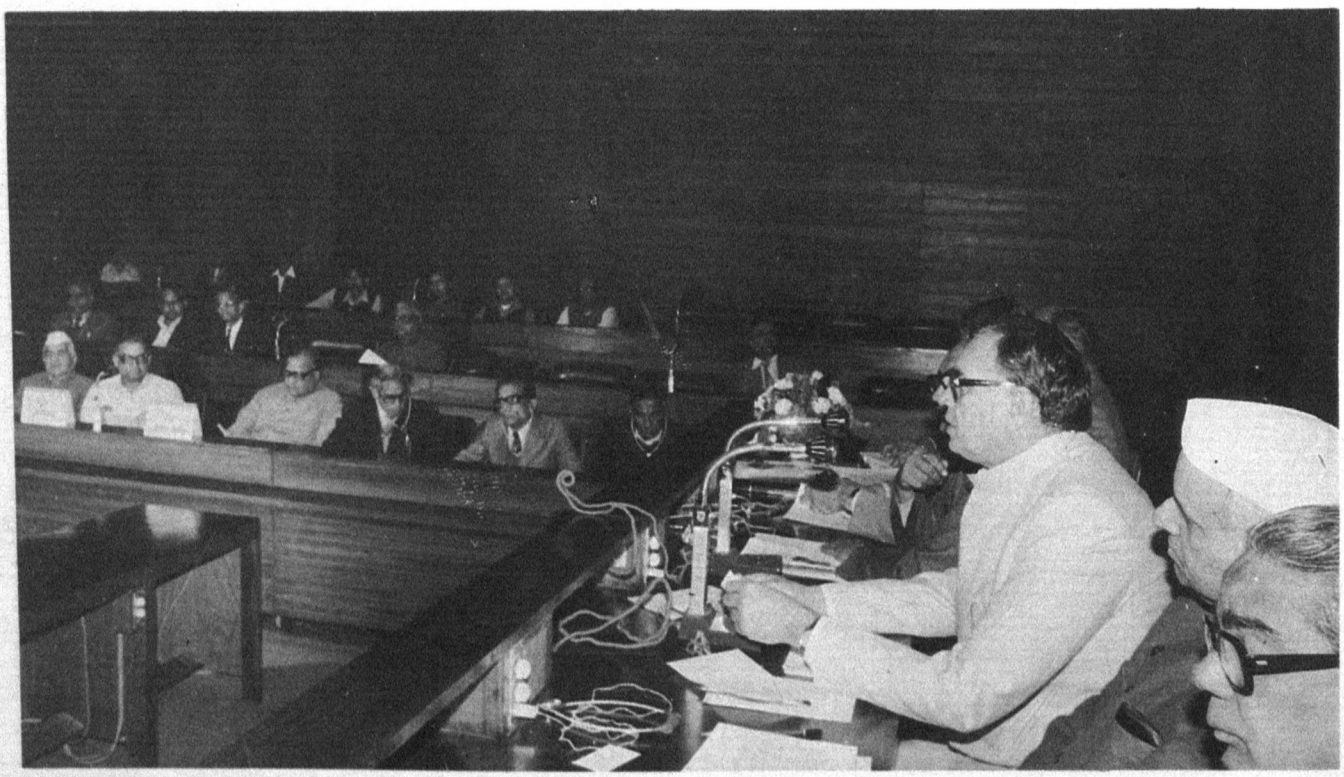
Indian Parliamentary Delegation's Visit to Australia in June 1984.

Visit of Indian Delegation to Isle of Man Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, at briefing meeting in New Delhi on August 25, 1984.

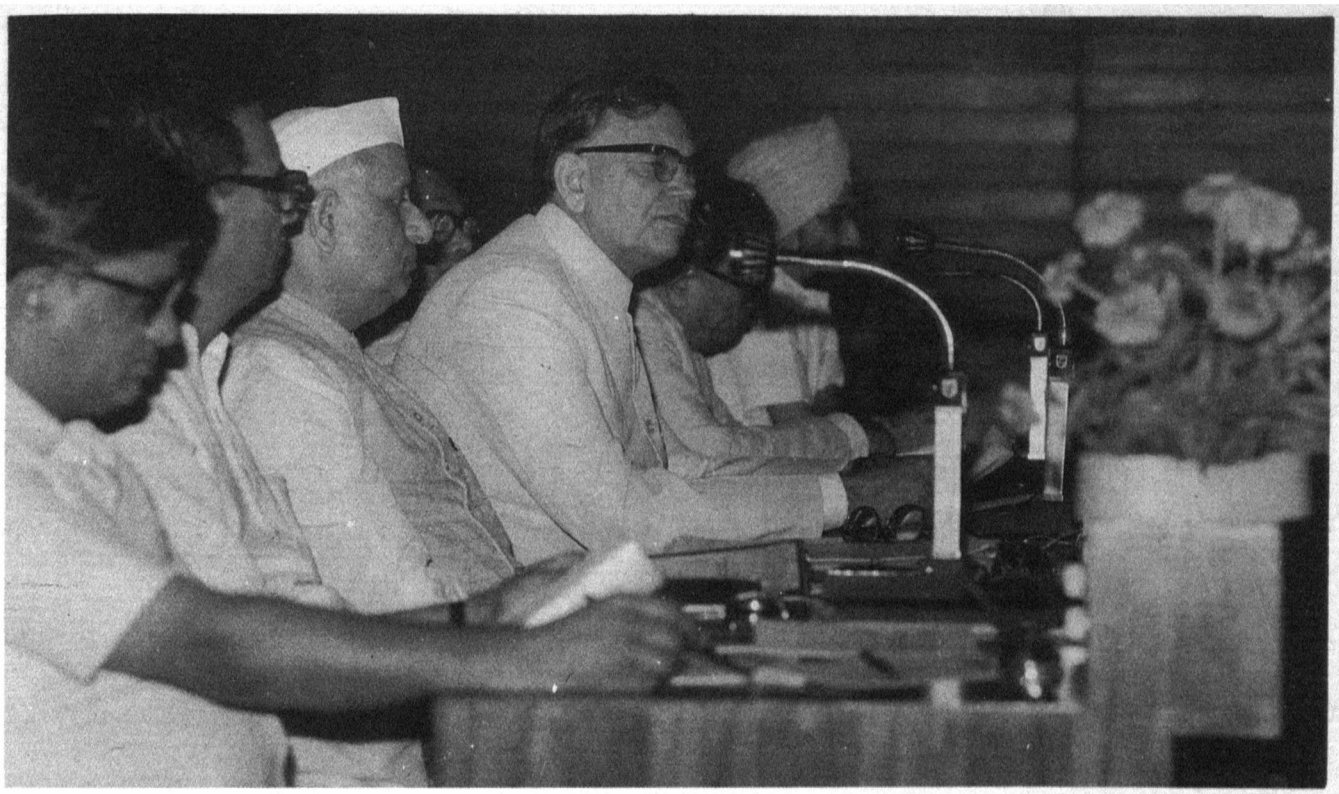
Inauguration of the Third Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Regional Seminar held in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, on January 21, 1984.

A view of the Inaugural Session of the Third Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Regional Seminar, held in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, on January 21, 1984.

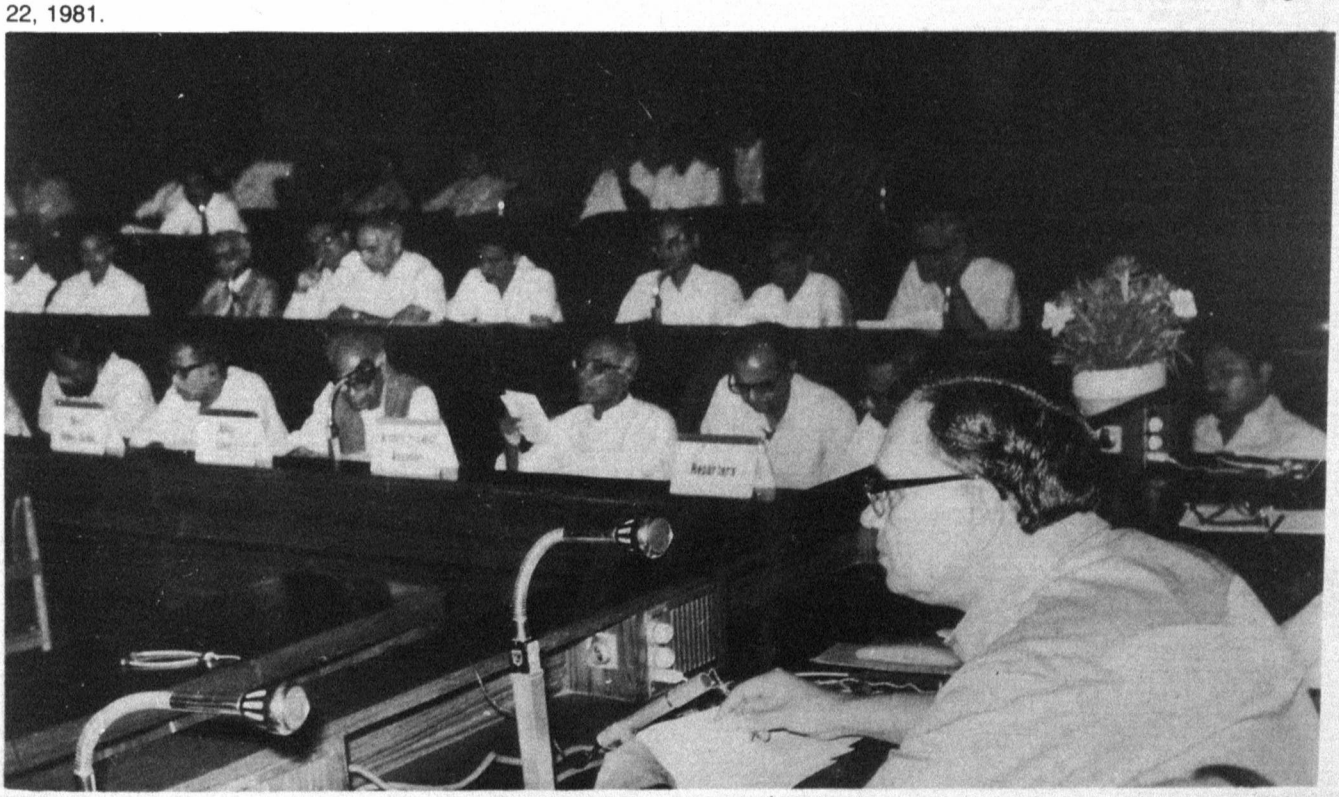
Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees of Lok Sabha and State Legislatures held at New Delhi, on December 18 & 19, 1982.



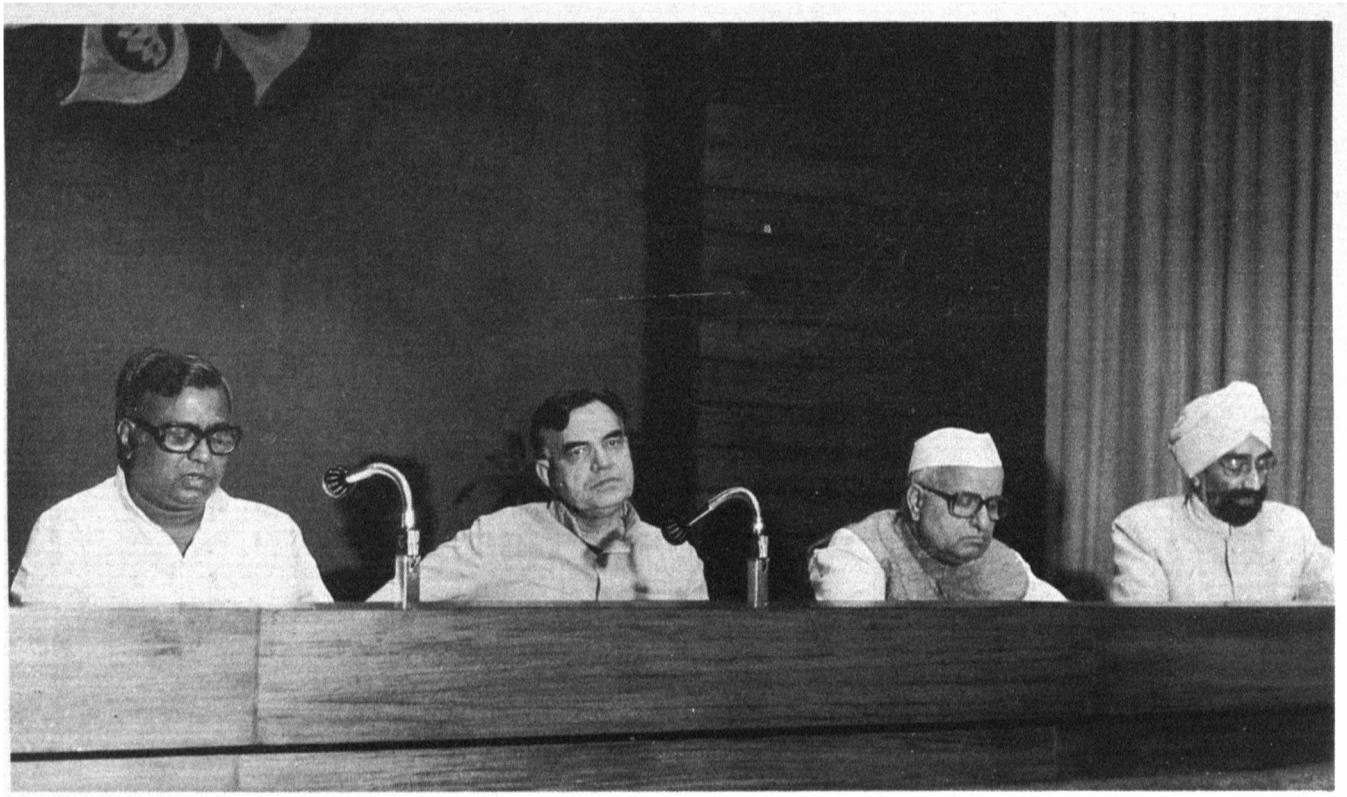
Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State Legislatures at Parliament House Annexe, on February 19, 1983.



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, delivering his speech on the occasion of inaugural function of Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures, held at Parliament House Annexe, on August 22, 1981.



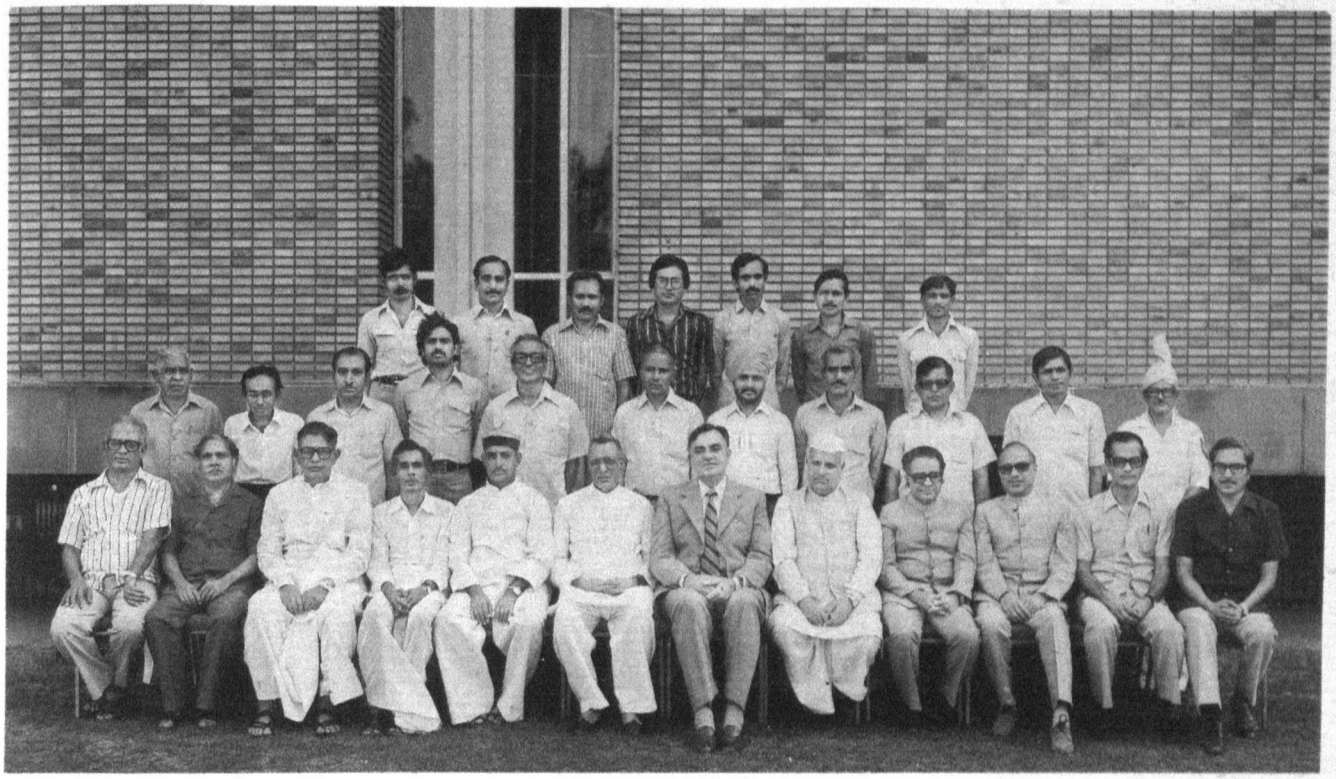
Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, inaugurating the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures, on July 25, 1981 at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.



Inaugural session of Third Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures in India, held at New Delhi from August 5 - 7, 1983.

Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, addressing the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions of Parliament and State Legislatures at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi on May 1, 1982.

Estimates Committee
(1983-84)



Sitting Row (L to R):
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Standing 1st Row (L to R):
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Standing 2nd Row (L to R):
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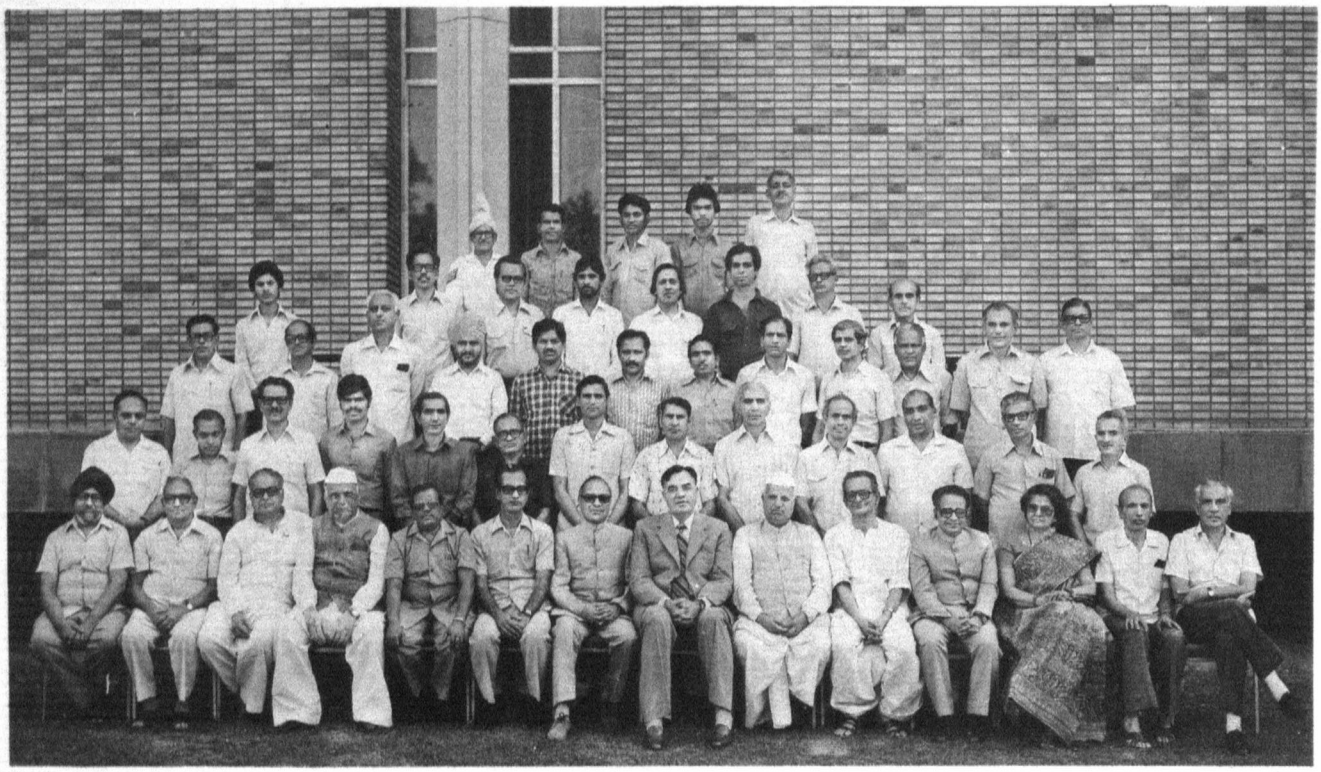
Public Accounts Committee
(1983-84)



Sitting Row (L to R):
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Standing 2nd Row (L to R):
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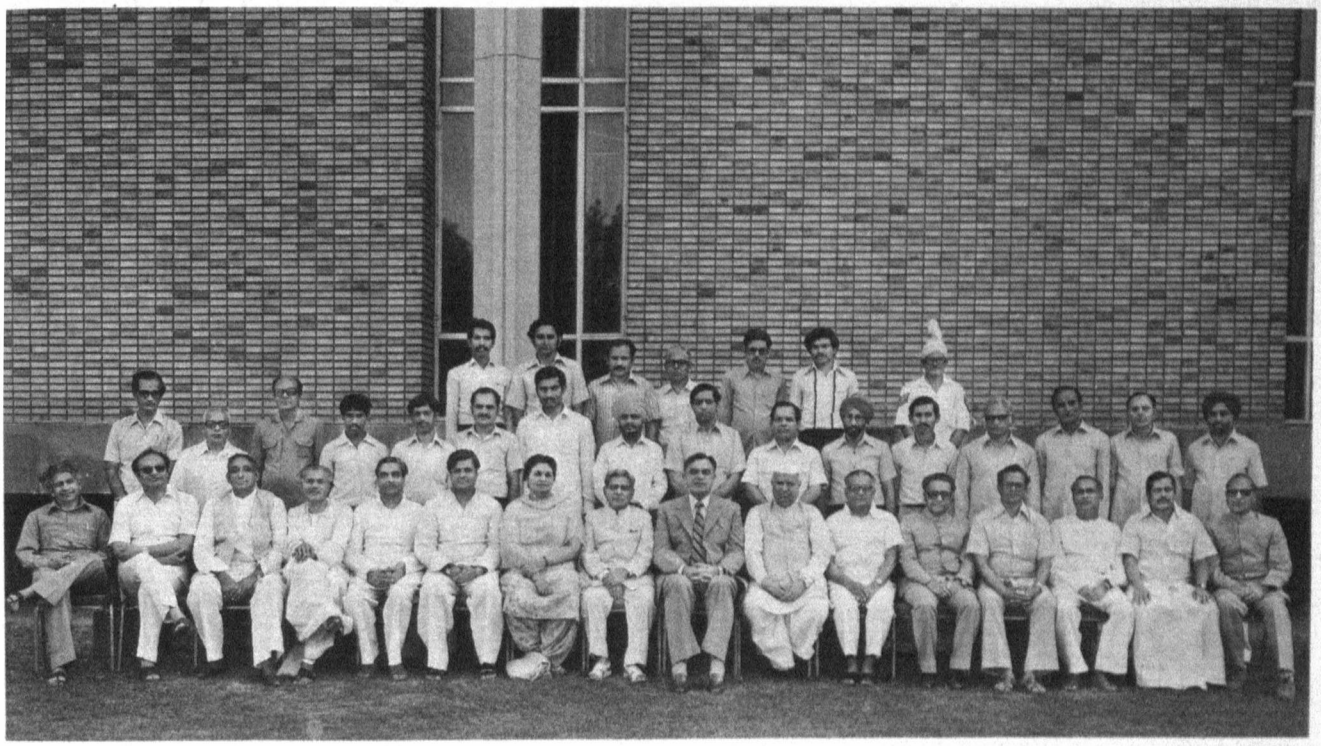
Standing 3rd Row (L to R):
Sarvashri Manohar Singh, R.S. Gupta, Jt. Director (Defence Services); R.K. Saxena, Kavi Raj, R.C. Gupta, FCO; Ashok Sarin, M. Parthasarthy and A.N. Biswas, Director of Audit (P& T).

Standing 4th Row (L to R):
Sarvashri Kanwar Singh, Hari Singh, N.L. Nagarwal, Rattan Lal and Chhjajan Lal.

Committee on Public Undertakings
(1983-84)

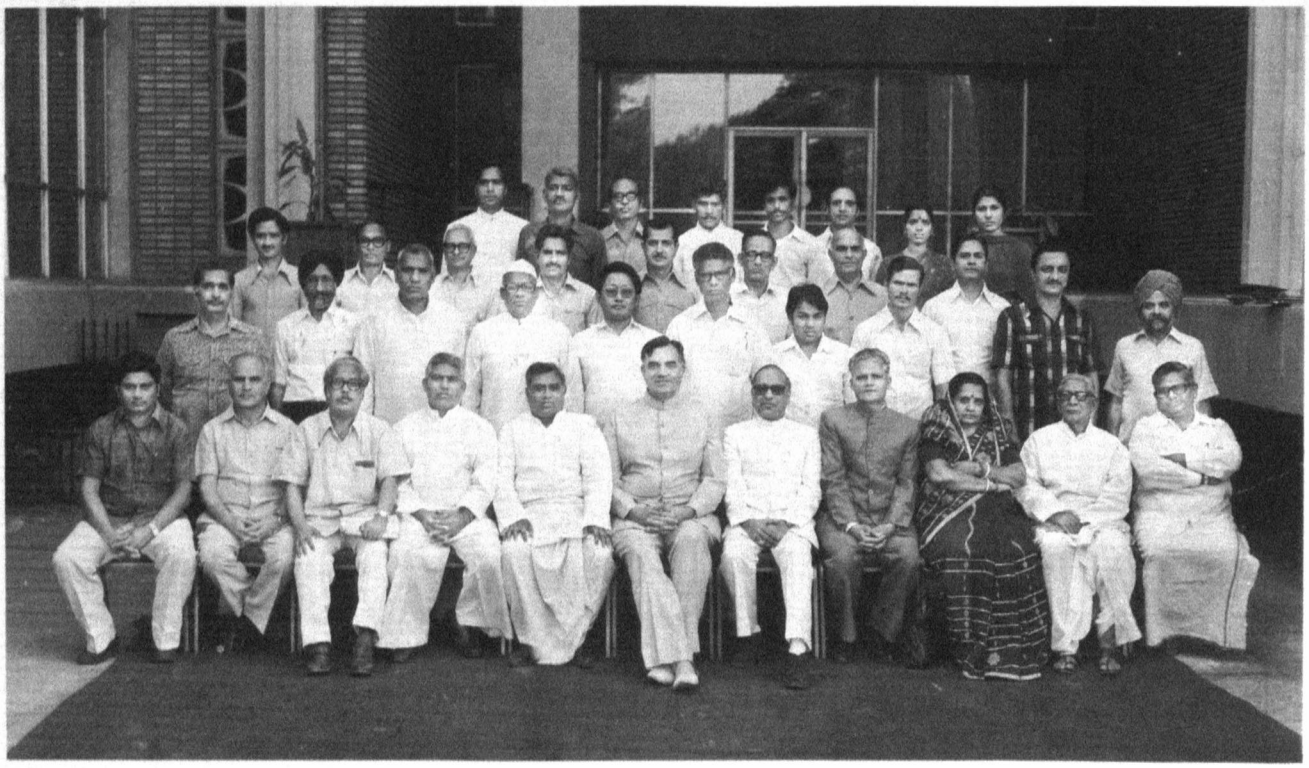


Sitting Row (L to R):
Shri Abdul Rehman Sheikh, M.P., Shri Syed Sibtey Razi, M.P., Shri Ramnath Dubey, M.P., Shri Mahendra Mohan Mishra, M.P., Shri Nihal Singh Jain, M.P., Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma, M.P., Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar, M.P., Shri Madhusudan Vairale, M.P., Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Manubhai Patel, M.P., Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, M.P., Shri Lakshman Mallick, M.P., Shri N. Kundanthai Ramalingam, M.P., Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.

Standing 1st Row (L to R):
Shri T.R. Krishnamachari, Joint Secretary, Shri M.K. Mathur, Chief Financial Committee Officer, Shri O.P. Babal, Financial Committee Officer, Shri Subhash Chander Sharma, Shri Harpal Singh, Shri Vinod Kumar, Senior P.A., Shri Braham Dutt, Shri Ram Singh, Sr. P.A., Shri K. Lashmana Rao, Secretary, Audit Board, Shri T.R. Sharma, Financial Committee Officer, Shri J.S. Chadha, Shri Lovekesh Sharma, Shri M. Prem Kumar, Chairman, Audit Board, Shri B.D. Duggal, Joint Director (C) C & AG, Shri Joginder Nath, P.S. to Chairman, Shri G.S. Bhasin, Senior Financial Committee Officer.

Standing 2nd Row (L to R):
Shri Hakim Singh Pawar, Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma, Shri Shammi Rai, Shri Vinod Saxena, Financial Committee Officer, Shri P.K. Grover, Shri A. Louis Martin, Shri Kanwar Singh. .

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1983-84)



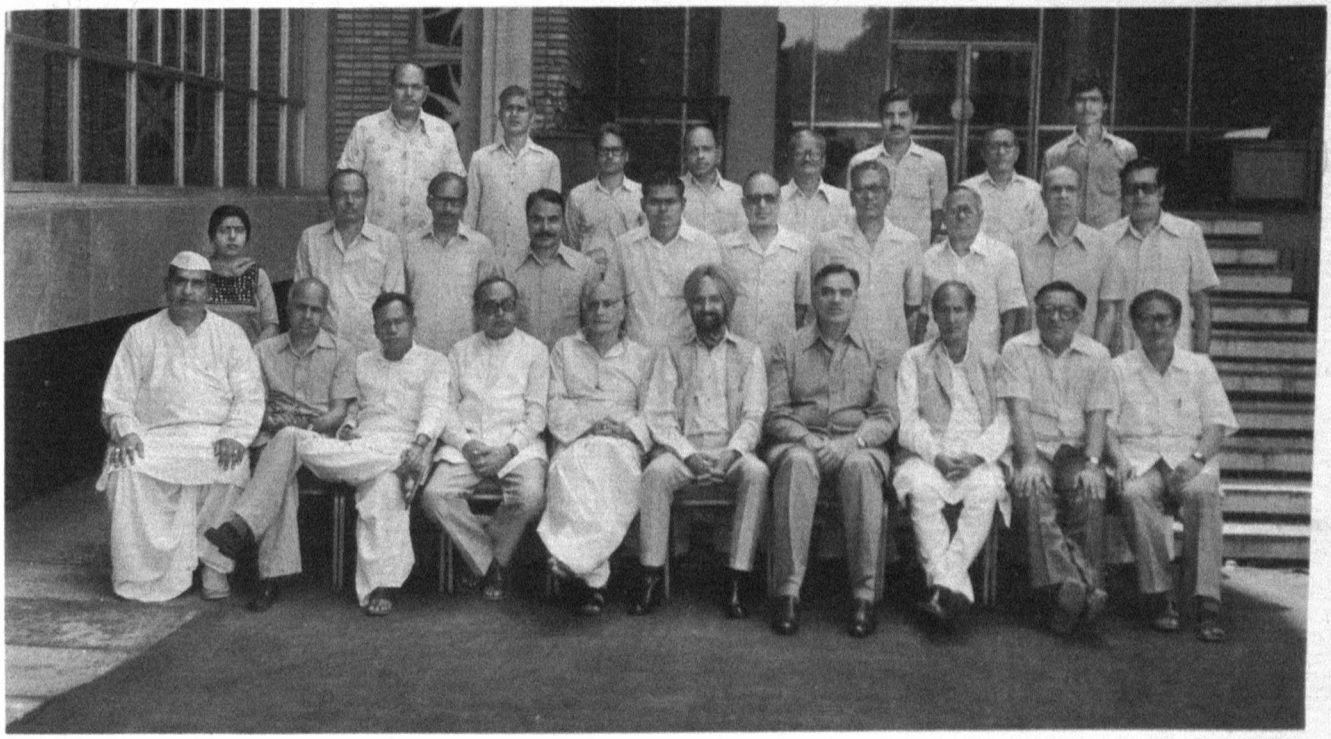
Sitting Row (L to R):
S/Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria M.P. , Gulam Mohi-ud-din Shawl M.P., Piare Lall Kureel *urf* Piare Lall Talib Unnavi M.P., Suraj Bhan M.P., A.C. Das, Chairman, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, D.C. Pande, Joint Secretary, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat M.P., V.C. Kesava Rao M.P., H. Hanumanthappa M.P.

Standing 1st Row (L to R):
S/Shri J.D. Bhalla, Tara Singh, Trilok Chand M.P., Bhola Raut M.P., Leonard Soloman Saring M.P., Nandi Yellaih M.P., D.B. Shingda M.P., Sham Singh, M.C. Kapoor, Harmohan Singh.

Standing 2nd Row (L to R):
S/Shri T.S. Rawat, Om Prakash, S.K. Bose, Mohan Lal, K.C. Dandona, S.C. Gupta, P.C. Chaudhry, Kuldip Sahai.

Standing 3rd Row (L to R):
S/Shri Brahm Parkash, Ram Prasad, U.K. Mitra, Rajinder Prasad, Jiwan Lal, S.L. Chadha, Smt. Santosh, Km. Sunita Sharma.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(1984-85)



Sitting Row (L to R):
Shri Nagina Rai, M.P., Shri Xavier Arakal, M.P., Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty, M.P., Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, M.P., Shri Prabhunarain Tandon, M.P., Shri R.S. Sparrow, M.P. (Chairman), Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmed, M.P., Shri Amal Datta, M.P., Shri Ashfaq Husain, M.P.

Standing 1st Row (L to R):
Miss Promila Jaidesh, Shri A. Tat, Shri P.R. Mehta, Shri P.N. Dhawan, Shri B. Devarajan, M.P., Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri A.T. Patil, M.P., Shri Darur Pullaiah, M.P., Shri A.E.T. Barrow, M.P., Shri N.N. Mehra, Joint Secretary.

Standing 2nd Row (L to R):
Shri Ram Kumar, Shri Ram Phal Bhorya, Shri Chhada Lal, Shri R.S. Mani, SLCO, Shri S.D. Kaura, CLCO, Shri Khushi Ram, Shri K.C. Gupta, Shri Anand Kumar.

Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar and Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap are seen with the artists who participated in the Cultural Programme of the Lok Sabha Secretariat Club held at Parliament House Annexe Auditorium on October 23, 1984.

Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, inaugurating the Badminton Court of L.S.S. Club at the lawns of Parliament House Annexe on February 1, 1984.

PART-I

1

SEVENTH LOK SABHA – A GENERAL SURVEY

After the Seventh General Elections held in January 1980 under Article 81 of the Constitution, the first sitting of the Seventh Lok Sabha was held on January 21, 1980. The five-year term of the Lok Sabha was to expire on January 20, 1984. It was, however, dissolved on December 31, 1984. The Seventh Lok Sabha was thus in existence for a period of 4 years, 11 months and 10 days. There were in all 15 sessions of the House covering a period of 693 days; the number of days on which the House actually sat was 465.

Compared to the times of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. Thus, from 1951 to 1984 the average annual duration of the sittings was 112.35 days as against 70.36 days between the years 1929–1950.

During its span, the Seventh Lok Sabha held 465 sittings with a duration of 3324 hours and 1 minute as against 267 sittings with a duration of 1753 hours during the Sixth Lok Sabha, 613[1] sittings of about 4,071 hours duration during the Fifth Lok Sabha, 469 sittings of about 3,029 hours duration of the Fourth Lok Sabha, 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours duration of the Third Lok Sabha, 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours duration of the Second Lok Sabha and 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours duration of the First Lok Sabha. The average duration of a sitting during the Seventh Lok Sabha comes to 7 hours and 9 minutes as compared with 6 hours and 33 minutes of the Sixth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 15 minutes of the Fourth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second Lok Sabha and 5 hours and 25 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

Leader of the House

Article 74 of the Constitution of India lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Leader of the House is defined in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha as "the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House."

The Leader of the House draws up the programme of official business to be transacted in a Session of Parliament. He has the right to address the House whenever he likes.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Leader of the House from January 21, 1980 to October 31, 1984[2] and Shri Rajiv Gandhi from October 31, 1984 to December 31, 1984.

Leader of the Opposition

As defined under the "Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977" the Leader of the Opposition means that Member of the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, who is, for the time being, the Leader in that House of the Party in opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength and recognised as such by Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are accorded statutory recognition and given salary and certain other facilities and amenities under the "Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977".

There was no Leader of the Opposition in the Seventh Lok Sabha as no group in the Opposition was accorded the requisite recognition as a party.

President's Address

Under Article 87 (1) of the Constitution the President addressed the two Houses of Parliament five times *viz.*, at the commencement of the first, fifth, eighth, eleventh and fourteenth sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha. The matters referred to in the President's Addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a motion of Thanks. The total time devoted to these discussions was 60 hours 34 minutes or 1.82 per cent of the total time taken.

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1. The Life of the Sixth Lok Sabha was only 2 years, 4 months and 28 days as against normal term of nearly 5 years in the case of First, Second and Third Lok Sabhas, 4 years for Fourth Lok Sabha and 6 years for Fifth Lok Sabha.
2. Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated on October 31, 1984.

Time Taken on various kinds of Business

Of the total time, 3324 hours 1 minute taken by the House, *Legislative Business* (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum, i.e. 670 hours 56 minutes or 20.18 per cent as against 23.51 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 27.55 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 23 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 28.2 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in discussion on *Budget* in the Seventh Lok Sabha was 20.84 per cent of the total time as against 23.26 per cent of the total in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 25 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 20.9 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on *Questions* during the Seventh Lok Sabha was 12.20 compared with 13.70 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 12.61 in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 15.94 in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 15.1 in the Third Lok Sabha and Second Lok Sabha, and 14.6 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on *Resolutions* in the Seventh Lok Sabha was 3.96 of the total as against 3.72 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 5.17 in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 6.45 in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 5.9 in the Third Lok Sabha, 5.5 in the Second Lok Sabha and 6.3 in the First Lok Sabha. The time taken on *Motions* in the Seventh Lok Sabha was 6.35 per cent of the total time as against 10.70 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 13.2 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 13.7 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 7.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

A distinct feature of the Seventh Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 103 hours 22 minutes, accounting for as much as 3.1 per cent of the total time was taken up by *matters* raised *under rule 377*.

The remaining time was taken on *Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention, Half-an-hour Discussions, Short Duration Discussions, Statement by Ministers* and other items as shown in the respective statements.

Questions

A total of 2,69,221 notices of Questions were received from Members during the Seventh Lok Sabha as against 1,37,045 during the Sixth Lok Sabha, 2,52,700 in the Fifth Lok Sabha; 2,64,742 in the Fourth Lok Sabha; 1,62,334 during the Third Lok Sabha; 1,33,328 during the Second Lok Sabha and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the notices received, 1,02,697 Questions representing 38.14 per cent of the total, were admitted. The corresponding figures for the Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas were 51,209 or 37.35 per cent; 98,606 or 39.02 per cent; 95,538 or 35.3 per cent; 58,440 or 35 per cent; 62,800 or 47 per cent and 43,350 or 61 per cent of the total received and admitted.

Of the total Questions admitted 93,506 or 91.05 per cent were unstarred; 9,186 or 8.94 per cent were starred; and only 5 or 0.004 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministers to whom the largest number of Questions were addressed were those of Finance 9,185; Railways 8,873; Agriculture 6,824; Energy 6,776 and Home Affairs 6,374.

Legislative Work

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, legislative measures pertaining to matters administrative, financial and economic, commerce, industry and labour etc. were brought on the statute book.

A total number of 329 enactments on various subjects were passed, out of which 114 related to financial subjects alone. This became necessary on account of the States (Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Kerala) and Union Territory (Pondicherry) being under the President's Rule and Parliament having had to pass the financial legislations relating to the said States and Union Territory.

The Constitution had been amended seven times during the span of Seventh Lok Sabha. The Constitution (Forty–Fifth Amendment) Act, 1980; the Constitution (Forty–Sixth Amendment) Act, 1982; the Constitution (Forty–Seventh Amendment) Act, 1984; the Constitution (Forty–Eighth Amendment) Act, 1984; the Constitution (Forty–Ninth Amendment) Act, 1984; and the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984; were brought on the statute book while the Constitution (Fifty Third Amendment) Bill, 1984 is yet to be ratified by the State Legislatures. After the ratification by at least one half of the State Legislatures, it will be submitted to President for assent.

Among the important enactments in administrative fields, mention may be made of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980; the National Security Act, 1980; the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981; the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983; the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983; the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1984 and the Na-

tional Security (Second Amendment) Act, 1984. In the social welfare fields, the important enactments passed were the Hindu Widow's Re–marriage (Repeal) Act, 1983; the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 and the Family Courts Act, 1984.

In the legal and parliamentary fields, notable pieces of legislation were the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1982; the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1983; the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 and the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984. Some other important pieces of legislations enacted during the life of the Seventh Lok Sabha were: the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980; the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980; the Territorial Army (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Act, 1980; the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981; the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1981; the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Act, 1981; the Import-Export Bank of India Act, 1981; the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981; the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1981; the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981; the Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Act, 1981; the Chit Funds Act, 1982; the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Act, 1982; the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1982; the Sugar Cess Act, 1982; the Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use for therapeutic Purposes) Act, 1982; the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Act, 1982; the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983; the Textile Undertakings (Taking over of the Management) Act, 1983; the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983; the Arms Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983; the Emigration Act, 1983; the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984; the Banking Service Commission Act, 1984; the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1984; the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1984; the Viswa Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984; the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984 and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1984.

Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha, notices of 5762 adjournment motions were received of which 149 representing 2.58 per cent of the total, were brought before the House. Out of these, 24 notices on 7 subjects were admitted and discussed for a total time of 33 hours and 22 minutes. Some of the subjects raised through the Adjournment motions related to the Railway accidents of Sangam Express, Saurashtra Mail and Punjab Mail resulting in the death of hundreds of passengers and injuries to many others; deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor in Delhi; failure of the Government to make adequate arrangement to regulate the entry and exit of visitors to Qutab Minar specially on fridays when entry is free resulting in a grim tragedy; failure of Government to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar, etc. are not used to aggravate law and order situations; very serious deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and the situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between CRPF, and sections of people both in Punjab and Haryana.

Four of the notices of adjournment on the subject could not be proceeded with as the Members concerned when called one by one to ask for the leave of the House under rule 60 were not present in the House. One of the notices was not pressed by the Member concerned when called upon to ask leave of the House and instead he requested for discussion of the subject under rule 184/193 on the same day. The House agreed that the discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the same subject earlier might be held on that day.

No-Confidence Motion

During the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha, notices of three motions of No-Confidence were received. After discussion, all the three motions were negatived by the House.

Calling Attention

As many as 44,627 Calling Attention Notices, under rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, were received during the Seventh Lok Sabha. Of these, 4,390 were admitted representing 9.83 per cent of the total. In response to the notices admitted, 301 statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

Motions

Several discussions on matters of public importance were raised during the Seventh Lok Sabha through motions under rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions); rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter); short dura-

tion discussions on matters of urgent public importance under rule 193 and Half-an-hour discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance arising out of answers to Questions under rule 55.

Fifty-six short duration discussions under rule 193 were held and thirty-seven motions under rule 191 and 342 were discussed. The number of Half-an-hour discussions held under rule 55 was eighty-five.

Some of the important discussions raised under rule 193 related to the following: Political development in Afghanistan and resultant escalation of tension in the neighbourhood; atrocities being perpetrated on the Harijans and Adivasis; the spiralling prices of agricultural inputs; widespread rape of mother earth resulting in the cumulative depletion of the natural resources; pollution of the habitat and upsetting the ecological balance: Report of Justice C.A. Vaidialingam, Special Judge of inquiry into the allegations against family members of the former Prime Minister and former Home Minister, situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country; inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament; need to develop Indian Ocean with particular reference *inter alia* to charting of the fish and mineral resources; farming of the continental shelf, etc., Report of the Backward Classes Commission, communal riots in various parts of the country; situation in Punjab; situation in Assam; situation in Sri Lanka; need for electoral reforms with special reference to defections; import of animal tallow; situation arising out of incidents over fencing on Indo-Bangladesh Border and Developments in Jammu and Kashmir.

Resolutions

In all 110 resolutions were discussed during the Seventh Lok Sabha as against 36 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 140 in the Fifth, 79 in the Fourth, 84 in the Third, 83 in the Second and 67 in the First Lok Sabha. Of the 110 resolutions, 8 were Government Resolutions and three proposed by the Speaker, which were adopted. Out of the 74 Statutory Resolutions 33 were adopted. The resolutions, moved by the Speaker related to the condemnation of brutal killings and riots that took place in Assam and appeal to the people of Assam to strengthen the feelings of mutual cooperation, and brotherhood and find a solution to the complicated problem; homage to the National Martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev; and killing of Shri V.N. Tewari, a Member of Parliament, at Chandigarh. Out of 25 Private Members Resolutions, one was adopted. This related to prohibition of tarnishing the image of Mahatma Gandhi.

Points of Order

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, 455 Points of Order were raised out of which 100 were upheld by the Speaker taking 45 hours and 33 minutes of the total time of the House.

Activities of Parliamentary Committees

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, various standing Committees of Parliament held a total of 1963 sittings, the three Financial Committees accounted for as many as 1018 sittings.

The Committee on Public Accounts held 294 sittings of 678 hours duration. The Committee constituted 35 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 253 offices during their tours. The Committee presented 231 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 394 sittings of 785.55 hours duration. The Committee constituted 48 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and presented 89 reports. The Committee also visited 251 establishments/organisations during their tours.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 330 sittings of 684 hours duration. The Committee constituted 23 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 167 establishments/organisations during their tours. The Committee presented 101 reports.

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 155 sittings of about 311 hours duration. The Committee constituted 25 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 123 places during their tours. The Committee presented 58 reports.

Five Bills were referred to the Joint Committees which held 202 sittings and presented 5 reports. The Joint Committee on the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill had 41 sittings while the Joint Committees on the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill 1980, the Chit Fund Bill 1980, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill 1981 and the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1983 held 44, 65, 25 and 27 sittings respectively and presented a report each.

Leave of Absence

Under the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha a member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under Clause (4) of Article 101 of the Constitution, is required to make an application in writing to the Speaker, mentioning the specific period indicating also the date of commencement and of termination for which leave of absence is required; such leave of absence applied for at any time

shall not exceed a period of sixty days. All such applications are referred to the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House. The Committee makes its recommendations to the House in the Reports presented from time to time. After a Report is presented, the Speaker takes the pleasure of the House for granting the leave of absence recommended by the Committee. The decision of the House on the recommendations of the Committee is then conveyed to the Members concerned.

During the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha, 68 Members sought permission to remain absent from the sittings of the House and they were granted leave of absence by Lok Sabha on the recommendations of the Committee.

Services to Members

As in the previous Houses, the Members of Parliament continued to be assisted by the Parliament Library & Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) in meeting their information requirements in connection with their parliamentary work. During the period of the Seventh Lok Sabha, as many as 15,088 references were received from Members and information/material supplied. In addition, information was furnished to Members on the spot in response to 1,754 references. Further, in order to keep the members abreast of current events and developments LARRDIS continued to publish a number of periodicals, namely, the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Quarterly); the *Digest of Central Acts* (Quarterly); the *Digest of Legislative & Constitutional Cases* (Quarterly); the *Diary of Political Events* (Monthly); *Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles* (Quarterly); *Documentation Fortnightly* (Fortnightly). Hindi periodicals being brought out by the LARRDIS are Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly), Saransh Seva (Quarterly), Masik Samachar Sar (Monthly), and Sarkari Upkram Samachar aur Abhimat Sar (Monthly). Besides, a number of other *ad hoc* publications like Brochures, Background Notes, Booklets, Monographs, Information Folders and Documentation Lists were also brought out. Parliament Library Bulletins were issued regularly to keep Members informed about latest additions to the Parliament Library.

In order to keep the members informed of the latest news in the national and international fields, arrangements were made to display teleprinter news at short intervals during sessions near the Ground Floor Library.

Training Courses & Programmes

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up on January 1, 1976 in the Lok Sabha Secretariat with a view to institutionalise the various training programmes in parliamentary procedure and practice.

The Bureau held 11 Seminars and 9 Discussion-Sessions under the Orientation Programme for new Members of Parliament. A notable feature of these Seminars was that these were attended by not only Members of Parliament but also Ministers, Presiding Officers and Legislators from a number of States. These Seminars threw up a number of useful ideas. Some of the important themes of such Seminars were "The Financial Committees of Parliament", "Privileges of the Legislatures", "Parliamentary Questions", "Budgetary Process", "Facilities for Effective Functioning of Legislators", etc.

2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA[1]

General elections to Seventh Lok Sabha were held on 3 and 6 January 1980. Polling was held in respect of 524 constituencies out of 542; one member was returned unopposed. The results were available for all the 525 seats by 10 January, 1980 and the House was duly constituted on that date. The first sitting of the House was held on 21 January, 1980. Barring elections in 7 constituencies in Assam, elections for the remaining 17 seats were held subsequently. Election countermanded in one constituency each in 21–Keonjhar (S.T.) in Orissa and 26–Serampur P.C. in West Bengal was held on 24 February, 1980. Election postponed in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir) due to heavy snowfall, was held on 15 June 1980 and 6 July 1980 respectively. Election from the Shillong constituency (Meghalaya) was held on 17 February 1983. Elections to five constituencies in Assam were held on three days *viz.* 14, 17 and 20 February 1983.

The present study of the socio-economic background of Members of the Lok Sabha is in the nature of a continuation of similar studies in the past and is based on the information furnished by the elected members and contained in the Lok Sabha *Who's Who* brought out by the Secretariat from time to time. The study is divided into two parts: the first part relates to the Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha *vis-a-vis* the members of the First to Sixth Lok Sabha, while the second is devoted to only the Women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha. An attempt has been made in this study to analyse the socio-economic background of the Members, taking into consideration certain important aspects like age, occupation, education, previous legislative experience etc. In respect of members of Seventh Lok Sabha, the study also contains a special feature on the marital status and imprisonment due to active participation in the freedom struggle etc.

PART I
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

Age: Under the Constitution, the minimum age for election as a member of Lok Sabha is 25 years but there is no upper age limit. No person above 85 years in age has, however, so far been elected to Lok Sabha.

For the purpose of the present study, the members have been distributed into different age-groups, beginning with the age-group of 25–30 years and ending with 81–85 years. Of the 537 new members of Seventh Lok Sabha 519 furnished information about their age. Table 1.1 gives the age-group-wise distribution of the membership, while Table 1.2 compares the position with the earlier six Lok Sabhas.

It would be seen that, as in the past, in the Seventh Lok Sabha also there are lesser number of members below 35 years and above 60 years. In other words, the heaviest concentration of Members in the Seventh Lok Sabha (74.7 per cent or nearly three-fourths of the total membership) is in the age-group of 36 to 60 years, which is almost the same as in the Sixth Lok Sabha (74.1 per cent). There is in fact a steep decline in the percentage of members in the age-group of 25–30 years (1.7 per cent), which is about half of that in the Sixth Lok Sabha (3.5 per cent) and about one-fourth as in the First Lok Sabha (6.0 per cent). There is no perceptible change in the proportion of membership belonging to the age-groups 61–65 and 71–75 years in comparison with the Sixth Lok Sabha.

The maximum number of members (87 or 16.8 per cent) in the Seventh Lok Sabha belongs to the age-group of 56-60 years as against only 66 members or 12.7 per cent in this span in the Sixth Lok Sabha. The percentage would rise to 33 if the members of 51–55 years age-group are also added. In other words, one-third of the Seventh Lok Sabha is composed of members in the 10-year age-group of 50–60 years, as compared to 30.8 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. 387 members or 74.7 per cent of the total belong to the 36–60 years age-group. If members in the first two spans of 25–30 and 31–35 years are also added to those in the age-group of 36–60 years, the number of members under 60 years would come to 439 or 84.7 per cent of the total membership of the House, the last five age-group spans beyond 60 years accounting for only 15.3 per cent of the total membership, as against 17.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. There are only 15 members (2.8 per cent) in the Seventh Lok Sabha who are above 70 years which is almost the same as in the

1. Contributed by the Parliament Library and Reference Research, Documentation and Information Service, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Sixth Lok Sabha (3.0 per cent). Eversince the Third Lok Sabha, there has been one member in the House above 80 years.

The average age of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha comes to 49.7 years, as against 52.1 years in the previous Lok Sabha (*see* Table 1.3). In this respect it comes nearer to the Third and the Fifth Lok Sabhas (49.4 and 49.2 years respectively). Thus while the average age curve was rising right from the First Lok Sabha to the Sixth Lok Sabha except for a slight fall in the Fourth Lok Sabha, it has noticeably come down in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The oldest members in the Seventh Lok Sabha is Shri Misaryar Khan of Bareilly (U.P.), aged 80 years and the youngest is Shri D.B. Shingda (Maharashtra), aged 25 years and three months.

TABLE 1.1

Statement showing the distribution of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha by Age-Groups (Ages on election* to Lok Sabha)

Age Groups years	No of Members	Percentage to Total
25–30	9	1 7
31–35	43	8 3
36–40	71	13 7
41–45	75	14 5
46–50	70	13 5
51–55	84	16 2
56–60	87	16 8
61–65	41	7 9
66–70	24	4 6
71–75	11	2 1
76–80	3	0 6
81–85	1	0 1
TOTAL	519	100 0

*Date of the first sitting of the Seventh Lok Sabha i e January 21st, 1980, has been taken into account for this purpose excepting members elected subsequently

TABLE 1.3

Average Age of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Average age (in years)
First Lok Sabha	46.5
Second Lok Sabha	46.7
Third Lok Sabha	49.4
Fourth Lok Sabha	48.7
Fifth Lok Sabha	49.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	52.1
Seventh Lok Sabha	49.7

Education: The Constitution does not prescribe any educational qualifications for membership of Parliament. Out of a total of 533 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha, 528 furnished information pertaining to their educational background. The results of grouping of members as matriculates, graduates, post-graduates etc. are tabulated in Table No. 2.1. The comparative position of the educational background of members of the various Lok Sabhas is shown in Table 2.2.

It will be seen from Table 2.1 that 67.6 per cent or more than two-thirds of the Members are university graduates or with higher educational qualifications. This compares well with the members of the Sixth Lok Sabha (65.3%). The number of plain graduate members (i.e. excluding those possessing post-graduate qualifications) in the Seventh Lok Sabha (40.3 per cent) has in fact surpassed the position in all the previous Lok Sabhas.

Like graduate members, the post-graduates have also increased in the Seventh Lok Sabha—to 25.8 per cent from 24.9 per cent in the previous House. There has in fact been a steady increase in the trend in this regard since the First Lok Sabha. If we look at the number of members holding doctoral degree or other high qualifications, the trend over the various Lok Sabhas has

TABLE 1.2

Distribution of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha by Age-Groups (In Percentage)

Age Groups years	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha
25 — 30	6.0	2.6	2.3	4.2	3 1	3 5	1 7
31 — 35	11.6	12.3	7.1	7 7	5 5	5 0	8.3
36 — 40	12.5	18.7	13.5	13.2	12.3	11 9	13 7
41 — 45	14.7	14.6	16.6	17.0	15 0	13.3	14 5
46 — 50	16.0	13.1	15.4	17.2	19.6	18 1	13.5
51 — 55	20.3	15.6	14.5	14 0	18 6	18 1	16 2
56 — 60	10.1	14.4	12.2	11.0	11.3	12 7	16 8
61 — 65	6.2	5.1	12.2	7 7	6 9	8.0	7.9
66 — 70	2.0	2.4	4.4	5.0	4.9	6.4	4.6
71 — 75	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	1 7	2.1	2.1
76 — 80	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
81 — 85	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

been on the decline—their percentage in the Seventh Lok Sabha being only 1.5 per cent of the total membership, as against 3.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha and 1.7 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Post-graduates and holders of doctoral degrees, taken together, constitute more than one-fourth (27.3 per cent) of the total membership, which is marginally higher than that in the Sixth (26.6 per cent) or the Fifth (26.2 per cent) Lok Sabha and much higher than in the other Lok Sabhas, except for the Fourth Lok Sabha when their percentage was as high as 31.0.

A considerable number of members possess professional qualifications in law, medicine etc. Among the 213 graduates, as many as 168 hold law degrees like LL.B., B.L., Bar-at-Law or LL.M. The next group of graduates with professional qualifications consists of members with teaching qualifications—18 members hold BT/B.Ed. degrees and one M.Ed. In the field of medicine, there are six members with M.B.B.S. degree, one is an Ayurved Bhushan and one holds the B.V.M.S. degree. In the engineering field, 7 members are BE degree holders. In addition, there is one Agricultural Engineer, one Mechanical Engineer and one describing himself just as an 'Engineer'.

Besides the graduates and the post-graduates, the remaining one-third membership of the House (171) is composed of matriculates or higher secondary/Intermediate certificate holders (22.3 per cent) and under matriculates (10.0 per cent). Thus nearly one-tenth of the total membership of the House is composed of under-matriculates which is slightly higher than in the Sixth Lok Sabha (9.8 per cent) but lower than all the other Lok Sabhas. In the first three Lok Sabhas, the proportion of under-matriculates was as high as 23.2 per cent, 25.4 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively. There was a noticeable fall in the number of under-matriculates in the Fourth Lok Sabha (11.5 per cent) but their proportion had risen again in the Fifth Lok Sabha to 23.1 per cent.

TABLE 2.1

Statement showing the distribution of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha according to their educational background

S. No.	Educational Background	Number of Members	Percentage to Total
1.	Under Matriculate	53	10.0
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	118	22.3
3.	Graduates	213	40.3
4.	Post-graduates (including technical qualifications)	136	25.8
5.	Doctorate degree or other high academic qualification holders	8	1.5
	TOTAL	528	99.9

TABLE 2.2

Educational background of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha (In Percentages)

S. No.	Category	Lok Sabha						
		1st 1952-57	2nd 1957-62	3rd 1962-67	4th 1967-70	5th 1971-77	6th 1977-80	7th 1980
1.	Under Matriculates	23.2	25.4	28.7	11.5	23.1	9.8	10.0
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	18.4	19.1	17.7	22.1	16.0	24.9	22.3
3.	Graduates	37.1	33.9	32.0	35.4	34.6	38.7	40.3
4.	Post Graduates (including Technical Qualifications)	17.8	19.5	20.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.8
5.	Doctoral Degree or other than high academic qualification holders	3.5	2.1	1.6	6.3	1.5	1.7	1.5

Occupation: 523 out of 537 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha furnished information about their prior occupations. Some members had indicated more than one prior occupation. For the sake of the present study, however, only the profession which appeared to be predominant in a member's career has been taken into account. An analysis of the data received is shown in Table 3.1, which distributes the members into thirteen major categories of occupations and Table 3.2 gives the comparative picture with the previous Lok Sabhas.

It would appear that 'agriculturists' occupy a dominant position (39.3 per cent) among the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Number and percentage of members who are agriculturists has in fact been consistently increasing since the First Lok Sabha when the percentage was as low as 22.5; it was 36.0 in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Next to the agriculturists, come 'lawyers' with 116 members or 22.2 per cent in the present House, as

against 123 or 23.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. Their position has in fact all along suffered a decline except in the Fifth and the Sixth Lok Sabhas when they had improved their position from 17.5 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha to 20.5 per cent in the Fifth and 23.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabhas. Thus a group which outnumbered all others in the First and Second Lok Sabhas in now placed in the second position and it has retained this position since the Fifth Lok Sabha.

Next to the 'agriculturists' and the 'lawyers', the largest group is of 'political and social workers' which emerged as an important group on the parliamentary scene during the Third Lok Sabha. The group was at its peak in the Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.9 per cent of the total membership and occupying the second position after the 'agriculturists' and relegating the 'lawyers' to the third place. In the present House, however, their number has dwindled to 90 or 17.2 per cent as against 105 or 20.0 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha.

The 'traders and industrialists' whose share in the membership of the House had been consistently declining since the First (12.0 per cent) till the Sixth Lok Sabha (3.3 per cent) handsomely recouped their position in the Seventh Lok Sabha by almost doubling their number from 17 in the last House to 33 (6.3 per cent).

The strength of 'teachers and educationists' (6.7 per cent) has, however, suffered a decline in the Seventh Lok Sabha in comparison with the Sixth (8.4 per cent) and even the Fifth Lok Sabha (7.1 per cent); but better than that in the Fourth Lok Sabha.

There is a marginal improvement in the position of 'journalists and writers' (2.9 per cent) and 'engineers and technologists' (1.1 per cent) as compared to the previous Lok Sabha (2.1 and 0.9 per cent respectively). It is noticeable that the Seventh Lok Sabha consists of one 'religious missionary' (0.2 per cent) and 'artist' (0.2 per cent) while there was none from these categories in the previous House. There is also a lone 'former ruler' (0.2 per cent) in the Seventh Lok Sabha as compared to their proportion of 0.6 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

It would be seen that there has been a continuous fall in the strength of the members belonging to the medical profession in the successive Lok Sabhas from the First Lok Sabha (4.9 per cent) till the Fifth Lok Sabha (1.7 per cent). Their position saw an improvement in the last House (1.9 per cent) and there has been no change in the position of this group in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

TABLE 3.1

Statement showing the distribution of Members elected to Seventh Lok Sabha by their prior occupation*

S. No.	Prior Occupation	No.of Members	Percentage to Total
1.	Agriculturists	206	39.3
2.	Political & Social Workers	90	17.2
3.	Lawyers	116	22.2
4.	Traders & Industrialists	33	6.3
5.	Teachers & Educationists	35	6.7
6.	Journalists & Writers	15	2.9
7.	Civil & Military Service	5	0.9
8.	Medical Practitioners	10	1.9
9.	Engineers & Technologists	6	1.1
10.	Former Rulers	1	0.2
11.	Religious Missionaries	1	0.2
12.	Industrial Workers	4	0.8
13.	Artists	1	0.2
	TOTAL	523	99.9

*Some Members had more than one prior occupation. For the sake of this table, however, the profession which appeared predominant in the Member's career has been taken into account.

TABLE 3.2

Distribution of Members by Prior Occupation (in Percentage)

S. No.	Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha
1.	Agriculturists	22.5	29.1	27.4	30.6	33.2	36.0	39.3
2.	Political & Social Workers	--	--	18.7	22.9	19.0	20.0	17.2
3.	Lawyers	35.6	30.5	24.5	17.5	20.5	23.4	22.2
4.	Traders & Industrialists	12.0	10.2	10.3	7.5	6.8	3.3	6.3
5.	Teachers & Educationists	9.9	11.3	5.8	6.5	7.1	8.4	6.7
6.	Journalists & Writers	10.4	10.2	5.8	4.8	6.3	2.1	2.9
7.	Civil and Military Service	3.7	4.0	0.9	3.2	3.4	1.7	0.9
8.	Medical Practitioners	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
9.	Engineers and Technologists	–	–	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1
10.	Former Rulers	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
11.	Industrial Workers	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	1.7	0.8
12.	Religious Missionaries	–	–	0.2	0.8	0.4	–	0.2
13.	Artists	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.2

Special Interests: Information regarding Members' 'special interests' may be interesting in the background of their prior occupations and educational levels analysed above. 353 members furnished this information which has been tabulated in Table 3.3.

It would be seen from Table 3.3 that the 'special interest' indicated by the largest number of members (23.8 per cent) is 'welfare of the poor and downtrodden, tribals, backward classes, labour and the untouchables'. The next 'special interest' of 'social work' of 21.5 per cent of the members is closely related to the previous one. However, as against the 39.3 per cent 'agriculturist' members, 'agriculture' as a 'special interest' has been indicated by 9.6 per cent only of the members. This percentage may of course go up if those interested in rural development (3.7%) and 'educational activities of rural people'[1] (1.4 per cent) are added thereto. 'Literature' and 'Education' as special interests have been indicated by as many as 5.7 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively of the members. Though the major pre-occupation of the members evidently is to talk about and deal with political matters, only 3.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent of the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha, have indicated 'politics' and 'political organisation' as their 'special interests'. And, only 2.5 cent and 1.4 per cent of the members are specially interested in 'economic affairs' and 'foreign affairs' respectively.

TABLE 3.3

Special Interests of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha

Special Interests	No. of persons	Percentage
1	2	3
Welfare of tribals/backward classes/labour/poor and downtrodden/untouchables	84	23.8
Social Work	76	21.5
Agriculture	34	9.6
Literature	20	5.7
Education	18	5.1
Rural Development	13	3.7
Tourism	13	3.7
Politics	11	3.1
Economic Affairs	9	2.5
Law/Civil Liberties	9	2.5
Political Organisation	6	1.6
Educational activities of rural people	5	1.4
Cultural activities	5	1.4
Trade Union Movement	6	1.6
Horticulture	4	1.1
Foreign Affairs	5	1.4
Co-operative activities	4	1.1
Philosophy	3	0.8
Political Economy	3	0.8
Hunting	2	0.6
Journalism	2	0.6
International Affairs	2	0.6
Science & Technology	2	0.6
Rural economy	2	0.6
Wild Life	2	0.6
Uplift of women and children	1	0.3
Knowledge of ancient ruins and historical places	1	0.3
National development	1	0.3
Cookery	1	0.3
International politics	1	0.3
International development	1	0.3
Small scale industries	1	0.3
Prohibition	1	0.3
Parliamentary Procedure	1	0.3
National Health Service	1	0.3
Mixing with Children	1	0.3
Sports	1	0.3
Playing Cards	1	0.3

Hobbies: The details regarding the hobbies pursued by the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha are given in Table 3.4. It would be seen that 40.9 per cent of the members have indicated that they utilise their spare time in 'reading and writing' while 15.7 per cent of the members have 'sports and games' as their hobbies. A fairly sizeable number of the members devote their leisure for attainment of proficiency in, and propagation of, fine arts—8.9 per cent in music and 1.6 per cent in drama and an equal percentage in painting. 26 members (5.9 per cent) do 'social service' and 6 or 1.4 per cent 'public service', 27 members (6.1 per cent) prefer gardening and 10 (2.3 per cent) 'photography' as their favourite pastime.

Several other interesting activities figure among the hobbies pursued by the members. For example, 5 members prefer hunting, 3 each swimming, golf and riding, 2 each wrestling and flying, and one each lathi wielding, yogic exercises, rowing wild life and magic shows.

Two members are found to be interested in 'Literature' and one each in 'writing novels', 'study of philosophy' and 'map reading'. Interestingly, one member has, 'designing of men's clothes' as his favourite pastime. And there is one member each treating 'farming', studies for the improvement of farming', 'studies in the development of irrigation' as his hobby.

1 The term covers the varied interests like village panchayat activities, spreading education in rural areas including primary and secondary education, improving public libraries in the district, and study of religious laws and customs.

TABLE 3.4
Hobbies of Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha

Hobby	No.of Member	Percentage
1	2	3
Reading and writing	180	40.9
Games of Sports	69	15.7
Music	39	8.9
Social Service	26	5.9
Gardening	27	6.1
Reading and Travelling	10	2.3
Photography	10	2.3
Drama	7	1.6
Painting	7	1.6
Travelling	6	1.4
Public Service	6	1.4
Walking	5	1.1
Hunting	5	1.1
Meeting People	4	0.9
Golf	3	0.7
Swimming	3	0.7
Riding	3	0.7
Uplift of Weaker Sections	3	0.7
Wrestling	2	0.5
Flying	2	0.5
Politics	2	0.5
Literature	2	0.5
Welfare of Kisans	1	0.2
Farming	1	0.2
Wielding Lathi	1	0.2
Writing Novel	1	0.2
Designing Men's Clothes	1	0.2
Study of Philosophy	1	0.2
Studies for improvement of Agriculture	1	0.2
Studies in the development of irrigation	1	0.2
Horticulture	2	0.2
Political discussion on Socialism & Agriculture	1	0.2
Map Reading	1	0.2
Observing the nature	1	0.2
Yogic Exercises	1	0.2
Wild Life	1	0.2
Discussions	1	0.2
Rowing	1	0.2
Magic Show	1	0.2
Appreciation of Art & Nature and reading unfamiliar subject	1	0.2

Foreign Travels: Nearly half of the Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha have been abroad. Of the 529 members covered in the present analysis, 261 or 49.3 per cent had visited foreign countries. Out of these 57 had done so as members of Indian Parliamentary Delegations to various countries (including 28 who went as delegates to various international parliamentary conferences like that of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences etc.). Eighty seven members represented India at different international conferences organised under the auspices of the United Nations, the Commonwealth or other bodies as follows:–

(1) No. of Members who went with Indian Delegations other than Parliamentary Delegations 22

(2) No. of Members who represented India at Commonwealth Education and Prime Minister's Conferences, Colombo Plan Conferences, World Peace Conferences, Agricultural Producers' Conferences etc. 30

(3) No. of Members who went abroad as Indian Delegates to the U.N.O. and various other conferences held under the auspices of the U.N. Agencies 35

Prior legislative experiences: Out of the 529 members in the Seventh Lok Sabha pertaining to the present analysis, 239 members or 45.1 per cent of the total membership had acquired legislative experience as members of the Central Legislature, including the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. And, among these are 216 members or 40.8 per cent of the total membership who have been members of the earlier Lok Sabhas.

There are 107 members who have been members of both Parliament and the State Legislatures at one time or another. In addition, 146 members had been earlier members of the State Legislatures. Thus in the Seventh Lok Sabha there are 253 members who have been in the State Legislatures earlier. Also, there are 99 members in the present House who had been members of local authorities.

It has been found that the Seventh Lok Sabha has the distinction of having three former members of the old Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly. These are Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Professor N. G. Ranga. Of them, Professor Ranga's tenure in the Central Legislature has been the longest. He had entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 and, but for a break in membership during the period 1971—77, he has been a member in the Legislature of the Centre all along. The total period of his membership (including two spells in the Rajya Sabha during the periods 1952—57 and 1977—79) comes to about 38 years.

Shri Jagjivan Ram, ever since he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 has continued without any interruption to be a member. The total duration of his membership of the House before being elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha was about 34 years.

He was also member of the Bihar Legislative Council for one year in 1936-37 and of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for 9 years during the period 1937—46. Taking his membership of the erstwhile provincial Legislature into account, Shri Jagjivan Ram may be said to be hav-

ing one of the longest experiences in the parliamentary field.

As against these two members, Shri Frank Anthony, possesses the record experience of a total period of about 35 years as member of the Lower House. Having entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1942, he continued to be member of the Lower House till 1977.

The three members had thus the distinction of putting in more than 30 years each in the service of the House and had distinguished themselves as holders of longest parliamentary experience in their own way before they were elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha. Besides them, there are two other members *viz.*, Shri Bhola Raut (27 years) and Shri Tridib Chaudhry (27 years) who had served the House for more than 25 years before election to the Seventh Lok Sabha.

A break-up of the membership with experience as members of previous Houses is given in Table 4.1. Table 4.2 indicates the prior legislative experience of the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by the number of terms they had served in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 4.1

Statement showing the number of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha having been members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre

Legislature	No. of Members
Central Legislative Assembly (1942–46)	3
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	3
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	8
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	12
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	33
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	66
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	119
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	143
Council of States or Rajya Sabha	31
New entrants	150

TABLE 4.2

Statement showing prior legislative experience of members of Seventh Lok Sabha by terms of the House

Membership of Lok Sabha	No. of Members in Seventh Lok Sabha	Percentage to total
All the Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	2	0.9
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	3.2
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	11	5.1
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	21	9.7
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	58	26.9
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	117	54.2
TOTAL	216	100.0

It would be seen from Table 4.1 that 27.3 per cent or more than a quarter of the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha were also members of the previous House, *i.e.*, Sixth Lok Sabha. This is more or less equal to the new entrants who have had no legislative experience. Table 4.2 indicates that while there are only 2 members who have consistently been members of all the six Lok Sabhas, 54.2 per cent of the members having prior legislative experience pertaining to only one term of the Lok Sabha and 26.9 per cent of the members consists of those having been members of two Lok Sabhas. There are 21 members who served the House for 3 terms, 11 for 4 terms and 7 for 5 terms.

Legislative career: Table 4.3 indicates the number of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha who had held ministerial positions or other parliamentary offices both at the Central and State levels.

TABLE 4.3

Statement showing the legislative career of members of Seventh Lok Sabha*

Offices/positions	No. of Members	Percentage to total
Ministerial positions in the Central Cabinet	44	8.3
Ministerial positions in the State Cabinets	105	19.8
Speakers of Central Legislature	1	0.2
Speakers and Deputy Speakers of State Legislature	9	1.7
Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees of Parliament	18	3.4
Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees of State Legislatures	19	3.6
Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha	5	0.9
Chief Whips and Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament	7	1.3

*Includes 21 former Chief Ministers

It would be seen from the above Table that as many as 44 members of 8.3 per cent of the total membership have had ministerial experience in the Union Council of Ministers and 105 members or 19.8 per cent of the total had occupied ministerial positions in the State Cabinets and this figure included 21 former Chief Ministers in the States. The House also has among its members five former leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

The Seventh Lok Sabha has the privilege of having a former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, *viz.*, Shri B.R. Bhagat and as many as nine former presiding officers of the State Legislatures. Also, there are eighteen

former Chairmen of Committees of Parliament and nineteen Chairmen of Committees of State Legislatures.

Marital Status: Table 5.1 indicates the marital status of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha.

TABLE 5.1

Marital status	No. of persons	Percentage to total
Married	489	93.1
Unmarried	36	6.9

Out of a total of 537 members of Seventh Lok Sabha who have been covered in this feature, 525 members had furnished information about their marital status.

It would be seen from the above table that 489 members (93.1 per cent) of the members are married. Those include three couples. 36 members (including 2 women members) of the Seventh Lok Sabha are unmarried. Of the unmarried members, 19 members (52.8 per cent) are from West Bengal, 4 each from Bihar and Tamil Nadu, 3 from Madhya Pradesh and one each from Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Union Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Of the 489 married members, excepting 28, all others are blessed with children. The largest number of members (88) are having 3 children each followed by 76 with 2 and 52 with one child only. There are as many as 245 members with children ranging from 4 to 12. 6 members have 9 children each, while one member each has 10, 11 and 12 children.

Imprisonment for participation in freedom struggle: 61 out of 529 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha are freedom fighters. They had actively participated in the freedom struggle and pre-independence movements such as Civil Disobedience Movement, Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement and had suffered imprisonment. Besides, 5 members had participated in the movement for the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu and were imprisoned by the Portugese authorities. 7 other members of the Seventh Lok Sabha had fought against princely autocracy and played a leading role in agitations for responsible Governments in their respective States.

PART II
WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

Table 6.1 indicates the number of women members elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha in comparison with the position obtaining in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 6.1

Number of women members elected to First to Seventh Lok Sabha

	Total No of seats	No of Women Members	Percentage to the total
First Lok Sabha	499	22	4.4
Second Lok Sabha	500	27	5.4
Third Lok Sabha	503	34	6.7
Fourth Lok Sabha	523	31	5.9
Fifth Lok Sabha	521	22	4.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	544	19	3.4
Seventh Lok Sabha	544	28	5.1

It would be seen that the representation secured by women in the Seventh Lok Sabha is only 5.1 per cent of the total membership of the House. This is, however, a distinct improvement on the position obtaining in the Sixth Lok Sabha when their strength was only 3.4 per cent of the total membership. It is, nonetheless, way below the highest level of women's representation reached so far, which is 6.7 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha. It is interesting to note that the achievement in U.K., so far has, however, been only 4.6 per cent in 1964, and the present proportion in the House of Commons is only about 2.9 per cent. Also, in the United States, there were in 1977 no women in the Senate and only a handful in the House of Representatives[1]. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, on the other hand, women have a reasonable proportion of representatives. This may be explained by the fact that "apart from history and tradition (Finnish women first sat in Parliament in 1907), a common characteristic of all Scandinavian countries is that their representatives are elected to Parliament on a party list system"[2]. A comparative picture in various countries is shown in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2

Percentages of women in Parliament in various countries (October, 1977)

Denmark	17.0
Finland	23.5
France	1.7
India	3.3
Israel	7.5
Italy	8.4
Netherlands	13.3
Norway	22.5
Sweden	21.4
U.K.	4.4
U.S.A.	4.1
West Germany	7.3

SOURCE: Elizabeth Vallance, *"Women in the House"* Athlone Press, London, 1979, p. 190

1. Baroness White in her review of the book *"Women in the House"* by Elizabeth Vallance, *The Parliamentarian*, April 1980, p. 128
2. Ibid

Age: Table 6.3 indicates the distribution of women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by five-year age groups. It would be seen that unlike the totality of the members there is no woman member in the House in the age group of 25-30 years as well as in the age-group of 66-70 years. There is only one woman member (3.5 per cent) in the highest age-group of 71—75 years and none beyond 75 years. The maximum number of women members (six or 21.4 per cent) fall in the age-groups of 46—50 and 56—60 years as against 13.5 per cent in the general membership of the House.

The youngest woman member is 32 years old and the oldest is of 75 years in Seventh Lok Sabha. The average age of the women members is 51.3 years as against the average of 49.7 years of all the members.

TABLE 6.3

Distribution of women members of Seventh Lok Sabha by Age Group

Age Group	No. of Women	Percentage
25—30	—	—
31—35	1	3.5
36—40	3	10.7
41—45	4	14.3
46—50	6	21.4
51—55	4	14.3
56—60	6	21.4
61—65	3	10.7
66—70	—	—
71—75	1	3.5
Total	28	99.8

Education: The educational background of the women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha is indicated in Table 6.4. It would be seen therefrom that one-fourth (25 per cent) of them are under-matriculates; Graduates and above constitute 60.6 per cent of the lady members. In the case of post-graduate women members (25 per cent), the position is, of course, the same as is found in the case of total membership (25.8 per cent) and the percentage of women members with doctoral degrees is indeed higher (3.5 per cent) than in the case of all members (1.5 per cent). Three women members (10.7 per cent) had received education partly in foreign countries as against 31 or 5.8 per cent in the total membership of the House.

TABLE 6.4.

Educational background of women members of Seventh Lok Sabha

Educational level	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
1. Under Matriculates	7	25.0
2. Matriculates/Higher Secondary and Intermediates	4	14.3
3. Graduates	9	32.1
4. Post Graduates including holders of Technical qualifications	7	25.0
5. Doctoral Degree holders	1	3.5
Total	28	99.9

Prior Occupation: The distribution of women members in accordance with their prior occupations is given in Table 6.5. It would be seen that while the proportion of 'agriculturist' women members (39.3 per cent) is equal to that in the total membership (39.3 per cent), the share of the 'political and social workers' is fairly large (46.4 per cent) as compared to the total membership (17.2 per cent). The remaining women members in the Seventh Lok Sabha have been either 'teachers and educationists' (10.7 per cent) or in the 'civil service' (3.5 per cent). There is none who followed any of the other occupations that are found in the case of the total membership of the House.

TABLE 6.5

Distribution of women members of Seventh Lok Sabha by their prior occupation

Prior Occupation	No. of Members	Percentage to total
1. Agriculturists	11	39.3
2. Political and Social Workers	13	46.4
3. Teachers and Educationists	3	10.7
4. Civil Service	1	3.5
Total	28	99.9

Hobbies: As many as eleven women members have indicated 'reading' as their hobby and one each, 'writing', 'poems and songs' and 'drama and observing nature'. Only two women members have indicated their hobby as "meeting people and social work", four as 'gardening' and one each, as 'agriculture', 'nursing' and 'painting'.

Foreign Travel: 14 women members had been to foreign countries. Two of them went there as members of parliamentary delegations and five as members of Government delegations to attend international conferences, such as of Habitat, I.L.O. etc.

Previous Legislative Experience: Table Nos. 6.6 and 6.7 indicate the position about the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha. It would be seen therefrom that of the 28 women members, while 10 or 35.7 per cent have had prior experience of the working of either House of Parliament, an equal number of women have been elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha without any legislative experience. There are 9 women members who have been earlier members of the State Legislatures.

There is no woman member in the Seventh Lok Sabha who had been in the Central Legislative Assembly or the Constituent Assembly, or even in the first Lok Sabha. Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai, having been first elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957 has had the maximum number of years in Parliament as a member. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had been a Member of Parliament for a total period of about fifteen years (including her membership of the Rajya Sabha during the years (1964—67) before being elected to the Lok Sabha for the fourth time. Besides them, another woman member was earlier member of the Rajya Sabha during the period 1966—78. There are four former women members of the Sixth Lok Sabha who have been re-elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha.

TABLE 6.6

Statement showing previous legislative experience of women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by Central Legislature

Legislature	No. of women members
Central Legislative Assembly (1942—46)	Nil
Constituent Assembly (1946—50)	Nil
Provisional Parliament (1950—52)	Nil
First Lok Sabha (1952—57)	Nil
Second Lok Sabha (1957—62)	1
Third Lok Sabha (1962—67)	2
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967—70)	4
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971—77)	6
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977—79)	4
Rajya Sabha (1964—67)	1
Rajya Sabha (1966—78)	1
State Legislatures	9
New Entrants without prior legislative experience	10

TABLE 6.7

Statement showing previous legislative experience of women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by Terms of the House

Lok Sabhas and No. of Terms	No. of Members	Percentage
All the Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	Nil	—
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	Nil	—
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	Nil	—
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	3	33.3
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	2	22.2
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	4	44.4
Total No. of members with previous legislative experience in Lower House of Parliament	9	

Legislative Career: The women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha have the distinction of having themselves the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who had earlier held this office during the period 1966-77. There are also among them three former Cabinet Ministers in the State Governments, and one former Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee, one President of a National political party and one President of its State unit.

Marital status: Out of 28 members who have been covered in this feature, 26 are married. There is one unmarried member each from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Of the 26 married members, excepting 3, all others are blessed with children - 13 (50 per cent) having 3 or less than 3 children, one with 8 children, and the remaining 9 members with children ranging from 4 to 6.

Imprisonment for participation in freedom struggle: 3 women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha are freedom fighters. Besides, one member had fought against autocracy in the erstwhile princely states.

Conclusion: The above analysis would show that the social structure of the Seventh Lok Sabha is made up of younger and educationally more qualified members than in the Sixth Lok Sabha. The House has a larger number of 'agriculturists' as compared to the previous Lok Sabha. The House is also quite rich in the previous legislative experience possessed by the members. The House had a considerable number of freedom fighters. And, there is a fairly substantial amount of new blood too. The women members of the House have distinctly improved their position as compared to the Sixth Lok Sabha.

3

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS BY SEVENTH LOK SABHA[1]

A year and a quarter after the Constitution came into force, the first amendment was brought in the Provisional Parliament by the Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Moving the amendment in Lok Sabha on 29th May, 1951, Panditji observed:–

"A Constitution which is unchanging and static, it does not matter how good it is, how perfect it is, is a Constitution that has past its use. It is in its old age already and gradually approaching its death. A Constitution to be living must be growing; must be adaptable; must be flexible, must be changeable ..... a rigid Constitution is a dangerous one, which might lead to the breaking up of that Constitution when it walks away – if you like – at a tangent from reality. Because life is a curve – it is not a straight line – and the life of a nation is even more of a curve and the life of a nation in the present day of changing humanity is very very curvy. Logical and straight lines are tangents which go off the curve and if the tangent goes too far away from that curve of life and curve of growth of a nation, then there is conflict, an upheaval and after that upheaval, well, something new emerges. You come back, as you are forced to come back to the line of life because you cannot depart too far from it. So if you are flexible in your action and Constitution, then you keep near that curving growth of the nation's life."

When the Seventh Lok Sabha was constituted, the Constitution had been amended already 44 times during a span of 30 years. Seven more Constitution amendments were passed by the Seventh Lok Sabha bringing the total to 51 as of now. The Lok Sabha-wise break-up was as follows:

Provisional Parliament	1
First Lok Sabha	6
Second Lok Sabha	5
Third Lok Sabha	8
Fourth Lok Sabha	3
Fifth Lok Sabha	19
Sixth Lok Sabha	2
Seventh Lok Sabha	7
TOTAL	51

On 23rd August, 1984 alone Lok Sabha gave its seal of approval to as many as five Constitution Amendment Bills.

The Constitution Forty-fifth Amendment Bill was passed by Seventh Lok Sabha in the very first session on 24th January, 1980. Article 334 lays down that the provisions of the Constitution relating to reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian Community by nomination in Lok Sabha and in State Assemblies shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of thirty years from the commencement of the Constitution. As the reasons which weighed with the Constituent Assembly in making these provisions were still valid, Parliament extended this provision through the Forty-Fifth Amendment for a further period of ten years *i.e.* till January, 1990.

The Forty-sixth Amendment was enacted in 1983 to sort out difficulties brought to light by various judicial decisions in regard to tax on the sale and purchase of goods and liability to sales tax on transfer of controlled commodities from one State to another. Several transactions were held by the Supreme Court to be not liable to sales tax. As the situation left scope for avoidance of sales tax including Central Sales Tax leviable on inter-state sales of goods, the Forty-sixth Amendment sought to put the matter beyond any doubt by including in article 366 a comprehensive definition of "tax on the sale or purchase of goods" by inserting a new clause 29A and a new entry in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to enable the levy of tax on the consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Besides certain other amendments were made to articles 269 and 286 with a view to helping the augmentation of the State revenues to a considerable extent. The bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 14 July, 1982.

Article 31B of the Constitution confers on the enactments included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, immunity from any possible attack that they are violative of any of the Fundamental Rights. As progressive land reforms legislation conceived in the interest of public continued to be imperilled by litigation, the Forty-Seventh Amendment[2] sought to include 14 more State Acts, including Amendment Acts, in the Ninth Schedule to protect them from challenge in courts and ensure their smooth implementation. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 23rd August, 1984.

In Punjab, the agitation launched by the Akali Dal gave rise to extremist activities. As the situation deteriorated day by day, the President issued on 6th October, 1983

1 Contributed by Legislative Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.
2. Introduced as the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill.

a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution taking over the administration of the State. Lok Sabha approved the Proclamation and extended its continuance by resolutions. Article 356(5) however does not allow continuance of a Proclamation beyond one year except under the special conditions specified therein. As the disturbed conditions prevailing in Punjab necessitated the continuance of President's rule beyond one year, the Forty-eighth Amendment[1] sought to make the conditions mentioned in article 356(5) inapplicable for the purposes of the continuance in force of the said Proclamation upto a period of two years from the date of issue. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 23rd August, 1984.

The Forty-second Amendment froze the allocation of seats in the House of People and State Assemblies till the year 2001 and the extent of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies on the basis of 1971 Census. The Election Commission on the basis of representations by the public and the political parties recommended that the Constitution may be suitably amended so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies after every decennial census might be restored. A Bill namely, the Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Bill, to give effect to the recommendation was included for introduction in the List of Business for 24th August, 1983. On the same day, the Minister wrote to the Speaker that Government had decided not to proceed with the Bill and requested not to call him to move the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. The Bill was not introduced.

The Tripura Legislative Assembly passed resolutions urging the Union Government to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to the tribal areas of the State. An autonomous District Council had been functioning in the State under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979. It also needed constitutional sanction. The Forty-ninth Amendment[2] was enacted to achieve this object with a view to meeting the aspirations of the tribal population and ensuring rapid development of the tribal areas and self-governance by the tribals.

Article 33 of the Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws to determine to what extent any of the fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution in their application to members of Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order be restricted or abrogated to ensure proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline among them. The Fiftieth Amendment[3] amended article 33 to bring within its ambit (i) members of Forces charged with the protection of property belonging to or in the charge of possession of the State; (ii) persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence; or (iii) persons employed in or in connection with the telecommunication systems set up for the purpose of any Force, bureau or organisation.

The Fifty-first Amendment[4] had a chequered course in Lok Sabha. The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on 21st March, 1980 urging the Government of India to provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly and in Lok Sabha on the pattern of other States. The State Government, therefore, recommended amendment of articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution. The Governments of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram also supported the amendment in respect of their areas. A Bill, namely, the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill, to amend the said articles was introduced in Lok Sabha on 5th November, 1982. On 22nd August, 1984, when the motion for consideration was put by the Chair, it could not muster the special majority and was lost despite the unanimous support extended to the Bill by all sections of the House. In view of the importance and urgency of the matter, another Bill containing the same provisions was introduced, considered and passed by the House the next day.

To sum up, four of the seven Constitution Amendments (45th, 47th, 49th and 51st) passed by the Seventh Lok Sabha were designed to meet the needs and aspirations of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the farming community; one amendment (46th) was enacted to get over difficulties in the administration of sales tax due to judicial pronouncements, while the remaining two amendments (48th and 50th) were necessitated by the threat to the country's security and integrity.

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1 Introduced as the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill
2 Introduced as the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Bill
3 Introduced as the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill
4 Introduced as the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill

4

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MY 377 ?[1]

"What has happened to my 377?" is the anxious query of many a Member as soon as the Table Office opens for the day.

[Pray, what is this 377? Is it some exotic coke introduced by a multinational firm or a heady version of the drink named '77'? No, dear reader far from it. This is what the Rule Book *(Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha)* has to say :

"377. A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary-General in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix "]

"It is under consideration of the Speaker" replies our man in the Table Office in a tone typical of a Parliamentary official.

"Well, I must be allowed to raise it today. It is very important, you see..... I must go and see the Speaker."

The Member rushes to the Secretary-General or to the Speaker's Chamber and stresses how urgent and important it is for his constituents that the matter gets raised early or how another day will not suit his convenience.

"No problem. If it is covered under the rules and priority, certainly it will be included," says the presiding deity and asked the Secretary-General to look into the matter. Often, already with the Speaker at that time, the Secretary-General places the facts before him and explains the position regarding the priority of the Member and the otherwise admissibility of his notice.

Back to the Table Office, the Member asks for a copy of the statement to be read by him.

"I am still waiting for the folder (of notices) from the Speaker's office. I will get in touch with you as soon as possible" says our man. The Member happily proceeds to the Chamber.

Our man knows the Member may not have priority for the day or the text of the matter proposed to be raised by him may be either too long (only 250 words are allowed) or contain allegations/unparliamentary expressions etc. which cannot be allowed. Very often the texts have to be suitably abridged and/or edited to become admissible. So, he must wait for the Speaker's orders.

The Speaker's chamber is humming with activity between 1000 and 1100 hrs. with Members pressing for their 377s, adjournment motions, calling attention notices etc., yet he snatches a few moments to go through the 377 notices.

The folder is back in the Table Office by 1100 hrs. and our man quickly notes the orders on the notices allowed for the day. At the appointed time, after the din following the Question Hour has settled down, the Chair calls the Members to read out their statements. "Only the approved text would go on record", interjects the Chair as soon as it finds a Member digressing from the text.

Well, what happens to the Member who did not get priority high enough for the day and was still allowed by the Speaker?

"Please wait for your turn", says our man in the Table Office.

"What do you mean? I have already been permitted", queries the Member.

"In that case, Sir, please ask your party colleague who has got priority for the day to forego the same in your favour", our man replies.

"This is all humbug ....."

"I cannot help it Sir, I have strict instructions..."

Disappointed but still persistent, the Member goes and requests his colleague, who more often than not, obliges him. And so it goes on – Monday to Thursday (no 377s on Fridays when the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs usually makes a statement regarding the Government Business likely to be taken up during the next week. Members are allowed to make submissions thereon which is a separate story). The drill is exacting for the Member and much more so for our man in the Table Office who has to deal with at least 60—70 notices every week. But they understand each other. Rules have to be followed.

1. Contributed by Table Office, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Now the question is – is all this trouble worthwhile? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative. To prove the point let us go into its background a little bit.

Any visitor to the public galleries would be familiar with the tremendous gusto with which our elected representatives try to raise matters during what is euphemistically called by the press the "Zero" hour i.e. immediately after the question hour. These are issues which do not concern interpretation of rules and regulations but live issues which are agitating their minds and which they feel they must raise at the earliest opportunity. Over the years the Presiding Officers have tried with varying degrees of success, to regulate the proceedings of House during the "Zero Hour".

Concerned with the disorderly scenes often enacted during the "Zero Hour", the Presiding Officers of both the Houses felt the need of devising some method to enable Members to raise issues which were not the subject matter of a recent question, adjournment motion, calling attention or motion but were important from the Members' point of view. Thus started the practice of "special mention" in Rajya Sabha and raising matters under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha.

While earlier, matters allowed to be raised under Rule 377 were limited to questions of constitutional or legal importance which were within the jurisdiction of the House or which related to the business of the House or its procedure – something akin to points of order but which fell short of being points of order as such – a more liberal attitude is being adopted since the 4th session of the Sixth Lok Sabha in as many as five notices under Rule 377 were being allowed on each day so that Members could raise various matters of public importance particularly those concerning their constituencies at the earliest. The scope of the Rule has now been widened to enable the Members to register their point in the House[1]; there being no obligation on the Government or the Minister concerned to reply to the point raised (there and then). The Minister concerned may not even be present in the House at the time the point is raised.

For the first time, recourse to Rule 377 was taken by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on 14th May, 1966 who raised the matter regarding ill-treatment meted out to Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, M.P. by the Police at Lucknow, because this was a matter which could not have been raised under any other rule.

Different Speakers took different view of the provisions of this rule. While some allowed matters very liberally, others did not. During Fourth Lok Sabha, only 36 matters were allowed to be raised under Rule 377 and that too only upto the Sixth Session. Thereafter during that Lok Sabha, not a single matter was allowed to be raised. Similarly, during the Fifth Lok Sabha, during the first eight sessions not a single matter was allowed to be raised.

This procedure has since become increasingly popular with the Members – both from the ruling party and the Opposition, with front benchers no less than back benchers. While during the Fifth Lok Sabha and Sixth Lok Sabha the matters raised under Rule 377 numbered 184 and 829 respectively, during the Seventh Lok Sabha the total number of matters raised was as high as 3134. *(For details please see Tables 1 and 2 below and statement No.45 in Chapter 6.)*

TABLE 1

Number of matters raised under Rule 377 during Seventh Lok Sabha (Session-wise)

1st Session	33
2nd Session	79
3rd Session	294
4th Session	157
5th Session	346
6th Session	183
7th Session	150
8th Session	314
9th Session	171
10th Session	150
11th Session	337
12th Session	169
13th Session	169
14th Session	358
15th Session	224
TOTAL	3134

TABLE 2

Party-wise analysis of matters raised under Rule 377 during Seventh Lok Sabha

Sl No	Name of Party/Group	Strength*	Matters raised
1	Congress – I	344	1437
2	C P I (M)	36	314
3	Lok Dal	23	256
4	Janata	21	268
5	B J P	16	215

1. The Conditions of admissibility of 377 notices are *inter-alia* as under:-
(i) The matter raised should be such as directly attracts the responsibility of the Union Government.
(ii) It should not raise a purely local issue or be of concern to some individual(s) only;
(iii) It should not be on a subject on which a question or Calling Attention or Motion has already been discussed or admitted.
(iv) It should not raise a matter which is *sub-judice*; and
(v) It should not contain allegations, unparliamentary expressions etc.

Sl. No.	Name of Party/Group	Strength*	Matters raised
6.	D.M.K	14	143
7.	C.P.I	13	171
8.	D.S.P.	8	172
9.	Congress (S)	5	12
10.	R.S.P.	4	1
11	Muslim League	3	15
12.	Forward Block	3	15
13.	AIADMK	3	12
14.	J&K National Conference	3	24
15.	Rashtriya Sanjay Manch	3	1
16.	Janavadi	2	8
17	Congress (J)	2	–
18	Telgu Desam	2	7
19.	Unattached	18	63
	TOTAL	523	3134

*(As on 27.8.1984)

The reason why Members are increasingly taking recourse to this rule, is that it affords to the Members a simple device to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to an issue which is rankling in their minds – may be it has hurt the constituents of a Member – and it must be conveyed immediately to the highest quarters, through the highest forum available for remedial action. The media – the press, radio and T.V. – are also quick to pick up and highlight the topical issues. With the widest possible publicity given to them, public attention invariably gets drawn to administrative failures, people's aspirations and their felt needs. The members' constituents feel thankful that their grievances have been voiced and heard in a perfectly democratic manner.[1] Action follows and the Members have the satisfaction of getting a written reply directly from the Minister concerned – from the horse's mouth as it were. That is why Members race to table their notices at the earliest opportunity and pursue them right through the session.

The range and variety of matters raised is indeed amazing. (Please see Table 3) While socio-economic issues naturally predominate, there is no dearth of Members trying to focus attention on matters concerning the Nation's security, nuclear options available to the country and the attempts by the big powers to fish in troubled waters. There are others who would like a ban to be put on political parties based on caste or religion, effective measures to be devised for environmental pollution, for eradicating beggary from the country, improving the plight of bonded labour, for more humane behaviour towards prisoners in jail etc. Yet some others would like steps to be taken to check students from taking drugs, banning the state run lotteries and horse races throughout the country.

TABLE 3

Subject-wise analysis of matters raised under Rule 377 during Seventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Subject	Matters raised
1.	Defence matters	50
2.	Development programmes	792
3.	Education/Educational Reforms	128
4.	Labour Welfare/Labour Problems	256
5.	Law and Order	144
6.	Medical facilities	127
7.	Natural Calamities-Relief from	152
8.	Problems relating to farmers	251
9.	Public Undertakings–working of	134
10.	Social Reforms/Welfare Measures	301
11.	Welfare of SC/ST and Backward Classes	100
12.	Miscellaneous	699
	TOTAL	3134

But then there are others who are worried over matters which many others seem to have lost sight of. Here is one who is worried over mice and men in the country's capital. An ebullient Member from the ruling party (Shri Kamal Nath) had this to say in his own inimitable style:–

"I bring to your notice the grave situation arising from a virtual explosion in the capital's rat population. Over the past few years, the rodent menace has spread from the rural fringes of the Union territory and its underdeveloped areas and now engulfs new colonies, government offices and private offices.

You can expect them in all variety of shapes and sizes the heavy and complacent sewer rat, the lean and hungry house mouse, the pugnacious country rat, the noisy kitchen rat and the fearless street rat. Being voracious eaters, they must be consuming about tonnes of food including files and records in offices, not to speak of stealing six to seven per cent of foodgrains stocked in godowns. At this rate they are poised to chew up every record in the government – classified and non-classified – some day.

Deployment of an army of cats may be a suitable antidote for rats. But I am amazed to find the capital cats lacking in the predatory zeal, and settling for stolen milk instead of hunted rat-meat. It seems that rats and cats have entered into an unprincipled coalition in their undeclared war on the people. I urge the Government to swing into action forthwith and take suitable steps."

Another senior member of the House and former Minister (Dr. Karan Singh) drew attention to the tragedy that has overtaken the magnificent project called "Auroville". Said he:–

"Several years ago a remarkable project entitled Auroville was started by the Mother of Sri Aurobindo Ashram of Pondicherry. It was envisaged as a new type of spiritual community where the entire life and activity would revolve around the integral spiritual quest. It in-

1. The practice is that Ministers write to the members direct with regard to matters raised by them under rule 377 with a copy of the reply each to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Lok Sabha Secretariat.

cluded a number of very interesting experimental activities in the field of agriculture, education and community living. As long as the Mother was alive the project continued to grow, but after her death the whole concept has unfortunately become distorted. Endless conflicts have been raging between the Sri Aurobindo Society, which claims exclusive ownership of this vast project, and the 'Aurovillians who are living there. Unsavoury incidents of violence have also occurred and there have been grave charges levelled by the two parties against each other. Recently there was again a clash over the Matri Mandir which is supposed to be the spirtual centre of Auroville.

A vast project like Auroville involves extensive acquisition of land in the state of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry; numerous visa and passport problems connected with the many foreigners who are living in Auroville, and extensive developmental and administrative dimensions. Clearly all these are far beyond the capacity of the Sri Aurobindo Society to manage, particularly as the President of this Society has himself been accused of numerous misdemeanours.

It is a tragedy that a magnificent concept like Auroville, which has received recognition from UNESCO should have become bogged down in petty intrigues and administrative bungling. I would urge that the Government of India should immediately move to take over Auroville as a national memorial of Sri Aurobindo and for this purpose bring a Bill before the Parliament as early as possible "

Instances like these could be multiplied but for lack of space. Suffice it to say, each Parliament develops its own ethos and evolves procedures to suit its needs. So has our Parliament. Call it '377' or 'Special Mention', it provides yet another opportunity to the people's representatives to voice the views and grievances of the people and it has come to stay. So we look to the new Lok Sabha for more of 377s.

5

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE – THE PARLIAMENTARY WATCHMAN[1]

"Sir, may we have a little more money next year to atleast complete our on-going projects?"

"Can someone enlighten us as to the grounds on which our budgetary proposals were drastically slashed last year? This has put us in great difficulty."

The Committee is very often confronted with such questions during their on-the-spot study tours. An overheard private conversation between local officials attending upon the Committee during their tour was something like this :

"We have to create a good impression on the Committee as on them depends our bread and butter."

"We have to have some more posts of . I will speak to the Chairman. Let us see his reaction."

What surprises most is that this misconception about the functions of the Estimates Committee is not confined to non-officials or Government officials at lower levels but even comparatively senior government functionaries at the field level are adequately informed. An understanding of the role and functions of the Estimates Committee – a very important limb of Lok Sabha – is therefore imperative not only for public functionaries who may at some time or the other in their official career come in contact with this Parliamentary institution, but even for ordinary citizens having interest in knowing how, in what manner and to what extent Parliament, through this Committee, exercises control over Government expenditure, influences the policies of the Government and keeps a contemporaneous watch on the organisation and working of the Government of India.

Parliamentary form of Government implies supremacy of Parliament. Under such a system, Government is responsible to Parliament and, if there be two Houses of Parliament, generally to the popular House. In most countries having this form of Government, the popular House of Parliament is also invested with the power of the purse, in the sense that no money can be spent by the Government without its express authority through voting on demands for grants. Under our Constitution also, the Council of Ministers of the Union are collectively responsible to the House of People (Lok Sabha). The Constitution also provides that no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed by Parliament. Lok Sabha has, under the Constitution, exclusive power to vote Demands for Grants of the Union Government for various purposes. Even in the matter of passing of Appropriation Bills which are brought up after voting on Demands for Grants, the second House of Indian Parliament, namely, the Rajya Sabha, has no material power except to make recommendations which may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha and to delay its passage for a period of no more than 14 days. Thus Lok Sabha enjoys almost full powers in the matter of grant of money for the expenditure of the Union Government.

It is but natural that the institution which grants money to the Government for specified purposes should claim the right to oversee and watch whether the money is actually utilised for the purposes for which it was granted and that value for money has been realised.

Since the Lok Sabha has neither the time nor is it because of its sheer size a suitable forum for making a detailed scrutiny of the expenditure of the Government of India against the Grants made by it, it has appointed from within smaller bodies to perform this task on its behalf. These are the three Financial Committees of Parliament known as the Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Estimates and Committee on Public Undertakings.

The Estimates Committee is a Committee of the Lok Sabha. The motion for election of the first Estimates Committee was adopted by the Provisional Parliament on 3 April, 1950 and the Committee was elected on 10 April, 1950. Speaker Mavalankar while addressing the first Estimates Committee on 18 April, 1950 made the following observations delineating the principal objectives, role and functions of the Estimates Committee :

(1) To associate with and train as large a number of members as possible, not only in the ways in which the administration is carried on, but also to make them conversant with the various problems that Government have to meet from day to day.

(2) To exercise control on the executive so that they do not become oppressive or arbitrary.

(3) To influence the policies of Government, and

(4) To act as a liaison between the Government and the general public."

1 Contributed by Estimates Committee Branch, Lok-Sabha Secretariat.

"The work of the Committee is very onerous and important. Unless the Committee closely study and thoroughly grasp both the purpose as well as the machinery of executing the plan, the estimates of which are before it, it will not be able to examine fully and properly the relevant estimates and to suggest economies in money, time and energy. An efficient examination by the Committee will go to create consciousness in Governmental machinery that there is someone who will scrutinise what is proposed. This in itself is a great check on the executive. The examination of it, if properly carried out, will lead to general efficiency of the administration. The examination by the Committee may also be useful as a guide for both future estimates and future policies."

Initially, the Estimates Committee consisted of 25 members elected by Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. This system of election ensures that all major political parties and groups in the Lok Sabha are represented on the Committee fairly in proportion to their strength in the Lok Sabha. In 1956, the membership of the Committee was increased to 30. The procedure for election of Members of the Committee however remains the same. Unlike the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings with whom members of the Rajya Sabha are also associated, the Estimates Committee consists exclusively of members of Lok Sabha. The reason appears to be that since the Constitution of India vests all financial powers almost entirely in the Lok Sabha it is the Lok Sabha alone which should exercise the power to scrutinise the expenditure of the Government of India incurred against the budgetary grants made by the Lok Sabha and suggest economies. An important provision in the Rules of Procedure is that a Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee and if a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed as a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. This provision is intended to keep the Committee free from any influence of the Government and the Committee is thus enabled to arrive at conclusions on the basis of facts which come to their notice, objectively without fear or favour.

The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The Committee has had the privilege of being chaired by eminent political luminaries like Sarvashri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was its first Chairman, Balwantray Gopalji Mehta, H.C. Dasappa, A.C. Guha, P. Venkatasubhaiah, M. Thirumala Rao, Kamal Nath Tewari, R.K. Sinha, Bhagwat Jha Azad, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Dr. Baldev Prakash and Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao. Shri Bansi Lal, former Chief Minister of Haryana and former Defence Minister is continuing as the Chairman of the Committee since 1982-83. So far, the Speaker has always appointed a member of the Committee belonging to the Ruling Party as its Chairman.

The term of the Committee is one year. Some of the Parties have however observed a convention of nominating their members for election to the Committee for two consecutive terms. By another convention the Chairman of the outgoing Committee, if re-elected to the Committee is appointed by the Speaker as Chairman for the second or even third term. These conventions make for continuity in the functioning of the Committee.

A healthy practice established under the Speaker's direction is that no member should continue his membership if he is already a member, or accept membership after his election to the Committee, of any Committee appointed by Government without Speaker's approval. This practice also aids in independent functioning of the Estimates Committee.

The functions of the Committee have been laid down in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha as follows :-

(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament;

Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker."

The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) above has been amplified by the following Direction issued by the Speaker:

(1) The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) of Rule 310 relates only to policies laid down by Parliament either by means of Statutes or by specific Resolutions passed by it from time to time.

(2) It shall be open to the Committee to examine any matter which may have been settled as a matter of policy by the Government in the discharge of its executive functions.

(3) With regard to clause (b) of Rule 310 the Committee shall not go against the policy approved by Parliament, but where it is established on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the expected or desired results or is leading to waste, it is the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the House that a change in policy is called for. The fundamental objectives of the Committee are economy, efficiency in administration and ensuring that money is well laid out; but, if on close examination it is revealed that large sums are going to waste because a certain policy is followed, the Committee may point out the defects and give reasons for the change in the policy for the consideration of the House."

The scope of examination of matters of policy by the Estimates Committee was discussed in formative years by the Chairman, Estimates Committee with the Speaker. After the discussion with the Speaker on 1 September 1958, the then Chairman, Estimates Committee, Shri B.G. Mehta, spelled out the scope of examination as follows, with which the Speaker agreed:-

"With regard to the matters of policy to be considered by the Committee, I had in my mind all along during my discussions with the H.S. that the Committee had to consider matters of policy flowing from the considerations of economy, efficiency, uniformity, better output of work, greater satisfaction of people's needs and the best possible use of the people's money of which the Parliament and its Committee, the Estimates Committee are custodians. I agree that the Estimates Committee may not consider a matter of policy by itself, merely because it requires to be changed on merit. Such consideration should have some relation to the various points, I have enumerated above. There could not be such consideration without such relation. But it would be neither desirable nor practicable, to rule out all considerations of policy matters flowing from the above-mentioned considerations."

As would be noted from the functions assigned to the Committee by the Rules of Procedure, although intimately concerned with the 'Budget Estimates' of the Government of India annually presented to, and passed by the Lok Sabha, the functions of the Committee are not confined to the examination of "estimates" alone. The scope of examination is all pervasive and extends to the examination of any aspect of the organisation and working of any Ministry/Department of the Government of India or of subordinate offices and bodies not specifically excluded from its purview by the Rules of Procedure. The Committee can as well inquire into any scheme, project or other activity undertaken by the Central Government involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Committee, however, does not go behind the estimates and is not concerned with the process of formulation of estimates and their finalisation before their presentation to Lok Sabha. How much money has to be provided under what head/sub-head of a Demand for Grant relating to any Ministry/Department of the Government is the prerogative of the Government. This is decided by them on scrutiny of the needs as projected by the Ministries/Departments in the light of Plan priorities and policies approved by Parliament and subject to projected overall resources. The Committee also does not examine the 'Budget Estimates' presented to Lok Sabha as such, before these Demands for Grants are finally voted.

The Estimates Committee has been authorised under the Rules of Procedure to make detailed rules regulating its working and in exercise of this power the Committee has framed Rules of Procedure for its internal working. The procedures of work evolved in the course of working of the Committee for over 34 years have made the Committee an effective instrument of inquiry into the functioning of the Government of India. The role and functions of the State have expanded over the years and are continuously expanding as the Government is assuming more and more social welfare responsibilities. The activities of the Government have become so vast and extensive involving expenditure on such scale that it is wellnigh impossible for the Estimates Committee to examine all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in one year. The Estimates Committee, circumscribed as it is in the matter of time and resources at its command, is therefore obliged to select a few subjects for detailed inquiry during its term of office i.e., one year. It is not incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The Committee is constituted generally in the first week of May and the selection of the subjects is its first task. The subjects are selected by the Committee after considering the various suggestions made by its Chairman and the members. Lately, the Committee have been taking up for examination subjects which are of importance to the common-man. For instance, among the subjects selected by the Committee (1983-84) were Distribution of Fertilizers, Drug Standards, Banking, National Highways, Railway Safety, Elementary and Basic Education etc. In 1984-85 the Committee selected subjects like Central Excise and Customs, Income-tax Administration, Delhi Development Authority, Tractor Industry, Employees State Insurance Corporation etc.

Fortified by the power available to them "to call for persons, papers and record", the Committee has an elaborate system of collecting material and information not only from the Government but also from non-official organisations, institutions and experts on the subjects under examination. This is done by floating questionnaires and inviting memoranda. Selected non-official organisations, institutions and individuals are also called by the Committee for oral evidence. The Study Groups of the Committee also undertake tours for on-the-spot study connected with the subjects under examination. The impressions gathered during these study tours and informal discussions held with local officials are of considerable use to the Committee. Later, the representatives of the Ministries concerned with the subjects under examination by the Committee – usually the Secretaries of the Ministries/Heads of Departments – are called to tender oral evidence before the Committee. The oral evidence of representatives of the Ministries is based on questionnaires for oral evidence framed in advance after a deep study of the material and information collected from Government

and non-officials and during study tours. After the oral evidence of the representatives of the Government is over and all the information promised by Government during evidence to be supplied in writing is received, the report of the Committee on the subjects is drafted. The report is divided into Chapters and the Chapters into Sections, each dealing with related matters. The structure of the Report on any issue consists of a narrative portion which summarises the evidence before the Committee – written as well as oral – an analysis of the facts brought to light and the observation or recommendation of the Committee. After the Report is adopted by the Committee, it is sent for factual verification to the Ministry concerned excluding the recommendations made by the Committee. This is done to ensure that the facts contained in the Report are absolutely correct. After factual verification by the Ministry concerned, the Report is presented to the Lok Sabha by its Chairman.

represented on the Committee having varying views on different issues coming before the Committee are synthesised to find a maximum area of agreement. The reports of the Committee are consensus reports and there is no system of appending Minutes of dissent with the reports of the Committee. The objectivity reflected in the reports of the Committee and the consensus among members on its recommendations/observations in a large measure accounts for the respect in which the recommendations/observations of the Committee are held by the Government. No wonder that more than 80 per cent of the recommendations of the Committee find ready acceptance by the Government.

An idea of the quantum of work handled by the Estimates Committee each year can be had from the following table which gives the statistics of work done by the Committee during 7th Lok Sabha (1981-82 to 1983-84):

Year	Volume of Material received			No of sittings held	No of hours spent		Reports Presented	
							Original	Action Taken
	No	No of memo received from non-officials Pages	Preliminary Material from Ministries Pages		Hrs	Mts		
1980-1981	311	2671	5544	58	111	30	7	10
1981-1982	240	2511	4774	71	121	45	11	7
1982-1983	86	1364	4911	73	143	30	10	9
1983-1984	134	891	2650	136	291	15	20	10

After the presentation of the Report, a copy of the Report is sent to the Ministry concerned for taking follow-up action on the observations/recommendations of the Committee. The Ministry is expected to furnish the action taken replies within a period of six months. The action taken replies when received are examined by the Committee and a report containing the views and recommendations of the Committee on the action taken reported by the Government is presented to the Lok Sabha. After its presentation, a copy of the Action Taken Report is also sent to the Ministry concerned to take action on the observations/recommendations contained therein and to report the action taken within a period of six months. The Action Taken reported by the Government is laid on the Table of the House in the form of Statements. This completes the examination of the subject by the Committee.

A feature of the Committee of far reaching importance is the non-party approach of its members in their deliberations and conclusions. There is a great degree of harmony among members during the deliberations of the Committee and various shades of opinion rep-

As mentioned earlier the Committee has been selecting, and reporting on, subjects which are of topical nature or intimately concern the common man. For example, among the numerous reports presented by the Committee during the last 3 years were the reports on Textile Commissioners & Organisation (46th, 1982-83); Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (48th, 1982-83); Productivity in Industry (52nd 1982-83); Medical Relief, Education, Training and Research (53rd, 1982-83); Railway Safety (56th, 1983-84); National Highways (59th, 1983-84); Drug Standards (60th, 1983-84); Elementary Education (61st, 1983-84); Broadcasting (63rd, 1983-84); Distribution of Fertilisers (74th, 1983-84); Movement of Coal by Railways (78th, 1983-84); Law and Order – Delhi Administration (80th, 1983-84); Pollution Control – Delhi Administration (81st, 1983-84); Banking (84th, 1983-84); and D.D.A. (85th & 86th, 1984-85).

A reference to the Reports of the Committee would indicate that the Committee has always had a positive and constructive approach. All along its endeavour has been to improve the organisation and working of the

Ministries/Departments of the Government. Where it has pointed out and criticised the organisational inadequacies, inefficient execution of projects and schemes and expenditures incurred without realising the value of money, it has at the same time given suggestions for corrective action and to effect improvements. To illustrate, some of the more important recommendations contained in a few Reports presented by the Committee to Seventh Lok Sabha are given in Annexure. The Committee has thus been an effective instrument of Parliamentary control over Government expenditure – control in this context meaning keeping an unremitting vigil over, and scrutinizing, governmental spending and performance, examining propriety of expenditures bringing to light and criticising failings, inefficiencies, wastes and indiscretions in the implementation of policies and programme approved by Parliament, tendering advice and making suggestions with a view to toning up the administration for economic, efficient and speedy execution of these policies and programmes and generally casting a beneficial influence on the organisation and working of the Government. The lurking fear that the Committee may take up for detail examination any of the Ministries/Departments or any of the projects, schemes or activity of the Government, keeps the executive on its toes and secures its accountability to Parliament. The Committee also provides a forum for interaction between Government and Parliament and an opportunity for information and ideas to flow in both directions. Had there been no such parliamentary institution, there would have been no check on the administration and the baneful effect of such a situation can well be imagined.

ANNEXURE

Some of the more important recommendations contained in a few reports of the Estimates Committee presented to the Seventh Lok Sabha

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (48th Report)

In this Report the Committee had recommended a criteria that such villages as did not have an assured source of drinking water within a distance of 0 5 km should be classifed as 'Problem villages' for the purpose of taking up of Drinking Water Supply Schemes on priority basis. The Committee had found that the existing norms of minimum per capita daily drinking water requirement for rural population did not include the requirement of domestic animals which were an integrated part of the farmer's family and had recommended that these norms be suitably raised having regard to the need of the domestic animals. The Committee had also suggested that Government should seriously consider the problem of contamination of drinking water by non-effective disposal of human waste as well as industrial wastes and initiate appropriate action to control water pollution all over the country. Other important recommendations of the Committee were for strengthening of the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation – a technical wing of the Ministry of Works and Housing entrusted with the task of guiding and monitoring the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme all over the country; special programmes being drawn up to meet the acute problem of drinking water in the hilly and certain other areas highlighted on the floor of the Lok Sabha; introduction of a system of regular inspections and atleast test check by a joint team of Officers of Ministry of Works and Housing and of the State Government to see whether the benefit of the water supply scheme had actually reached the population of the villages which were reported to have been covered under the Scheme; evolving a centrally sponsored scheme for urban areas limited to States where the provision of drinking water was woefully inadequate; regular monitoring of information on the operation of hand-pumps installed in the villages to find out whether those installed were actually in operation and for taking prompt corrective steps in case of breakdowns; and greater attention being paid to the provision of sanitation facilities in the urban and rural areas and adequate allocation of funds for the purpose.

Medical Relief, Education, Training & Research (53rd Report)

The Committee had in this Report suggested the establishment of an integrated planning and monitoring cell in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure that the programmes were formulated and implemented properly. The Cell was also expected to undertake on-the-spot studies and bring out annual appraisals of implementation of the programmes, the results of which were to be published in Annual Reports and Performance Budgets of the Ministry for information of Parliament. The Committee had further suggested that a perspective plan should be drawn up promptly to implement the National Health Policy with due regard to the need for balanced development. Finding that all the inputs necessary for a meaningful functioning of the Primary Health Centres in the country were actually not available the Committee desired that a machinery should be evolved in coordination with the Health authorities of the State Governments to ensure that there was not a single Public Health Centre which lacked any of the essential inputs including doctors and medicines. Other important recommendations made by the Committee in this Report were Introduction of a Scheme under which Mobile Dispensaries were provided in the rural areas for pathological tests; active harnessing of all available resources keeping in view the goal of 'Health for all' by the turn of the century; far greater allocation of funds in future plans for the Indian systems of medicine for achieving this goal; common entrance examination for admissions to medical colleges all over India, provision of more powers to Medical Council of India to regulate the number of seats in the medical colleges according to the facilities available, re-examination of the question of banning the practice of payment of capitation fee for admission to medical course; and greater attention being paid to and provision of more funds for, medical research and intensification of research efforts in Indian systems of medicine. The Committee had also strongly recommended that the performance of operations; particularly eye operations, by unqualified/under-qualified persons should be made a cognisable offence and law should be amended soon making provision for more stringent punishment.

Railway Safety (56th Report)

The Committee had in this Report recommended that the achievements of the Railway Safety Organisation at the Zonal and Divisional level should be critically reviewed and the organisation qualitatively strengthened. Other important recommendations were for making a planned effort to introduce certain safety devices according to a time bound programme; an increase in the financial allocation for undertaking track renewal programme and for replacement of, or heavy repairs to, dilapidated Railway bridges and defective and outdated sig-

nalling equipment and for providing Railway level crossings at sensitive places; fixation of a time limit for payment of compensation claims arising out of Railway accidents; and deterrent action being taken against those indulging in corrupt practices in the matter of payment of compensation claims. In another recommendation the Committee had made a series of suggestions for keeping the Railway operating staff in proper trim.

Drug Standards (60th Report)

In this Report the Committee had enjoined a greater vigil being kept on the maintenance of Drug Standards, and that this vigil should include the drugs and formulations produced by multi-nationals and Government Undertakings as well. It also recommended that the Government should ensure that the batches of drugs, samples of which were found to be sub-standard, were actually destroyed at the source so that they did not find their way to the market and that adequate publicity was given to forewarn the public against the use of such sub-standard drugs surreptitiously smuggled into the market. Amongst other recommendations made by the Committee were for the setting up of adequate drug testing facilities under a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, cancellation of licences of manufacturers who failed to create testing facilities as required under the Rules, central participation in some form in the process of granting licences for manufacture of drugs, updating the medical pharmacopoeia every 10 years and issue of a supplementary edition thereof every 5 years and early formulation of pharmacopoeias for Ayurvedic Unani and Siddha systems of medicines

Elementary Education (61st Report)

In this Report the Committee had desired that the Ministry of Education and Culture should in concert with the Planning Commission evolve and implement a perspective plan to universalise primary education and to make it truly work oriented uniformly throughout the country well before the turn of the century. Adoption of a minimum of two-teacher per school pattern (instead of a single-teacher per school pattern) with assistance from the Central Government was another important recommendation made by the Committee. With a view to national integration the Committee had desired that there should be sustained effort and commitment of resources for popularising the study of regional languages other than Hindi in the Hindi speaking states, for training of teachers to popularise the study of languages other than Hindi, and for aiding and encouraging non-official organisations devoted to the teaching of languages other than Hindi in the Hindi speaking belt. The Committee had also recommended the undertaking of a time bound programme for the review of School textbooks to ensure the elimination of negative influence of textbooks and incorporation therein of materials which would positively promote national integration. In this context, the Committee also desired balanced stress being laid on the importance of all religions and languages in the textbooks and on inculcation in the tender minds of the students a healthy respect for all religions.

Broadcasting (73rd Report)

In its Report on Broadcasting, the Committee had recommended that Government should come up before Parliament with a national policy on Broadcasting. Greater autonomy for the AIR and Doordarshan, allocation of broadcasting time on a more rational footing on the basis of developmental and entertainment needs, arrangements for regular feedback from listeners abroad about External Services broadcasts, teaching of regional languages other than Hindi through the medium of AIR and Doordarshan with a view to bringing about national integration, and avoidance of telecasting of films depicting crudity and violence, were some of the other important recommendations of the Committee.

6

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE OVER THE YEARS[1]

Introductory

One of the important functions of a Legislature is to oversee the Administration; and in the process it is necessary to subject the activities of Government to detailed scrutiny. Due, however, to the magnitude and complexity of State activity in the present day, Parliament as a body cannot effectively exercise this function. It has neither the time for a thorough scrutiny of the varied and complex details of a modern administration nor because of its size it is suited for such a task. It is here that the role of standing parliamentary committees comes in. Experience of Parliaments the world over has been that standing committees with adequate powers to scrutinise the working of various departments on a continuing basis have a distinct advantage in enforcing the responsibility of the Ministry to Lok Sabha. Among the Standing Committees of Lok Sabha, which have a significant role in the scheme of parliamentary control, the three Financial Committees – on Public Accounts, on Estimates and on Public Undertakings – constitute a distinct class by themselves.

In India, as we know, no moneys can be drawn or spent by the Central Government out of the State coffers except under the authority of law passed by Parliament. The power of the purse is thus vested in Lok Sabha. Having voted large sums of taxpayers' money, Lok Sabha expects in due course a detailed account of how the moneys have been spent. It must satisfy itself that the moneys voted by it were directed to the intended purposes and were spent prudently and economically. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India examines the yearly accounts of Government and submits his Reports thereon to the President who causes them to be laid before Parliament. The task of examination of these accounts and the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon has been entrusted to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Origin of the Public Accounts Committee

Of the three Financial Committees of Lok Sabha, the Public Accounts Committee is the oldest. It was first set up in 1921 in the wake of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. It then consisted of 12 members, out of whom 8 were elected by the non-official members of the then Central Legislative Assembly and 3 were nominated by the Governor-General. The Finance Member was the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee and in case of an equality of votes, he had a casting vote. Secretarial assistance to the Committee was rendered by the Finance Department.

Change in the Constitution of the Committee

The above position continued till 1950 when, with the coming into force of the Constitution, the constitution of the Public Accounts Committee underwent a radical change. It became a Parliamentary Committee in the true sense of the term, with a non-official appointed by the Speaker as Chairman of the Committee, and the secretarial functions taken over by the Parliament Secretariat (now Lok Sabha Secretariat). A step further, under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a Minister "shall not be elected to be a member of the Committee" and if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Association of Members from Rajya Sabha

Prior to 1954-55, the Committee comprised only 15 members elected by Lok Sabha in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Since 1954-55, 7 members of Rajya Sabha have been associated with the Committee, thus raising the strength of the Committee to 22.

Term of office of Members

The term of office of members of the Committee does not exceed one year. A new Committee is elected every year. Pursuant to a recommendation made by the Second Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees in March, 1959, a convention has been established whereby no member is normally elected to the Committee for more than two consecutive terms.

Appointment of Chairman

The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee.

1. Contributed by Public Accounts Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Upto 1966-67, a leading member of the ruling party was appointed the Chairman of the Committee. In 1967-68, the Speaker for the first time appointed a member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee. The practice has continued since then.

Working of the Committee

The functions of the Committee are enshrined in Rule 308 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The main function of the Committee is to examine the Appropriation Accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament for the expenditure of the Government of India, the annual Finance Accounts of the Government of India and such other Accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit. In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, the Committee has to satisfy itself that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged; that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and that every reappropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by the competent authority. However, the functions of the Committee extend 'beyond the formality of expenditure to its wisdom, faithfulness and economy'.

Although the terms of reference of the Committee (as laid down in Rule 308) have remained almost unchanged since the Committee was first set up in 1921, there has been a phenomenal change in the functioning of the Committee and the complexion of its Reports. After Independence, the country has witnessed a tremendous spurt in developmental and welfare activities of Government. The Central Finance Accounts show that revenue and capital expenditure, which was only Rs. 260 crores in 1921-22, has gone upto Rs. 1,21,790 crores in 1982-83. The revenue receipts and public sector borrowings have correspondingly increased. This has greatly added to the responsibilities of the Public Accounts Committee. But it has also at the same time made it incumbent for the Committee to be selective in approach. It is neither possible nor necessary for the Committee to go into every issue dealt with in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Instead of getting lost in details, the Committee now focuses attention to 'problem areas'. Instead of dealing with individual cases of lapses, the Committee goes into loopholes or lacunae in systems and procedures under which lapses become possible. To this end, the Committee has evolved the following procedure. At the beginning of its term every year, the Committee divides the Audit paragraphs in the various Reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General in the following three categories:–

(i) Category 'A' paragraphs — These are the most important paragraphs which the Committee takes up for in-depth examination. The Committee takes oral evidence on these paragraphs.

(ii) Category 'B' paragraphs – Important paragraphs. The Committee calls for written information in respect of these paragraphs and generally finalises its Reports on the basis of only written information.

(iii) Category 'C' paragraphs – Relatively less important paragraphs

The Committee is not concerned with questions of policy as such. However, where the Committee finds on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the desired results or is leading to waste, it is open to the Committee to report to the House that a change in policy is called for. The Reports of the Committee presented during the Seventh Lok Sabha period are galore with such instances.

Although the Public Accounts Committee takes up every year for in-depth examination only 35–40 paragraphs, out of a total of nearly 400 paragraphs included in all the Audit Reports, the Committee has evolved a built-in system to see that action is initiated promptly by the Executive on all the Audit paragraphs. Under this system, the Ministries/Departments are required to intimate to the Committee, through the Ministry of Finance, corrective action taken or proposed to be taken on all the Audit paragraphs within a period of three months from the presentation of Audit Reports to the House. This system has ensured the accountability of the Executive in respect of all the issues dealt with in Audit Reports.

Examination of matters not included in Audit Reports

Although Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India mainly form the basis of the deliberations of the Committee, the vigilant eye of the Committee is not confined only to matters contained in Audit Reports. The Committee has, of its own accord, inquired into various irregularities/issues which have become public even though no formal Audit Report has been presented on the subject. As early as 1959, the Public Accounts Committee examined the working of two Cess Funds – Coal Mines Safety and Conservation Fund and Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund, even though there was no mention about these funds in the Audit Report. In 1974-75, matters regarding unauthorised import of infested hop plants and foreign participation or collaboration in a number of medical and agricultural research projects and experiments carried out in India were taken up by the Committee on the basis of a news-report published

in a daily newspaper. On the basis of a complaint by an individual, the Committee (1974-75) also went into the issue of tax evasion by a foreign bank – *viz.* National & Grindlays Bank. During the Seventh Lok Sabha period, the Committee had presented a very important Report, *viz.*, 141st Report on 'Planning Process and Monitoring Mechanism in relation to Irrigation Projects'. This Report was not based on any Audit Paragraph and was wholly the result of the Committee's own investigations.

A recent feature of the working of the Committee is its detailed evaluation of performance of the Executive in implementing nation-wide development programmes, affecting vast segments of our population. The Committee has, during the Seventh Lok Sabha period, presented some very important Reports on such programmes. Particular mention may be made of the Committee's Reports on (i) National Highways, (ii) Planning process and Monitoring Mechanism in relation to Irrigation Projects, (iii) Food for Work Programme, (iv) National Malaria Eradication Programme, (v) Drought Prone Area Programme and (vi) District Industries Centres. The findings of the Committee in regard to shortfall in performance are revealing.

Excesses over Voted Grants/Charged Appropriations

One of the specific functions of the Committee laid down in the rules is to examine and to report on cases of excess expenditure over Voted Grants/Charged Appropriations. If any money has been spent on a service in excess of the amount granted by the House for the purpose, the Committee examines, with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such an excess and makes such recommendations as it may deem fit. Such cases are, thereafter, required to be brought before the House by Government for regularisation in the manner envisaged by Article 115 of the Constitution. While emphasising that excess expenditure is "unauthorised expenditure" which betrays a lack of financial discipline, the Committee has laid down that the only contingency in which such expenditure is understandable is when a need for unavoidable expenditure has arisen suddenly which could not have been anticipated or foreseen and there is no time left for the Ministry concerned to approach Parliament for a Supplementary Grant/Appropriation. Even in such cases, advance from the Contingency Fund of India should be taken.

Savings arising from Incorrect Estimating

The Committee looks upon savings arising from incorrect estimating or other defects of procedure no more leniently than it does upon the excesses. It regards estimating on the safe side to be as faulty as estimating on the low side. In the words of the Committee, "from one point of view 'safe' estimating might be regarded as even more objectionable as it might easily lead to extravagance, waste or worse". Yet another objection against savings is that they are an index of shortfall in performance. In its 57th Report (1981-82) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1979-80)', the Committee has pointed out that the total savings in 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 3,192 crores out of the total voted and charged provision of Rs. 44,162 crores. Some of the vital sectors of the economy in which large scale savings had been noticed by the Committee were those which directly affected the common man, *viz.*, agriculture, fisheries, rural development, irrigation, communications, power, medical and public health, industry, etc. The Committee has pointed out that such large scale savings were indicative of not only bad budgeting but also of the failure of the Departments concerned to make full use of scarce resources provided to them for the betterment of the people.

Examination of Audit Paragraphs relating to Revenue Receipts

The preceding paragraphs deal by and large with the Committee's functions in relation to governmental expenditure but nearly one-third of the time of the Committee is spent in examining Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Revenue Receipts. The Comptroller and Audit General presents every year two such Reports – one on Direct Taxes and the other on Indirect Taxes. The Public Accounts Committee has been examining these Reports since 1962-63.

While examining the Reports on Revenue Receipts, the Committee sees whether there is any laxity, inefficiency or waste in tax administration; in particular whether there are any loopholes or lacunae in the tax laws or procedures in force which are being or may be taken advantage of by unscrupulous elements for tax avoidance. The Committee also sees whether the various tax concessions/exemptions given by the Executive – which involve a heavy revenue sacrifice on the part of Government – are resulting in the achievement of the purposes for which these have been given. In case of heavy tax arrears, the Committee ascertains the reasons for such arrears and the measures that may be taken for their reduction. The Committee's Reports on Revenue Receipts have resulted in plugging many a loophole in tax administration.

Memorandum of Important Points and preparation of Questionnaire for Oral Evidence

To assist the Committee in examination of matters contained in Audit Paragraphs, the Comptroller and Auditor General furnishes to the Committee a Memorandum of Important Points (MIP) arising out of each Audit paragraph selected by the Committee for detailed examination. The Memorandum contains the relevant Audit paragraph, additional information, if any, received by Audit and the text of questions which arise out of the available information. Initially, the Committee took, evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on the basis of the questions included in the MIP supplemented by such further points as the members might suggest or the Secretariat might prepare. But, gradually, to save the time of the Committee, the practice of calling for advance information on such of the points included in the MIP as seek to elicit detailed or statistical information set in. The Memorandum is now further supplemented by questions framed by the Secretariat in the light of the advance information received from the Ministries, tour notes in cases where the Committee or a Study Group has had an on-the-spot study visit, relevant debates in the House, replies to Parliamentary questions, Press reports, previous recommendations of the Committee on the subject and Report on the subject, if any, by any Government Committee or Commission.

In-depth examination by the Committee

While examining an Audit paragraph, the Committee does not necessarily confine itself to the limited issues raised therein, it usually goes far beyond and examines the entire gamut of the problem area. Thus, in the 170th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1983-84) on 'Non-recovery of Union Excise Duties', the relevant Audit paragraph only drew attention to two cases, involving an Excise Duty of Rs. 2.40 crores where the Administration had not taken any steps to have stay orders issued by High Courts vacated for a period of three years even after the relevant Act had been amended to validate the questioned assessments with retrospective effect. However, the Committee went into the entire question of heavy pendency of excise cases in courts and the reasons for such pendency. The findings of the Committee were revealing. It was found that till the end of 1982, as many as 4320 cases relating to recovery of excise duties were pending in various Courts of Law. The total amount of duty involved in these cases was estimated to be around Rs. 600 crores which could be several times more if the recurring effect of Court's orders was taken into account. Of the above cases, 924 cases were pending for five years or more, 154 cases for ten years or more and as many as 27 cases for 15 years or more. One of the reasons found by the Committee for heavy excise pendency was that, unlike in case of other tax laws, there was no provision in the Central Excise law laying down that no stay order will be granted by a court until the admitted amount on account of the tax demand was deposited. Another reason was that there was no provision in the excise law for charging of interest on the arrears of excise duty. Thus, an assessee, just by questioning an excise assessment in a court of law and getting a stay order, could save an enormous amount by way of unpaid interest even if the case was subsequently decided in favour of Government. The Committee suggested the amendment of the law to provide for depositing with the court for credit to the Public Account of India all amounts of tax collected by the assessee from his customers or the admitted amount of tax, whichever is higher, as a condition precedent to the court entertaining his suit or appeal or petition. The Committee also recommended making a provision in the excise law for charging of interest on the arrears of excise duties.

Action taken on Recommendations of the Committee

A report has value if it is properly followed up. Initially, the Committee watched the action taken by Government on its recommendations through action taken statements which were appended to the Committee's main Reports. To an original Report on any particular accounts, say, Civil Accounts, a statement setting forth Government replies to all the outstanding recommendations of the Committee on those accounts made in the various earlier Reports, was appended. However, in the Sixties, the practice of presenting separate Action Taken Report on each main Report set in. An Action Taken Report now comprises the following five Chapters:–

(i)	Chapter I	Report
(ii)	Chapter II	Recommendations which have been accepted by Government
(iii)	Chapter III	Recommendations which the Committee does not want to pursue in view of Government's replies
(iv)	Chapter IV	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee
(v)	Chapter V	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received

Till recently, with the presentation of an Action Taken Report on a subject, the process of examination of the subject by the Committee came to an end. But the

Committee has now furthered the follow-up process. Government's responsibility does not cease with the presentation of the Action Taken Report. Government is now supposed to intimate to the Committee the action taken or proposed to be taken by it on the recommendations contained in Chapter I as also those included in Chapter V. A statement containing Government's replies, without any further comments by the Committee, is laid on the Table. This system not only ensures fuller accountability of the Executive to Parliament but also enables Parliament as also the general public to know Government's final replies to the Committee's recommendations.

The Committee has gone a step further to know how far the recommendations of the Committee accepted by Government have actually been implemented. The Committee has evolved the practice of Review Reports. At its sitting held on 17th August, 1972, the Committee decided to review the implementation by Government of the recommendations of the Committee relating to Customs from 1962 to 1972. During the Fifth Lok Sabha, the Committee presented two Review Reports, *viz.*, 89th Report relating to implementation of recommendations on Customs (1962-1972) and 186th Report relating to implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Corporation Tax and Income Tax (1964-1974).

All the shades of opinion being represented on the Public Accounts Committee in proportion to their strength in the House, the recommendations of the Committee, which are invariably unanimous, are treated by the Administration as if they are the recommendations of the House itself. Thus, even though the Committee has no power to compel the Executive to take action on its recommendations, these are by and large accepted. Sometimes, the response is exceptionally prompt. In some cases, during the Seventh Lok Sabha, Government has been found to have taken corrective action in the light of the feelings of the Committee expressed in evidence even before the Committee presented its Reports to the House. Some of these cases are given below:–

(1) In evidence held in November, 1982, the Committee drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance to the fact that several top companies which had been earning very high profits were paying no tax at all or paying only a nominal tax. This they were doing by taking advantage of various provisions relating to income tax concessions/rebates. One of the companies, which earned a net profit of Rs. 16 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 26.71 crores in 1980-81 and distributed dividend amounting to Rs. 6.05 crores in each of the two years, reported no tax liability. Several other top companies which earned annual profits varying from Rs. 0.17 crore to Rs. 11.27 crores had also no tax liability. While presenting the Budget on 28.2.1983, the Minister of Finance sought amendment of the Income Tax Act to provide that the aggregate amount to be allowed as deduction on account of various exemptions/rebates put together would be restricted to 70 per cent of the pre-incentive total income of assessees.

(2) While examining paragraphs 3.12 (b) and 4.04 (i) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to 'Irregular Exemptions and Reliefs' and 'Wealth Escaping Assessment', at their sittings held on 17th December, 1982 and 12th January, 1983 the Committee drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance to the fact that tax avoidance through the medium of charitable and religious trusts had assumed alarming proportions. The funds of such trust were being invested in business concerns controlled by the groups who had created such trusts. Even before the Report of the Committee was presented in April 1983, the Income Tax Act was amended to provide that all trust funds should be invested in specific modes, such as, government securities,units of the Unit Trust of India, deposits with Scheduled Banks, approved financial corporations, etc. All charitable and religious trust which did not divest their shareholdings and other investments in business concerns by 30th November, 1983 would lose the benefit of exemption from income-tax.

(3) There was a major lacuna in the scheme of excise concessions to small scale sector in that the moment a unit crossed even marginally the maximum clearance limit, *viz.*, Rs. 30 lakhs, in the case of tariff items 68-goods, the unit had to pay excise duty not only on the goods in excess of the maximum limit but on their entire production. This could quite often lead to a situation where the excise duty paid by a small scale unit was more than the net profit accruing to it from the excess production. It was pointed out by the Committee in evidence that such a situation compelled the small scale manufacturers near the maximum clearance limit eligible for duty concession to keep their production below the limit. Even before the Report of the Committee was presented to the House, the law was amended to provide that duty liability of a small scale manufacturer would be attracted only when his production crossed Rs. 40 lakhs in a year and in such a case the production upto Rs. 30 lakhs would be exempt from duty.

There are several such instances.

Reports presented by the Committee during Seventh Lok Sabha

During the Seventh Lok Sabha period, the Committee on Public Accounts held 294 sittings of 678 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 35 sub-committees/working groups/study groups and visited 253 institutions on tour. Since the Committee started functioning under the control of the Speaker from 26th January, 1950, it has presented 874 Reports. During the Seventh Lok Sabha period, the Committee presented 231 Reports. To illustrate the work done by the Committee, some of the more important recommendations made by the Committee during the Seventh Lok Sabha period are given in Annexure.

Impact of the Committee

Though *ex-post facto* in nature, the Committee's scrutiny of expenditure as also revenue receipts and the attendant administrative lapses is full of considera-

ble insight and, therefore, highly effective. The awareness in the Administration that there is a representative-parliamentary body which will scrutinise what has been done or has been omitted to be done, acts as a great check against any tendency towards slackness, negligence, arbitrariness and other defaults on the part of the Executive while incurring expenditure from the public funds or administering revenue laws. The detailed examination of the accounts by the Committee largely achieves an important aim of enforcing public accountability in the transaction of Government business and makes its contribution towards the maintenance of efficiency and financial propriety in the running of the Administration. By its constant vigilance, the Committee has sought to ensure financial discipline not only in expenditure but also in revenue.

ANNEXURE

Some of the more important recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee during Seventh Lok Sabha

(1) In its 88th Report on National Highways, the Committee has found that development of National Highways has been grossly neglected since independence. There was a meagre addition of only 9,918 kms. in 34 years and the total length on 31 March 1981 was only 31,358 kms. as against the target of about 51,200 kms. as contemplated in the 20 year plan (1961-81) formulated by the Chief Engineers in-charge of Road and Bridge development of the Central and State Governments (popularly known as Bombay Plan). The Committee has expressed an apprehension that the present condition of National Highways, which was far from satisfactory, might result in retarding the economic development of the country.

(2) In its 101st Report on Wealth Tax, the Committee, while pointing out the various techniques adopted by the large industrial houses to avoid tax, has cited a case of an industrial house whose assets, as per its book value, increased from Rs. 88.44 crores in 1972 to Rs. 136.96 crores in 1977. The market value of the total assets of the group was estimated at Rs. 520 crores as against the book value of Rs. 136.96 crores. The ultimate control and ownership of the total assets in the group rested with about 25 individuals. The group created over 1600 private trusts to avoid wealth tax on a huge scale. The trusts were created in such a way that the applicability of Section 64 of the Income Tax Act on the basis of cross transfer of assets was rendered impossible. As a result, the Group had been able to reduce its contribution to the National Exchequer in the form of wealth-tax to merely Rs. 4-5 lakhs per year.

In the same Report, the Committee has pointed out that the multitude of legal provisions, modes of valuation and valuation authorities for the valuation of self-same properties had created a situation where property taxes had become a matter of great harassment as well as abuse. While unscrupulous people were able to evade payment of Central, State as well as local taxes with impunity, the honest taxpayers were harassed by different tax as well as valuation authorities. The Committee has recommended that Government of India should, in consultation with State Governments, arrive at a common principle of valuation for all property taxes in the country and set up an autonomous valuation authority free from departmental or extraneous influences which should apply the afore-mentioned common principle of valuation and determine objectively the values of all real properties at least in the urban centres in the country.

In the same Report, the Committee has expressed the view that both in its design as well as administration the Wealth Tax Act had failed to achieve the very socio-economic objective of building up an egalitarian society. In fact, it was incapable of achieving such objectives in its present form and substance. It was more of a liability than otherwise to Government. In the opinion of the Committee, the advisability of the continuance of the existing Wealth Tax Act needed an indepth and objective examination.

(3) The 141st Report on 'Planning Process and Monitoring Mechanism in relation to Irrigation Projects' has exposed various areas of weaknesses in the planning process in this vital sector. It has brought to light the colossal loss that the country has suffered on account of inordinate delays and huge cost overruns in the execution of irrigation projects. In order to bridge the huge gap of over 20.59 million hectares in the realisation of the plan targets over the last 31 years, the country would be required to muster resources to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crores at 1970-71 prices. This is the price the poor taxpayer has to pay for the failure to realise the plan targets. Out of a total of 205 major irrigation projects taken up since Independence, only 29 had been completed till the end of 1979-80. At the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were as many as 58 projects started before 1969 that remained to be completed. Of these, 11 projects were carried over from the First Plan (1951-56), 13 from the Second Plan (1956-61), 24 from the Third Plan (1961-66) and 10 projects from the Annual Plans (1966-69). 8 major projects had been lingering on for the last 15 to 20 years. As against the originally approved estimate of cost of these projects amounting to Rs. 386.07 crores, the latest cost anticipation was Rs. 2144.75 crores.

The cost of development of irrigation potential has increased manifold since the commencement of the First Plan. The idle capital attributable to unutilised irrigation potential which was nearly 4 million hectares, works out to a staggering figure of about Rs. 2,800 crores at constant prices.

The Committee's Report also highlights the high rate of siltation observed in the reservoirs of major dams and, if unchecked, this is bound to reduce their life very considerably. The transmission losses are also much more than anticipated. All this underscores the need for laying down a well-defined national water policy so as to provide for a balanced development of the scarce water resources and their utilisation in the larger national interest. The Committee has desired that the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries concerned and the State Governments should develop an inter disciplinary approach in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, both at macro and mirco levels.

(4) On being informed in evidence that as many as 15,000 trusts had asked for exemption under Section 11 of the Income Tax Act during the year 1980-81 alone, the Committee has, in its 144th Report on 'Direct Taxes - Irregular Exemptions and Reliefs and Wealth Escaping Assessment', desired that Trust Circles should be set up in all towns where sizeable number of such trusts have been registered so as to provide effective supervision over their activities.

(5) In its 171st Report on 'Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - Engineering Science Group', the Committee has expressed disappointment that the CSIR, which had been set up as a premier organisation for applied industrial research in the country, had failed to make any significant impact in the development of technology for use in industry. The Committee has pointed out that less than 50 per cent of the processes developed by CSIR were actually released for commercial exploitation and production had actually started in respect of less than 15 percent of the processes. This showed that either the processes developed by CSIR were not selected properly after taking into account the requirements of the industry in the coun-

try or the CSIR had not been able to inspire the requisite confidence of users regarding the utility of its processes. The Committee has urged the CSIR to re-orient its research programme to bring it in line with the country's development programme/industry's needs.

(6) In its 174th Report on 'Irregular Allowance of Contribution to Scientific Research' for the purpose of exemption from Income-tax, the Committee has pointed out that as till recently, the prevailing system was to give long term/perpetual approvals for research work and there were no periodical/annual reviews of the work done by approved institutions, it was difficult for the Committee to say how far the exempted funds had been utilised for the intended purposes or diverted to other purposes However, a statement of 40 institutions, whose approvals had been withdrawn in recent years, made shocking revelations. According to the Committee, some of the approved institutions which had enjoyed exemption under Section 35 for as many as 25 years and even more had not done any research work whatever. Some of these institutions, when asked to submit the annual return indicating the scientific research activities being conducted by them, had not given any reply. In the case of one institution, which was approved in February 1965 for exemption and derecognised in August, 1980, the latter asking the Institution to submit annual return indicating the scientific research activities conducted by it was returned by the postal authorities as no such Institution seemed to be existing. The Committee has desired Government to effectively prevent misapplication of resources of scientific research institutions for non-research purposes.

(7) In its 175th Report, the Committee has made an evaluation of Government's performance in the execution of Drought Prone Area Programme on which till 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 565.24 crores had been incurred Though provision of irrigation facilities was the first pre-requisite for the development of any drought prone area, the achievement in regard to surface irrigation works was only 29 50 per cent and 24.14 per cent of the targets during 1979-80 and 1980-81. Another sector where substantial short-falls had occurred was cattle and dairy development The distribution of milch animal was 58.8 per cent and 42 38 per cent of the targets during 1979-80 and 1980-81 Only 17.2 per cent of the targets was achieved in the field of establishment of poultry units during 1980-81. The Committee has desired that the monitoring mechanism and the follow-up should be such as would ensure coordinated and well synchronised implementation of projects and establishment of connected facilities to derive optimum benefits in time.

(8) The Committee has been highly critical where Ministries have not spent the allocated amounts on development/renewal programmes and have allowed development/renewals to suffer. In its 107th Report, the Committee has shown its annoyance over the fact that the Ministry of Railways had not even utilised the contributions made available from the Depreciation Reserve Fund, with the result that the arrears in track renewals which were 13,000 kms. at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan in April 1980 had gone upto 16,840 kms. at the end of March 1982. The old steel girders in 2700 bridges erected prior to 1905 had become brittle and needed early replacement. The number of rail fractures had increased from 2293 in 1977-78 to 4900 in 1981-82. The Committee has emphasised the imperative need for urgent and effective action for the replacement/renewal of overaged Railway assets according to a time-bound programme lest the Railway system of the country should be damaged beyond redemption, besides endangering human life.

(9) Referring to the research and development efforts made in the country in the field of telecommunications, the Committee has, in its 196th Report, expressed the view that "we have still a long, long way to go." The telephone instrument mostly under production in this country (called '671') was developed by the ITI indigenously in 1961 on the basis of stronger equipment know-how imported under a collaboration agreement with ATE of U.K. in 1948. However, the indigenous instrument had been found to be highly deficient. It had defects in the transmitter, dial and receiver. However, the production of even this instrument lagged far behind the demand. In 1982-83, as against the total demand of 7.64 lakh instuments, the total supply was 4.65 lakhs only. With inadequate production of even highly deficient instrument and the all-round out-moded telecommunication technology, the Committee has not been surprised at the admission made by the Secretary, Ministry of Communications, during evidence, "I do not think that we have given our subscribers the quality of service which those (developed) countries are giving for more than 30 years."

(10) Chapter XXA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 empowering Government to acquire under-valued properties was inserted in the Act so as to serve as a deterrent in real estate transactions. While evaluating how far Chapter XXA had resulted in the achievement of the end in view, the Committee has, in its 211th Report on 'Acquisition of Immovable Properties', pointed out that one of the tests of efficacy of any legislative measure was how effectively it was administered. Seen from this angle, the Committee has found that as against over 77 lakh intimations of sale/transfer of properties received from the Registering authorities during the period 15 11.1972 to 31.3 1983 and 53, 310 notices issued during the same period, the number of properties actually taken over by the Department was merely 15. The Committee has emphasised that if the Department wants to make the provision of Chapter XXA truly deterrent, it was imperative that once acquisition proceedings were initiated, they should be pursued to their logical conclusion. Indiscriminate initiation of acquisition proceedings, their prolongation and ultimate dropping even without assigning any reasons therefor, hardly served any purpose. On the other hand, with the passage of time, it was fraught with the possibility of its proving counter productive for, the deter or fear created in the public mind was apt to fade away once an impression gathered momentum that the particular piece of legislation was merely to remain on paper.

7

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS[1]

The character and functioning of Government underwent a radical change in our country after Independence. With the increasing participation of the State in industry and trade, a large number of public undertakings have come into being. Public undertakings are important instruments of planned development. As on 31st December 1985, there were 215 public undertakings in which above Rs. 35,000 crores of public funds have been invested. Since public enterprises are financed from public funds, it is essential that they must function within the confines of public accountability. The essential feature of this accountability in a democracy is direction and surveillance by Parliament. There is, however, no regular programme with a specific time schedule for discussion and review of the performance of public undertakings by the Parliament. The most effective form of Parliamentary surveillance over public sector is the examination by a Committee of Members of Parliament which is designated as the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The Committee on Public Undertakings, set up in 1964, is the youngest of the three Financial Committees of Parliament. During its brief existence of about two decades, the Committee has significant achievements to its credit. Since the inception of the Committee in 1964, the Committee has presented 356 Reports (177 Original Reports, and 179 Action Taken Reports). Out of 177 original reports 22 were Horizontal Studies. During the Seventh Lok Sabha alone, the Committee on Public Undertakings held 330 sittings of 664 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 23 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited as many as 167 establishments/organisations for on the spot study. The Committee presented 101 Reports in all during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Public Undertakings is constituted each year. It consists of 22 Members – fifteen elected by the Lok Sabha and seven by the Rajya Sabha, from amongst their Members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. Thus, the membership of this Committee is drawn from almost all parties in Parliament roughly in the proportion to their respective strength and the system of election by proportional representation ensures this. So, the Committee constitutes a cross-section, not only of each House but of Parliament as a whole.

A Minister is not eligible to become a Member of the Committee. If a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister he ceases to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee belonging to Lok Sabha.

Functions of the Committee

The functions of the Committee have been laid down in Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. These are —

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in Fourth Schedule of the Rules;

(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the public undertakings;

(c) to examine in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices, and

(d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Fourth Schedule as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time

The Committee is, however, precluded from examination and investigation of any of the following:-

(i) matters of major government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and

(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established

Jurisdiction of the Committee

In terms of Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha read with Fourth Schedule to the Rules every government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament comes within the purview of Committee on Public Undertakings. Thus all government companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in which Central Government is a member could be examined

1. Contributed by the Public Undertakings Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

by the Committee. This is not the case with the public undertakings established by special Central Acts. Only those undertakings set up under Central Acts which have been specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Rules could be examined by the Committee. Other undertakings can be brought within the purview of the Committee only through amendment to the schedule recommended by the Rules Committee and approved by the Lok Sabha as has been done on some earlier occasions. At present, the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Nationalised Banks and the Unit Trust of India are not included in Part I of the Schedule.

Working of the Committee

The Committee selects from time to time for examination such Public Undertakings or such subjects as they may deem fit and as fall within their terms of reference. Keeping in view the constraints of time and staff, the Committee normally selects 7 to 10 undertakings for examination each year. The Committee may select for examination such Undertakings where comprehensive appraisals appear in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who assists the Committee in such cases in examination of the undertakings. The Committee may select on its own certain other undertakings/subjects for independent examination.

It has been a problem for the Committee to cope with the growing number of public undertakings. With a view to widen its scope of coverage the Committee, in addition to the taking up of individual undertakings for examination, takes up a horizontal study of one or more common aspects or problems of all the undertakings. During the Seventh Lok Sabha the Committee took up horizontal study in respect of Management and Control Systems as obtaining in the public sector. Another horizontal study related to examination of productivity in all the public undertakings.

The Committee has also tried to enhance its coverage of public undertakings by evolving new procedures for examination. The Committee examined the entire nationalised coal and textile industries through the two holding Companies, viz. the National Textile Corporation and Coal India Ltd., which have between them 14 subsidiary companies. In addition to horizontal examination of all the undertakings and comprehensive examination of a number of them, the Committee has significantly widened its scope of coverage by taking up a few selective aspects of functioning of the important public undertakings like HMT—Tractors Division, Indian Telephone Industries—Research and Development, Oil Companies—Imports of Petroleum crude and products, MMTC—Export of Iron ore, National Film Development Corporation—construction of cinemas and theatres etc.

Committee at Work

The Committee on Public Undertakings has acted as the eyes and ears of Parliament as far as the public sector undertakings are concerned. The Reports of the Committee which cover a wide range of national activities reveal the manner in which public undertakings are functioning and that there is tremendous scope for effecting improvement in the interest of rendering better service to the people.

The distinctive feature of the Committee's Reports is that they are concise and comprehensive and bring out in sharp focus the accountability of not only the public undertakings but also of the administrative ministries for the efficient functioning of the undertakings. The Committee has tried to establish the nexus between the Plans and the public undertakings and highlighted the shortfalls in physical, economic and financial terms. The Committee's Report on IDBI covers in a manner the entire gamut of term loan financing for industry in the country.

The Committee's appraisal is not merely financial. For instance, the Committee has in its report on Coal India Ltd., not only assessed the economic benefits of the nationalised coal industry but has derived some satisfaction despite huge financial losses. The Report on Hindustan Copper Limited brings out a typical case of faulty project planning, execution and implementation. In the report on National Textile Corporation, the Committee has called for rationalisation in the pattern of production. It has also brought out the revealing fact that the losses of NTC are largely on account of production and sale of decontrolled cloth.

The Committee's Reports have been unanimous and the exposures of weaknesses and shortcomings have always been made in a constructive manner. The Committee not only criticises the undertakings for their deficiencies but also appreciates the difficulties faced by the Public Undertakings and suggests remedial measures to Government. To illustrate, the Committee's Report on Bharat Aluminium would show how its working has been greatly inhibited by power constraints. The Committee has, accordingly, suggested that Government should take up the issue at the highest level with the concerned States and make them fully aware of their obligations to supply adequate and regular power to the Central Public Undertakings set up in their States. A serious problem that has been highlighted in the Committee's Report on Hindustan

Petroleum is the exodus of skilled personnel. During the last 7 or 8 years, the Company has lost more than 400 experienced officers, and the Committee has recommended that something has to be done early to arrest this trend. In its Report on National Fertilizers Ltd., the Committee has noted that there were time overruns and cost escalations in regard to several fertilizer projects. Under the retention price formula for fertilizers, there was no incentive for the project authorities to economise on cost of the projects. After this was pointed out by the Committee, the Government rectified this anomaly. The Committee has also suggested that there should be a similar approach to the retention price of aluminium so that neither the exchequer bears high subsidy burden nor the consumer pays higher price. In the Committee's Report on Cotton Corporation of India, it has been suggested that its procurement of cotton should be stepped up to a level that would give it a decisive role in the cotton market. The Committee has also recommended that the question of support price for all varieties of cotton should cover the actual cost of production and assure a reasonable return to the grower. The Committee also expressed the view that the support price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission should be a remunerative price and should have linkage with cloth prices.

Keeping in view the fact that the performance of several public undertakings was adversely affected by inadequate power supply, the Committee has in its Report on National Thermal Power Corporation recommended that wherever necessary and feasible power should be made available to the public undertakings on priority basis directly from super power stations set up by the Centre. In the context of the available resources of prime coking coal and the washing facilities in the country, the Committee in its Report on Central Coal Washeries Organisation has suggested changes not only in design of washeries but also in the designing of new steel plants and thermal power stations so that they are able to run with the quality of coal available in the country.

In view of the importance assigned by the Government under the new 20-Point Programme to the development of small scale sector which accounts for almost half of the nation's industrial production and provides direct employment to more than 75 lakhs persons as well as the tremendous potential of this sector towards economic growth and opportunities for educated unemployed, the Committee in its Report on National Small Industries Corporation recommended that in order to give this sector the required thrust for coordinated development, the Government should create a separate department in the Ministry of Industry headed by a Secretary, exclusively incharge of the multifarious activities related to the small scale sector.

The optimum utilisation of various inputs in public enterprises in which massive investment has been made is of crucial importance to the economy of the country. There is substantial scope for augmenting productivity in public undertakings by better management even granting the environmental and infrastructural constraints faced by them. This aspect has been highlighted in the Committee's Report on Horizontal Study on Productivity in Public Undertakings which *inter alia* pointed out that productivity linked incentive schemes if devised carefully will yield good results. The Committee also gave a number of suggestions to improve capital productivity.

Implementation of Recommendations

The Committee is not satisfied with only presentation of Reports. It has devised a system of watching implementation of its recommendations/observations. The Committee calls for statements from the Government within 6 months of presentation of Reports showing action taken by the Government on its various recommendations. A Sub-Committee of the Committee scrutinises these statements and prepares Action Taken Report which, after approval by the main Committee is presented to the Houses of Parliament in the same manner as original Reports. In the Action Taken Reports, the Committee may accept the replies of the Government or may not accept. The Committee in the latter cases may reiterate their earlier recommendations and offer their remarks/observations as deemed fit.

Impact of the Committee's Reports

Going by the comments that appear in the National Press from time to time it can safely be said that Committee could create an impact on the public sector, Government and the public. The Committee on Public Undertakings has not succeeded merely in its primary task of facilitating effective parliamentary oversight upon the functioning of public enterprises, but has undoubtedly filled a need. Its many Reports provide at one convenient point the fruits of critical and constructive examination of the vast and multifarious experience that has already been gained in public enterprise administration and management.

The Committee on Public Undertakings is the only device available to the management whereby they are able to meet representatives of the people directly and in-confidence, giving them the opportunity to explain their problems and difficulties not only in management

but *vis-a-vis* Government. But for this mechanism their point of view would have to be put to Parliament through the agency of a Minister which is possible only to a limited extent. The Committee on Public Undertakings is again the only forum where Parliament, executive and the management directly meet each other, face to face, as it were, and moved by a common purpose they endeavour to analyse the problems of public enterprises, and find out acceptable solutions for the better planning and management of these enterprises.

In short, the Committee on Public Undertakings has performed very useful function in giving substance to the concept of accountability of the public undertakings to Parliament. It is for that reason that the Committee is regarded as one of the most important and influential Parliamentary Committees.

8

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID[1]

The Government lays before Parliament at every Session, a number of statements, reports and papers in pursuance of Constitutional or statutory provisions to inform the members of Parliament on various matters. While some of these reports/papers were being referred to the concerned Parliamentary Committees till 1975, many of the matters relating to compliance with the statutory provisions for laying the papers, delay in laying the papers and the explanations for the delay, laying of both the Hindi and English versions of the papers etc. were however left to the individual Members to probe and raise them in the House. In view of the volume and variety of papers laid on the Table, the House by itself was also not in a position to scrutinise these documents closely and this impelled the need for the constitution, in June, 1975 of a separate Committee to go into all these matters concerning the papers laid on the Table of the House.

The functions of the Committee are to examine all papers laid on the Table by Ministers and to report to the House on (a) whether there has been compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act, Rule or regulation under which the paper has been laid; (b) whether there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the paper; (c) if there has been such delay, whether a statement explaining the reasons for delay has been laid on the Table of the House and whether reasons stated are satisfactory; (d) whether both Hindi and English versions of the paper have been laid on the Table; and (e) whether a statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version has been given and whether such reasons are satisfactory. The Committee is also to perform such other functions in respect of the papers laid on the Table as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.[2]

The papers laid on the Table are examined by the Secretariat of the Committee and the Annual Reports & Audited Accounts etc. of various organisations in which there has been an apparent delay on the part of the Government in laying them on the Table of the House are selected for scrutiny by the Committee. The Ministries concerned are then addressed to furnish clarifications or elucidations on various matters including the reasons for the delay in laying the paper on the Table of the House and memoranda based on the replies received are placed before the Committee for their consideration. After these memoranda are considered, the decisions of the Committee are incorporated in the Reports for presentation to the House by the Chairman of the Committee or any other member of the Committee duly authorised in his behalf.

After examining the various cases of delay in the laying of papers on the Table of the House, the Committee have laid down a time-limit of 9 months after the close of the accounting year for laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the organisations and undertakings in which the Government have invested their funds. The Committee have stressed time and again that since the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts are the only media through which the Members of Parliament can have an idea of the day-to-day activities, achievements, future programmes, policies, financial stability etc. of the organisations, it is imperative that these are laid on the Table of the House in time. The Committee have also stressed that a review on the working of the organisation bringing out clearly the achievements or shortcomings should be presented alongwith the Report. The reasons for delay in laying the Reports etc. are also required to be reported to the House while placing them on the Table of the House.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Committee on Papers laid presented 22 Reports (including 2 Action Taken Reports) to the House, after examining about 150 cases relating to the delays in presentation of reports, requests for extension of time for laying the Papers and action taken replies received from various Ministries of Government of India and oral evidence of officials of the concerned Ministries before the Committee.

The Committee while laying stress on the importance of timely presentation of documents before Parliament regarding the various organisations and the reviews of their working with a view to keeping the members apprised of the latest developments have also suggested in their reports that the administrative Ministries concerned should be more vigilant in this respect and evolve suitable procedures so as to ensure that the delays in laying of the papers on the Table could be eliminated in future.

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1. Contributed by Committee Branch II, Lok Sabha Secretariat
2. *Vide* Rules 305A & 305B of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

9

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION OF LOK SABHA[1]

With the ever-increasing governmental activity in a Welfare State, Subordinate Legislation has become a necessity of the modern times. While Parliament lays down broad principles in a legislative measure, it leaves to the executive to frame, in conformity with those principles, formal and procedural details about the measure in the form of rules, regulations, etc. Thus, a large volume of statutory "orders" known as rules, regulations, bye-laws, etc., which are in the nature of subordinate legislation is framed by the Government under the powers conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament under an Act.

To ensure that these powers are being properly exercised by the delegated authority, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha acts as a watchdog by exercising a check on all rules, regulations etc. made by Government or any subordinate authority ultimately responsible to Government. The Committee consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker every year under rule 318 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. In making selection from a panel of names submitted by the Leader of the House and by the leaders of other parties and groups, the Speaker gives preference to those who have legal background and experience.

The Committee *inter-alia* examines whether these rules, regulations, etc. are in conformity with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which they have been made.

After each 'order' is laid on the Table of the House or published in the official Gazette the Committee examines them to see whether—(i) it is in conformity with the general objectives of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made; (ii) it does not contain matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament; (iii) it imposes any tax; (iv) it bars the jurisdiction of the courts directly or indirectly; (v) it gives retrospective effect to its provisions to which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power; (vi) it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenue; (vii) it makes some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made; (viii) its publication or laying before Parliament has been delayed without justifiction; and (ix) whether its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

The Committee while examining the 'order' also keeps in view whether it is couched in simple language; contains if it is an amending regulation or rule, adequate references to the principal regulation, rules, etc; indicates exact statutory authority under which it has been made; does not contain provisions whereby the executive is empowered to issue orders affecting the interests of citizens without affording them an opportunity of being heard and without the right of appeal; does not contain any provision which may result in arbitrary exercise of powers; and any of its provisions is not unjustifiable on general democratic principles or is not ambiguous.

Important legal issues arising out of an 'order' under examination by the Committee are also referred to the Attorney General wherever necessary for seeking his opinion.

The Speaker may also refer Bills containing provisions for delegation of legislative powers, to the Committee and where a Bill is so referred, the Committee examines the extent of such powers sought to be delegated and where powers are sought to be delegated to State Governments or other authorities for bringing into operation any subsidiary provisions or for making any further rules or regulations, the necessity for such delegation as well as the extent and manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the subordinate authorities concerned. Where the Committee are of the opinion that the provisions contained in the Bill delegating legislative powers should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it may report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the House.

An important safeguard against the arbitrary use of powers by the executive is that rules framed by the executive in exercise of delegated powers should not only be laid before the Legislature but that the Legislature should also reserve to itself the statutory right of annuling or modifying them. The Committee, in their

1. Contributed by Committee Branch II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Fourteenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha), presented to Lok Sabha on 20 December, 1974, recommended that a provision for laying of rules should be incorporated even in the old Acts providing for rule-making powers which do not contain such a provision. In pursuance of the above recommendation, which the Committee has reiterated in various reports time and again, an Act *viz.*, the Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1983 (20 of 1983) covering 50 old Acts was passed by Parliament. One more such Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd May, 1984 and passed by that House on 23.7.1984.

The Committee has played a significant role in checking inordinate delays and made unambiguous recommendations for insertion of suitable provisions for laying of rules before Parliament in every Bill which seeks to delegate rule-making power to subordinate bodies; ensured that the jurisdiction of courts is not ousted directly or indirectly by the operation of rules and regulations and wherever discretionary powers have been conferred on any authority, guidelines for the execution of those powers were laid down in the rule. The Committee has also emphasized the imperative need for reducing the time-lag between the publication of draft rules for inviting public comments thereon and their notification in the Gazette in the final form.

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COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES[1]

Under the provisions of Article 338 of the Constitution, a Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes investigates all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and reports to the President upon the working of those safeguards. The reports of the Commissioner are laid before each House of Parliament. The Commissioner has so far submitted 27 reports.

The Reports of the Committee, on motion moved, can also be discussed in the House. During the course of discussion on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner in Lok Sabha in August 1967, suggestions were made by several Members that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigating powers to look after the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to ensure the implementation of recommendations made by the Commissioner in his Reports. The suggestion was accepted by Government and a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted in 1968. The term of office of the members of the Committee was initially for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee which was held on the 18th December, 1968. The Committee was reconstituted in August, 1971 and September, 1973. Consequent on the incorporation of the rules regarding its constitution and functions in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in December, 1973, the Committee became a Standing Committee and its term now does not exceed one year. The important functions of the Committee, *inter alia*, are to consider the Reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to examine the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, and to review the working of welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories and to examine such other matters as are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. After the Seventh Lok Sabha which was constituted on 10th January, 1980 and held its first sitting on 21st January, 1980 action was initiated for holding election for constituting the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1980-81. The Committee was constituted in August, 1980 and Shri R.R. Bhole was appointed its Chairman by the Speaker on 18 August, 1980. The term of this Committee was upto 30th April, 1981. The Committee for the year 1981-82 was constituted on 15th June, 1981 for the term ending on 30th April, 1982 and Shri R.R. Bhole was re-appointed as Chairman.

The Committee for the year 1982-83 was constituted on 31st May, 1982 and Shri A.C. Das was appointed as its Chairman. The Committee for the year 1983-84 was constituted on 7th May, 1983 and Shri A.C. Das was re-appointed as its Chairman. The Committee for the year 1984-85 was constituted on 7th May, 1984 and Shri A.C. Das was re-appointed as its Chairman for the third term.

The Committee held 155 sittings which lasted for 298 hours. At the beginning of each term, the Committee selected for examination in depth, subjects of varied interests pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In selecting the subjects, the Committee gave due importance to the issues which had a bearing on the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee took up subjects such as representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of Central Government Departments, Central Public Undertakings and Nationalised Banks; Credit facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Benefits for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans; Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects; Implementation of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes; Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Institutes of Technology, Central Universities and Medical Colleges under the control of, or aided by Central Government; reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in allotment of distributive agencies by Indian Oil Corporation and other oil Companies and benefits provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

1. Contributed by Scheduled Castes and Tribes Committee Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Tribes in Cooperative Sector. The Committee presented 30 reports on original subjects as per details given in Annexure. Some of the important matters dealt with in these Reports are mentioned below.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 issued under Article 341 specifies the Scheduled Castes in various States/Union Territories. Similarly the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 issued under Article 342 specifies the Scheduled Tribes in various States/Union Territories. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons are required to produce Caste/Tribe Certificates from the competent authorities for getting various facilities like scholarships, employment on the basis of reservations, loan at concessional rate of interest etc. As the persons who had migrated to Delhi a long time back were facing difficulty in getting Caste/Tribe Certificate from Union Territory Administration, it being not their original place of residence the Committee had recommended in its 25th Report that the Ministry of Home Affairs should devise ways and means whereby persons genuinely belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes; would get the caste/tribe certificate without insisting that they should obtain it from the State of their origin. The Committee pointed out that under Article 19 of the Constitution, a person can settle anywhere in the Indian Union and as such he cannot be asked to go to his State of origin to obtain a Caste certificate. Ministry of Home Affairs accordingly issued revised instructions for grant of Caste/Tribe Certificate to persons who have migrated from one State to another. Under the revised instructions the certificate is issued irrespective of whether the Caste/Tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the person has migrated. Detailed instructions in this regard are given in the 34th Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha). The Committee had been very much concerned about the incidents of atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes at various places. To find out facts and suggest remedial measures, the Committee undertook four on-the-spot Study Tours to various places during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Committee laid on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament 25 Tour Reports containing its findings and suggestions including four Reports relating to atrocities on Scheduled Castes referred to above.

Over the years the Committee has developed into an effective instrument for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has made considerable impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings insofar as the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. An awareness has been created that there is a watch-dog Committee of Parliament to exercise surveillance on the implementation of the constitutional safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By virtue of its terms of reference, the Committee has taken special care to elicit information or clarification from the Government as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with particular reference to the subjects selected by the Committee for examination. In many Reports, the Committee has taken the Executive to task for their failure to implement the statutory recommendations of the Commissioner. The Committee has also reiterated the recommendations of the Commissioner and reinforced them by making its own suggestions for amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the words of late Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, who was the first Chairman of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee has played a unique role in assessing the progress of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also various safeguards provided to them in the Constitution and have recommended to the Governments at the Centre and in the States to implement various programmes/safeguards along right lines.

With a view to tackling the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal and Punjab have set up their own Committees on the lines of the Parliamentary Committee. In August, 1983, a conference of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee and the Chairmen of the Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State Legislatures was held in New Delhi (Parliament House Annexe) to exchange views and experiences so as to enable these Committees to be more effective and useful in securing the well-being of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the Conference various topics relating to the working of these Committees and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were discussed. Chairmen of the Committees of State Legislatures took keen interest in the subjects discussed. These related to coordination between Parliamentary and State Legislatures' Committees, Special Component Plan and provision of Special Central Assistance to State Governments; Need for social reforms among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Schemes for social and economic development

of Primitive Tribes; Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Need for separate Ministry/Department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Reservation in services and enactment of suitable legislation both at the Centre and in the States to give effect to the reservation policy.

ANNEXURE

List of Original Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Seventh Lok Sabha)

Sl. No.	No. of the Report	Subject	Date of Presentation
1.	9th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Hindustan Shipyard Limited.	24.4.81
2.	10th Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu.	24.4.81
3.	11th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway and award of petty contracts, parcel booking agencies and out-agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway.	27.4.81
4	12th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway and award of petty contracts, parcel booking agencies and out-agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway.	27.4.81
5	14th Report	Credit facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	28.4.81
6.	15th Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projecs in Orissa.	28.4.81
7	19th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ordnance Factory Board and in Ordnance Factories.	27.4.82
8.	20th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Southern Railway	27.4.82
9	21st Report	Benefits for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans.	28.4.82
10.	22nd Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.	29.4.82
11	24th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Posts and Telegraphs Department.	29.4.82
12.	25th Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi	30.4.82
13	31st Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.	18.4.83
14.	33rd Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.	27.4.83
15	36th Report	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (Part I)	29.4.83
16	37th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Syndicate Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	28.4.83
17	38th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	28.4.83
18.	39th Report	Educational Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (i) Indian Institutes of Technology and (ii) Central Universities.	29.4.83
19.	40th Report	Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Medical Colleges under the control of, or aided by Central Government.	29.4.83
20.	46th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam Rifles, B.S.F., C.R.P.F. and C.I.S.F.	6.4.84
21.	47th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of distributive agencies by I.O.C. and other oil companies.	25.4.84
22.	48th Report	Reservations for, and empoyment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd., and facilities provided by the Corporation for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	25.4.84

Sl. No.	No. of the Report	Subject	Date of Presentation
23.	50th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rourkala Steel Plant.	27.4.84
24.	51st Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.4.84
25.	52nd Report	Benefits provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Cooperative Sector	30.4.84
26.	53rd Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division) and Refineries and Pipelines Division	30.4.84
27.	54th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Services	26.4.84
28.	55th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	30.4.84
29.	56th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Textile Corporation Ltd. with special reference to National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa)	30.4.84
30.	58th Report	Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Khadi and Village Industries Commission and benefits provided to them by the Commission	21.8.84

11

SELECT/JOINT COMMITTEES ON BILLS[1]

On adoption of a motion moved in the House, Bills are, from time to time, referred to a Select or a Joint Committee. The purpose of referring the Bill to a Committee is that the Committee may go through the text of the Bill, clause by clause, in greater detail in order to see that the provisions of the Bill bring out clearly the intention behind the measure; and that there will be no difficulty in implementing its provisions. A Bill may be referred to a Select Committee composed of members specifically named in the motion or to a Joint Committee, with the concurrence of Rajya Sabha, composed of members of both the Houses. The membership of the Select/Joint Committees is not fixed but varies from Committee to Committee. However, in the case of Joint Committees the ratio of Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is 2:1.

The composition of a Select/Joint Committee reflects the strength of the various parties and groups in the House. Only names of such members are proposed to the Committees, as are willing to serve on it. Normally the mover obtains their consent before proposing their names in the House. The Minister incharge of the Bill or dealing with the subject matter of the Bill is invariably included as a member of the Committee in order that he may explain the Government's points of view to the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members. The procedures of working of the Select/Joint Committees are generally governed by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regulating the procedure of functioning of the Committee and the conventions developed during the years of their working, within the framework of the provisions of the Rules and Directions.

The Committee calls for Memoranda on the Bill from interested associations and organisations and for this purpose a Press Release is issued in all leading newspapers and also broadcast on the Television and Radio. Officials and non-officials who may be experts in the specific field of or representing associations/organisations/public bodies, whose interests are affected by the Bill, appear before the Committee to tender oral evidence. After the conclusion of the evidence the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up by the Committee and the report prepared based on the decisions formulated by them. The Committee becomes *functus officio* after presentation of the report.

The number of Bills referred to Select/Joint Committees during the First to Sixth Lok Sabha is shown below:

	No. of Bills
First Lok Sabha	46
Second Lok Sabha	35
Third Lok Sabha	21
Fourth Lok Sabha	25
Fifth Lok Sabha	21
Sixth Lok Sabha	7
TOTAL	155

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, Select/Joint Committees were constituted to examine the Chit Funds Bill, 1980; working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980; the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 and the Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983. The Committee after examining the numerous memoranda/representations and replies to questionnaires issued by them on the subjects pertaining to each Bill, had held their sittings in Delhi and other State capitals to hear the official and non-official witnesses who wished to appear before them for placing their views on the concerned Bills before the Committee. These Committees had made important and far reaching recommendations on various issues connected with the Bills which have been hailed widely by the public and press.

In the report on the Chit Funds Bill, 1980 which sought to uniformly regulate the conduct of chit funds, on the pattern of Chit Funds legislation in force in some of the States, the Committee *inter alia* recommended various measures to streamline the procedure for conducting the chit funds business so as to safeguard the interests of the subscribers and to ensure that the public funds were not misused.

The Joint Committee constituted in December, 1980 to examine the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, while pointing out the defects in the distinction of the term dowry and the lack of enforcement of the Act, had recommended certain amendments to the Act so

1 Contributed by Committee Branch II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

as to put a ceiling on the marriage expenses, listing and registration of presents to the bride and severe penalty for taking or demanding dowry. The Committee had also suggested establishment of family courts, authorising registered social organisations to lodge complaints and for suitable legislative measures relating to rights, status and economic conditions of women in India.

In the Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which sought further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with respect mainly to the offence of rape, the Joint Committee which examined the Bill extensively had made important recommendations for protecting the interests of the victims of rape and the printing or publication of any matter relating to the offence without the permission of the court to be made punishable.

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 which sought to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 for the purpose of including irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce was examined by a Joint Committee. The Committee in their report had observed that although they were in full agreement with the principles of the Bill, but in view of the illiteracy, economic dependence of women and social conditions prevalent in the country, introduction of the proposed new ground for divorce without sufficient safegaurds would add to the sufferings of the oppressed womenfolk and help unscrupulous persons in their exploitation. Hence, the Committee had recommended that the proposed legislation may not be proceeded with. The Joint Committee in their report on the Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983 had supported the objectives of the Bill which sought to restructure the Life Insurance Corporation of India into five independent zonal units and for the setting up of claims and service matters tribunals etc. The Committee while highlighting the present drawbacks in the insurance industry recommended a greater degree of dynamism in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation with a view to achieving better operational efficiency and further improving the quality of service to the policy holders in the country.

12

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES AND COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES[1]

What is a Parliamentary privilege?

In Parliamentary language, the term 'privilege' means certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament and its Committees collectively, and by the members of each House individually without which they cannot discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without an unimpeded use of the services of its members. Each House also enjoys these privileges collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. While privileges are available to individual members only insofar as they are necessary for the House to perform its functions freely, without any let or hindrance, they do not exempt the members from such obligations to the society as apply to other citizens. Parliamentary privileges do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so.

Main privileges of Parliament

Some of the more important privileges of each House of Parliament and of its members and Committees are: freedom of speech in Parliament; immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof; immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, vote or proceedings; prohibition on the courts to inquire into proceedings of Parliament; and freedom from arrest of members in civil cases during the continuance of the session of the House and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion. The privilege of freedom from arrest does not, however, extend to preventive arrest or detention under statutory authority by executive order and in criminal cases.

Breach of privilege

When any individual or authority disregards or attacks any of the privileges, rights and immunities, either of the members individually or of the House in its collective capacity, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable by the House. Besides breaches of specific privileges, actions in the nature of offences against the authority or dignity of the House, such as disobedience to its legitimate orders or libels upon itself, its members or officers, are also punishable as contempt of the House.

Contempt of Parliament

Contempt of the House may be defined generally as "any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results." Some of the important types of the contempt of Parliament are – Speeches or writings reflecting on the House, its Committees or members; reflections on the character and impartiality of the Speaker in the discharge of his duty; publication of false or distorted report of the proceedings of the House; publication of expunged proceedings of the House, molestation of members on account of their conduct in the House or obstructing members while in the performance of their duties as members or while on their way to or from, attending the House or a Committee thereof; offering bribes to members to influence them in their Parliamentary conduct and intimidation of members in connection with their Parliamentary conduct.

Consideration of a question of privilege

A question of privilege may either be considered and decided by the House itself, or it may be referred by the House, on a motion made by any member, to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The usual practice is, however, to refer the matter of complaint to the Committee of Privileges, and the House defers its judgement until the Report of the Committee has been presented.

1. Contributed by Legislative Branch I, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Committee of Privileges

At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker nominates a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members. Usually, the Committee is reconstituted each year along with other Parliamentary Committees of Lok Sabha. In constituting the Committee, the Speaker takes into consideration the claims, interests and the strength of various parties and groups in the House so that the Committee is fully representative.

Functions and powers of the Committee

The Committee of Privileges examines every question of privilege referred to it and determines with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and makes such recommendations as it may deem fit. The Committee of Privileges has the power to send for persons, papers and records and can take evidence of the persons involved in the matter and call for any documents concerning the question of privilege under consideration of the Committee. The Committee may administer oath or affirmation to a witness examined before it. In cases where the facts are in dispute, the Committee of Privileges take evidence of the witnesses after administering them oath or affirmation.

Reports presented during Seventh Lok Sabha

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Committee of Privileges was first constituted on 19 March, 1980 and it continued in office till 31 May, 1981. The Committee was reconstituted every year thereafter on 15 June, 1981, 18 June, 1982, 1 June, 1983 and 4 June, 1984. Sixty-three sittings were held by the Committee which presented eight reports to the House during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

The Committee considered the following matters[1] and made recommendations thereon in their various reports:

First Report

On 22 January, 1980, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P., gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri J.R.D. Tata, former Chairman of Air India, in regard to certain remarks made by Shri Tata on 28 May, 1979, in a press interview to the P.T.I., reported in *The Times of India* and other newspapers dated 29 May, 1979, in respect of certain Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Air India and its Chairman.

The remarks taken objection to by the member were *inter alia* as follows :-

"I was sorry at seeing so important a part of the machinery of Parliament misused, as it seems to have been in this case, to subserve personal opinions or creeds "

"Referring to the Committee's remark that 'Air India executives have been living like maharajas at the cost of the poor millions of the country', Mr. Tata said 'it was a cheap gibe and outrageous to put it mildly'."

"It also provides its own sad evidence of how far, or should I say how low, some elected representatives of the people are prepared to go to satisfy political or ideological ends, irrespective of the harm and loss of prestige thereby caused not only to those so unfairly attacked but also to the public sector as a whole, Mr Tata added"

On 2 February, 1980, the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges. In their First Report presented to the House on 8 May, 1981, the Committee felt that it added to the dignity of one and all if power in a democratic system was exercised with restraint; the more powerful a body or institution was, the greater restraint was called for particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction.

The Committee were of the view that considering the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the apology tendered by Shri J.R.D. Tata during his evidence before the Committee, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter. No further action was taken by the House.

Second Report

On 5 December, 1980, Shri Kunwar Ram, MP, sought to raise a question of privilege regarding the harassment caused to him and abusive remarks used in respect of Members of Parliament by Police Guards at New Secretariat, Patna, on 29 November, 1980. While raising the matter in the House, Shri Kunwar Ram stated, *inter alia*, that he had gone to withdraw money from the Bank which was situated inside the campus of Bihar Secretariat. All approaches to Bihar Secretariat were closed by Bihar Administration and no body was allowed entry from 10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. When he showed his identity card to the guard, he told him to enter the building by the other gate. When he insisted on entering from the same gate, the guard shouted that if he spoke loudly, he (police constable) would pull his hair and take out his eyes. When the member told him that he did not know how to talk, the police constable abused him in filthy language and said he would give thirty five lathi blows.

1. For details of privilege matters raised in the Seventh Lok Sabha please see Statement 47 (Chapter 7)

After some discussion, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges. In their Second Report presented to the House on 21 April, 1982, the Committee expressed their unhappiness over the thoughtless manner in which instructions were issued by the Bihar Administration on 1 November, 1980, restricting, *inter alia*, the entry of Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislature to the building of the New Secretariat, Patna, apparently oblivious of the fact that the Cooperative Bank was situated inside the premises and those having accounts with that Bank would not be able to go to the Bank, due to the restrictions for making transactions during the banking hours.

The Committee felt that in keeping with the spirit of the age and with a view to ensuring successful working of our Parliamentary democracy, the administration, particularly the law and order machinery might be attuned so as to be fully responsive to the hopes and aspirations of the people.

However, in the present case, in view of the unconditional and unqualified regrets expressed by Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable, Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar, Shri Arun Pathak, the then Home Commissioner, Government of Bihar and Shri A.K. Pande, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, the Committee recommended that no further action need be taken in the matter and it might be dropped.

Third Report

On 13 July, 1982, when the Second report was considered by the House, on a motion moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P., it was referred back to the Committee by the House for a review of the quantum of punishment to be awarded to the concerned officials of the Government of Bihar. In their Third Report presented to the House on 3 November, 1982, the Committee noted that Shri Kunwar Ram, M.P., did not raise any question of privilege or made any complaint against Shri A.K. Pandey, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna and Shri Arun Pathak, the then Home Commissioner, Government of Bihar. It was during the course of examination of the matter, that the Committee observed that "the evidence given by Shri Arun Pathak, Home Commissioner of Bihar and Shri A.K. Pandey, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patna, before the Committee, was entirely unhelpful to the Committee in arriving at the truth" and that the Committee were not convinced by the written statements and the oral evidence given by them before the Committee. When this was brought to their notice by the Committee, both of them tendered their unconditional unqualified regrets. The Committee felt that the regrets expressed by them were adequate and genuine and no further action was called for against them.

As regards the conduct of Shri Abdul Sattar, Constable on duty and Shri Shiva Das Pandey, Jamadar, the Committee observed that both of them promptly tendered their unconditional and unqualified apologies when they were apprised of the facts against them. The Committee felt that the regrets expressed by them were sincere and came from a repentent heart. After careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Committee considered that it would be consistent with the dignity of the august institution of Parliament to ignore such indiscretions committed by a constable and a Jamadar.

The Committee commended to the House that in keeping with its past high traditions, according to which unqualified and unconditional regrets sincerely expressed by the persons concerned in such cases have invariably been accepted by the House, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter. No further action was taken by the House in the matter.

Fourth Report

On 6 April, 1981, Shri Bhogendra Jha, MP, made a statement in the House regarding his alleged manhandling and use of abusive language in respect of members of Parliament by the police personnel at Ghaziabad, U.P., on 3 April, 1981. He stated, *inter alia*, that he had gone to Ghaziabad on 3 April, 1981, to ascertain the actual facts about the beating of AITUC workers by the Police on 1 April, 1981. While he was talking to the workers in the District AITUC Office, several PAC men rushed towards him, pulling out and pushing out those surrounding him. One of the PAC men hit him with barrel in his chest exclaiming: "Saale Assembly aur Parliament wale kya karne aate hain". Immediately thereafter PAC men pushed him with barrel behind his back, then three of them began giving him full blows with rifle butts and hurled filthy abuses as to why members of Parliament poke their nose everywhere.

The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges on a motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta, another M.P., which was adopted by the House. In their Fourth Report presented to the House on 5 May, 1983, the Committee were of the view that in view of the unconditional and unqualified apoligies tendered by Shri S.K. Trivedi, the then City Magistrate of Ghaziabad and Shri R.R. Pal, the then Inspector of Police, Ghaziabad, the dignity of the House would be best served by taking no further action in the matter.

The Committee were, however, distressed to find that there had been several cases referred to them by the House regarding ill-treatment and assault by the police on the members. The Committee urged that the Ministry of Home Affairs should issue strict instructions to all the authorities concerned to ensure that the members were not exposed to such ill-treatment and violence at the hands of the police authorities.

The Committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter and it might be dropped. No further action was taken by the House in the matter.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs, while inviting the attention of all the State Governments and Union Territories' Administrations to the observations of the Committee of Privileges issued instructions on 24 June, 1983, that "It is needless to say that the law enforcing authorities should bear in mind that while discharging their duties, all due respect and consideration is shown to members of Parliament as representatives of the people and entrusted with discharge of important functions and responsibilities under the Constitution....".

Fifth Report

On 9 December, 1981, Shri Satish Agarwal, M.P., gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz* and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on him in a news report published on the front page of *Blitz* under the caption "Did Agarwal lie to Parliament?" and in an article under the caption "Change of hospital site irked Agarwal..... Planned tarring of Antulay", published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981.

The impugned news report read, *inter alia*, as follows:-

"One of these votaries of truth Satish Agarwal himself concealed the truth when he focussed attention on Antulay's links with London Millinaire Nirmal Sethia in Parliament early September this year conveniently forgetting his very own Sethia connection "

Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, in his article published in the *Blitz* had, *inter alia*, stated as follows:-

"The question, it seemed to me, underlying the whole sordid affair was why would Agarwal launch an attack in Parliament against Sethia and ask for the files on the London-based business magnate to be reopened while, at the same time, taking very great care to conceal from his fellow MPs the crucial fact of his own relationship and assistance to Sethia in the past. The question that cries out for an answer is, why did Agarwal mislead the public by hiding the fact in Parliament that he was well acquainted and had, indeed, helped the very person against whom his accusations were levelled? "

Shri Satish Agarwal had, *inter alia*, stated in his notice that "I never spoke in Parliament at any time either in September or at any other time referring to any alleged links of Antulay with London Millionaire Nirmal Sethia. There was no occasion of any kind when I suppressed any truth whatsoever."

On 17 March, 1982, the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges. In their Fifth Report, presented to the House on 25 August, 1983, the Committee came to the conclusion that both Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury as well as Shri R.K. Karanjia were guilty of committing a breach of privilege and comtempt of the House.

The Committee were, however, of the view that the unconditional and unqualified apologies tendered by Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury and Shri R.K. Karanjia to the Committee and publication thereof by them in the *Delhi Recorder* and the *Blitz*, respectively, might be considered as adequate and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter. No further action was taken by the House.

Sixth Report

On 4 April, 1983 Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad, M.P., gave notice of a question of privilege against the Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, for his alleged undignified and unbecoming behaviour with him at a meeting of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University held on 26 March, 1983. He had, *inter alia*, stated in his notice that "in the course of meeting I sought permission of the Chair (Vice-Chancellor) to expres my views. However, as soon as I addressed the Chairman and had not completed even the first sentence, the Vice-Chancellor interrupted me and in an extremely harsh tone asked me to lower my voice. He further said that whenever I speak he feels that his head is being hammered. I pointed out to him that my hearing capabilities are not normal. I pointed to the hearing aid I use, and also explained that it is normal that such persons speak with raised voices and even in Parliament I speak like this. On this the Vice-Chancellor told me contemptuously that this is not Parliament House and he is not hard of hearing." Because of the said behaviour of the Vice-Chancellor, the member was finding it difficult to discharge his duties as a representative of Lok Sabha on the Court of Aligarh Muslim University.

On 29 April, 1983, the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges. In their Sixth Report presented to the House on 17 November, 1983, the Committee came to the conclusion that as a Presiding Officer of the Court, the Vice-Chancellor had certain duties and powers to conduct and regulate the proceedings of the Court and that Members of the Court including the

Members representing Parliament were expected to extend their cooperation to the Vice-Chancellor. A Member of Parliament would naturally have to discharge his functions in the meetings of the Court like other members, within the parameters of his position as a Member of the Court as distinct from his duties as a member of Parliament in Parliament.

The Committee noted that the Vice-Chancellor, during the course of his evidence, had categorically denied that he made any reference to Parliament at all, least of all in a contemptuous way.

The Committee were of the opinion that taking into account the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, no further notice need be taken of the matter.

On the recommendation of the Committee, no action was taken by the House in the matter and the matter was dropped.

Seventh Report

On 5 November, 1982, Dr. Golam Yazdani, MP, made a statement in the House regarding his alleged manhandling by some people at Malda on 8 October, 1982 and inaction on the part of police authorities. While narrating the incident, Dr. Yazdani stated, *inter alia*, that he had miraculously escaped from and attempt on his life at about 9.15 p.m. on that day when he was coming from the northern side of Chanchal Police Station of Malda District in West Bengal by a motor cycle after some party work. He was hit twice with a lathi as a result of which he sustained severe injuries on both his hands and head. He alleged that he was hit by a ruling party man and with the knowledge of the police. He registered a case of assault with the police.

The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges. In their Seventh Report, presented to the House on 20 December, 1983, the Committee found that cases relating to the alleged assault on Dr. Golam Yazdani were pending in a court of law. The Committee considered the precedents in which the Committee had postponed consideration of a question of privilege when a case based on the same facts was pending in a court of law. The Committee were of the view that the jurisdictions of the Committee of Privileges and of the courts of law were quite different even where the facts were the same; the issues to be decided by the court were absolutely different from the issues that were to be decided by the Committee of Privileges. The Court could not decide on privilege, and the right to privilege was not subject to fundamental right; and that the rule of *sub judice* did not apply to privilege matters. The Committee had, therefore, considered the matter on its merits without waiting for any decision of any Court.

The Committee noted that Dr. Golam Yazdani, MP, had not been able to mention the names of any of his assailants either in his statement in the House or during the course of his oral evidence before the Committee. The Committee, therefore, felt that it was not possible for them to proceed further in the matter.

The Committee were of the opinion that taking into account the facts and circumstances of the case no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House was involved in the matter.

The Committee, however, deprecated such incidents of assault on the elected representatives of the people.

The Committee desired that as requested by Dr. Golam Yazdani, who apprehended danger to his life, the Ministry of Home Affairs should arrange with the State Government of West Bengal to provide suitable protection to his life and property.

The Committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter and it might be dropped. No further action was taken by the House in the matter.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges, the Ministry of Home Affairs intimated on 17 January, 1984, that the "Government of West Bengal have since reported that in compliance with the orders of the Committee of Privileges, an armed police guard has already been provided at the residence of Dr. Golam Yazdani, MP, at Malda and personal security guard has also been provided."

Eighth Report

On 22 December, 1981, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, MP, made a statement in the House regarding alleged assault on him and use of abusive remarks against him by the police at Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) on 15 December, 1981. The member stated, *inter alia*, that on 15 December, 1981, he addressed a rally of workers at Ujjain. Thereafter, a token demonstration was held at the Railway Station in order to convey the demands of the workers of two textile mills at Ujjain to the Central Government. Near the Railway Police Station, Shri H.P. Singh Superintendent of Police, Ujjain, without listening to him, caught hold of both his hands and ordered the policemen to lathi charge him. The first blow was made on his head, the second on his right thigh and the third on left foot, below the knee, as a result of which he fell down and was severely injured. When he wanted to talk to the Police Superintendent, the latter used abusive language and shouting in a very insulting tone said, *'Badmash, Goonde Kaheen ke, Netagiri karta hai, Teri Netagiri abhi thikaney laga deta hoon. Kaminey, Harijan Kahin ke, Sansad Sadasya ban gaya to apni aukat bhool gaya'*. (You scoundrel, rogue, trying to be a leader? I will set your leadership right. You

mean fellow, you Harijan, after becoming an M.P., you have forgotten what you really are.) He further stated that he was forcibly sent to jail, where the Medical Officer of the jail provided first aid to him.

On a motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan, MP, the matter was referred by the House to the Committee of Privileges. In their Eighth Report presented to the House on 9 May, 1984, the Committee of Privileges came to the conclusion that Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, MP, was assaulted and beaten by the policemen under the orders of Shri H.P. Singh, the then Superintendent of Police, Ujjain. Further Shri H.P. Singh had also used abusive language in respect of Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya which was highly derogatory against a member of Parliament.

However, in view of the unconditional and unqualified apology tendered by Shri H.P. Singh, the Committee were of the opinion that no further action need be taken in the matter.

The Committee were, however, distressed that of late there had been several cases of assault on members of Parliament and use of insulting language and abusive remarks against them by police authorities. The Committee were constrained to express their unhappiness over such repeated incidents of assault and abuses on the elected representatives of the people by police personnel.

The Committee urged that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take appropriate steps to curb the growing tendency on the part of law enforcing authorities of assaulting and ill-treating members of Parliament and other elected representatives of the people, and of using abusive language against them. The Committee deisred that the Ministry of Home Affairs be asked to issue necessary instructions to all the authorities concerned to ensure that such incidents might not recur and, if any officer acted in that manner serious action should be taken against him.

The Committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter and it might be dropped. Accordingly, the House took no action in this case.

In response to the wishes expressed by the Committee of Privileges, the Ministry of Home Affairs, while inviting the attention of all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to the observations of the Committee, issued the following instructions on 21 July, 1984:-

"All the State Governments/UT Administrations are therefore requested to impress upon all the law enforcing authorities in the States/Union Territories to take due note of the observations made by the Committee of Privileges. It may also be made clear to all concerned to ensure that such instances of improper behaviour towards Members of Parliament do not occur in future and that serious action would be taken against those contravening these instructions."

13

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS IN SEVENTH LOK SABHA[1]

No 'Private' business is transacted in Indian Parliament or for that matter in any State Legislature. In Parliamentary parlance, all Members who do not enjoy the privilege of sitting on the treasury benches are called Private Members and the Bills and resolutions initiated by them are, therefore, termed as Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. While Private Members, irrespective of their party affiliation, seek to raise a wide variety of issues of public importance *inter alia* in the form of Bills and Resolutions, constraints of time and the need to complete Government business within the specified time schedule, are the major limitations in the transaction of Private Members' Business. Since only 2½ hours on last working day of the week are available to the Private Members, only a few of them are lucky enough to get a chance to pilot their Bills or Resolutions in the House – lucky in the sense that the fate of their notices and their *inter se* priority has necessarily to be determined by ballot.

Thus, out of 435 Bills introduced by Private Members in the Seventh Lok Sabha, only 39 could come up for discussion. Of these, 26 were withdrawn, 12 were negatived and one remained part discussed (for details please see Table 1 at the end). Similarly, out of 127 Resolutions admitted and listed for discussion, only 25 could be actually discussed. Out of these, 8 were withdrawn, 16 were negatived and one was adopted (for details please see Table II).

Would one be justified to conclude that so much of labour and initiative put in by the Private Members has gone waste and the time of the House could have been better utilised? As a matter of fact in this, as in many other areas, statistics do not project the true picture. The fact that is of real consequence is that the discussion on Private Member's Bills and resolutions helps to focus attention on issues that the Government of the day does not consider urgent and important enough to warrant legislation or policy formulation in the form of a Government resolution, statutory order, etc. That is why the Private Member is ever eager to pilot his Bill or resolution to its logical conclusion. Many a proposed measure is of non-controversial nature, seeking to institute a much-needed social, economic or administrative reform and the Member does get wholehearted support from all sections of the House. The treasury benches cannot and in fact do not ignore the views and sentiments of the people's representatives. Very often the Minister concerned comes forward with an assurance on the floor of the House that he would bring forth a comprehensive measure on the subject as soon as possible. At this stage the Member in charge either agrees to withdraw his Bill or resolution, or if he is not convinced of Government's stand in the matter, he may insist that the question be put to the vote of the House. In the absence of Government support, the defeat of the measure is a foregone conclusion but Member is not deterred, for he can have the satisfaction of pursuing his objective till the very last. The House is supreme and it may reject his measure, but still he and his fellow Members who are interested in the issue have had their full say and therein lies the essence of Parliamentary democracy. Needless to say, the effect of the Parliamentary debates does not remain confined to the Chambers of the two Houses. The debates go a long way in moulding public opinion, in setting the Government machinery in motion and in prompting and promoting future enactments. To quote Speaker Jakhar[2]:–

"Private Members' Bills and Resolutions give an opportunity for inter-party and intra-party discussions, agreements, exchange of views, and formation of opinions, so that the entire social system moves forward with necessary changes but without losing continuity. Indeed, Bills and Resolutions sponsored by Private Members have in many cases become pace-setter for subsequent official enactments . The scope for Private Members Bills is virtually unlimited, especially in view of the fact that so many of our legislative enactments call for further elucidation and clarification. In fact, as many as seven out of the fourteen enactments so far made by Parliament on the initiative of Private Members were in the nature of amendments to existing Acts . Amendments for abolition of privy purses of the erstwhile princes were first mooted through Private Members' initiatives. Long before the nationalisation of banks and general insurance by Government, Private Members' Bills and Resolutions seeking to achieve these goals were brought in and discussed in Parliament. Thus, it can be said without any hesitation that often the Private Member is able to lead the opinion in the country and thereby change the social and economic policies of the nation... Private Members' Business offers enormous scope for Members making their presence felt in the House. By diligent work and perseverance, a Private Member can achieve results which his more vociferous colleagues may fail to accomplish "

It would be of interest to recall that in pre-Independent

1 Contributed by Legislative Branch II, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

2 Extract of speech by Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, inaugurating the Seminar on "Private Members' Business" on 27 April, 1984.

India, it was a Private Member – Shri Harbilas Sarda – who brought in a Bill for restraining child marriages which was enacted after his name as the famous Sarda Act. The Act became a landmark in the history of social legislation in the country. After Independence, 14 Private Members' Bills have found their way to the statute book (for details please see Table III). Of the many initiatives which led to Parliamentary enactments, the more important ones are – the Proceedings of Parliament (Protection and Publication) Act, the Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, and the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act. It would also be useful to recall that in the Fourth Lok Sabha, Shri Nath Pai had brought his famous Constitution Amendment Bill in the wake of the Supreme Court Judgement in the *Golak Nath Case*, to assert that the power to amend the Constitution was inherent in Parliament and should not be called in question. This initiative later led to a Government sponsored Bill to amend Article 368 of the Constitution.

An interesting pattern discernible during the Seventh Lok Sabha was that about 25 per cent of the 435 Bills introduced by Private Members sought to amend the Constitution of India. 109 Constitution Amendment Bills were introduced by Private Members during the term of Seventh Lok Sabha. None of these Bills was passed by the Lok Sabha. Four Bills were withdrawn by leave of the House, 94 lapsed, 6 were negatived and of the remaining 5 Bills, 2 were removed from the Register of Pending Bills on appointment of the Member Incharge as Minister/Deputy Minister and 3 on account of the death of the Member concerned Some of the Constitution (Amendment) Bills contained proposals of far reaching nature *viz.* reduction in the voting age to eighteen years (by Shri George Fernandes); decision as to which Party in the Legislature commands majority support is to be taken on the Floor of the House (by Prof. Madhu Dandavate); providing that a caste included in the list of Scheduled Caste should be deemed to be Scheduled Caste for the whole of India (By Shri Ram Vilas Paswan); providing for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies by a system of proportional representation (by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee); providing for the filling of a certain percentage of seats in the Lok Sabha and in the State Assemblies by nomination by the recognised political parties (by Prof. Madhu Dandavate); seeking to settle the scope of the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution (by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar); curbing the evil of political defections (by Shri Rajesh Pilot); providing for impeachment of Governor and the right to information as a fundamental right of the citizen (by Shri Chitta Basu); curtailing the powers of the Centre in regard to the imposition of President's Rule in the States (by Shri H.N. Bahuguna); ensuring that no Ordinance is re-promulgated nor a fresh one substantially reproducing the provisions of a repealed or lapsed Ordinance is promulgated within five years from the date of promulgation of the previous Ordinance (by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan); imposing a time-limit for the Governor's assent to the Bills passed by the State Legislature; also withdrawing the general discretion given to the Governor to reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President (by Shri Chitta Basu). Unfortunately, none of these Bills could gain high enough priority in the ballot to be taken up for consideration by the House.

Of the large number of Constitution (Amendment) Bills introduced by Private Members in the Seventh Lok Sabha, 10 bills came up for consideration before the House (for details please *see* Table IV). The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar providing for payment for work in accordance with its quantity and quality and also fixation by law of standards for wages, hours of work, rest and other working conditions evoked considerable interest. 23 members participated in the debate on the Bill which lasted for 5 hours and 47 minutes spread over four Fridays. The Bill was finally negatived by the House.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1983, by Shri M.M. Lawrence sought to put all legislation relating to land reforms or land acquisition meant for social and economic justice, in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. This Bill was also negatived after discussion lasting nearly 4½ hours. A Government Bill on the subject, namely, the Constitution (Forty-seventh) Amendment Bill was later passed by Parliament in August, 1984.

Among the other Bills, which evoked keen debate were the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1980, by Prof Madhu Dandavate, seeking to confer on all persons who have attained the age of 18 years the right to vote and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill 1980, by Shri P.J. Kurien, which sought to do away with the discrimination to which persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are subjected to when they embrace other religions. While the former Bill was negatived after as many as 26 Members had participated in the debate, the latter was withdrawn by leave of the House after 16 Members had spoken on the subject.

Yet another measure, *viz.* the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1982, by Shri G.M. Banatwala, sought to provide for the Constitution of (i) a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (ii) a Com-

mission for Linguistic Minorities; and (iii) a Commission for the Minorities other than linguistic minorities. The debate on the Bill lasted nearly 3 hours. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

In addition to the ten Constitution Amendment Bills, 28 other Private Members' Bills came up for discussion during the term of Seventh Lok Sabha (for details please see Table V). The Bills that evoked keen debate in the House were – the reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Bill, 1980 (by Shri Suraj Bhan); the Free Legal Services Bill, 1980 (by Shri Eduardo Faleiro); the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1980 (by Shri Mool Chand Daga); the Agricultural Commodities Support Price Bill, 1981 (by Shri K. Lakkappa); the Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Bill, 1981 (by Shri Rajesh Pilot); the Anti-Population Explosion Bill, 1981 (by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu); the Promotion of a Casteless and Religionless Society Bill, 1982 (by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati); and the Hindu scriptures and other Religious Literature (Review and Amendment) Bill, 1983 (by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri). Except Shri Suraj Bhan's Bill on which discussion lasted for nearly eight hours spread over five Fridays and which was ultimately negatived by the House on the insistence of the Member that it should be put to vote, the rest were withdrawn by leave of the House.

Of the large number of Bills that could not come up for discussion, gagged as they were at the threshhold itself by the ballot, mention may be made of the following Bills: Disabled Persons Welfare Bill, 1981 (by Shri N.G. Ranga); the Prohibition of Capitation Fees Bill, 1981 (by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil); the Construction Workers Protection and Welfare Bill, 1981 (by Shri George Fernandes); the Population Control (Small Family Promotion and Motivation) Bill, 1982 (by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi); the Public Schools (Abolition) Bill, 1982 (by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan); the One-Family One Job Norm Bill, 1982 (by Shri K. Lakkappa); the Chief Election Commissioner (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1982 (by Shri Chitta Basu); the Working Women Welfare Bill, 1982 (by Shrimati Susheela Gopalan); the Management of Properties of Temples, Muths and other Religious Institutions Bill, 1982 (by Shri Ranjit Singh); the Hindu Pujari, Panda, Purohit Bill, 1983 (by Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh); the Regulation and Control on Organisation of Eye Camps Bill, 1983 (by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit); the Banning of Communal Parties in India Bill, 1984 (by Shri G.S. Nihal Singh Wala); and the Prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Bill, 1984 (by Shri B.V. Desai). Illustrate as they do the desirability of reforms in diverse areas, one can hope that some of these measures, will have better fate in the ballots, if introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The extent of success achieved in real terms by private initiative in the form of Government sponsored legislation for which the ground was prepared by non-official Bills can be gauged from the fact that at least four Government Bills covering the same or substantially the same ground, found their place on the statute book during the Seventh Lok Sabha (for details please *see* Table VI). The pace setters for Government legislation were – the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1980 (by Shri K.T. Kosalram); the Chit Funds Bill, 1980 (by Prof. P.J. Kurian); the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (Amendments of Statutes) (by Shri Rashid Masood) and Bills seeking to amend the Land acquisition Act, 1984 (by Sarvashri Digamber Singh, K. Ramamurthy and George Fernandes). Yet another Bill, viz. the High Court of Bombay (Establishment of a permanent bench at Aurangabad) Bill, 1980 was withdrawn by the Member-in-charge (Shri Uttam Rathod) on the Minister's assurance that Government had already decided to set up the proposed bench at Aurangabad.

Another significant segment of Private Members' share in the business of the House consists of resolutions on matters of general public interest. The names of Members from whom intimations of their intentions to move resolutions are received are balloted and those securing the first three places are requested to give notices of one Resolution each, which, if admitted, are put down in the List of Business for the allotted day. The 127 resolutions thus tabled and admitted reflected Members' concern over matters of larger public interest. To illustrate, some of the wide ranging issues sought to be raised were – taking over of wholesale trade in certain essential commodities; Centre-State relations; Central legislation for agricultural workers; implementation of policies and programmes for tribal areas and Scheduled Castes; Steps to increase food production; National Youth Commission to solve unemployment problem; Development of hilly regions; Job guarantee to the educated youths of SC and ST; Welfare of construction workers; Drinking water facilities in rural areas; Steps to promote secular outlook in the country; 'Right to Work' as fundamental right; Industrial sickness; Unemployment; 'Right to free and compulsory education' as Fundamental Right; and Development of rural areas.

Out of the 25 resolutions that came up for discussion in Seventh Lok Sabha (for details please *see* Table VII), the only resolution which was moved by Shri Tayyab Hussain and adopted by the House on August 28,

1981 after a discusssion lasting 4½ hours spread over three Fridays, reads as follows:-

"This House recommends to the Government that any action to tarnish the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, be taken serious note of and a Commission of Inquiry be appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the All India Serva Seva Sangh and other closely connected organisations and report to the Government within a period of six months."

It was in pursuance of this resolution that a one-man Commission of Inquiry known as the Kudal Commission was set up by the Government. Its findings are still awaited.

It will be appropriate if we conclude by recalling the observations made by Shri Om Mehta, Hony. Adviser, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, while winding up the discussions at the seminar on "Private Members Business" held at New Delhi from 27th to 29th April 1984. He said :

"....The varied issues sought to be raised by private Members not only reflect their seriousness over the issues concerning the public at large but in a way hold a mirror to the Government of the day and thereby provide it an opportunity to respond positively Such a healthy interaction between the private crusader of a public cause and the treasury benches would, I am sure, go a long way in nurturing the roots of the democractic system in our country."

TABLE I

No. of Private Members' Bills introduced, discussed and withdrawn/negatived during the term of Seventh Lok Sabha (Session-wise)

Session	Introduced	Discussed	Withdrawn	Negatived
1st	17	–	–	–
2nd	17	2	–	2
3rd	56	4	3	1
4th	29	2	1	1
5th	42	5	4	1
6th	30	4	2	2
7th	22	–	–	Discussion resumed on part-discussed Bill unconcluded
8th	45	4	3	1
9th	24	2	2	
10th	29	3	2	1
11th	45	3	3	–
12th	25	2	2	–
13th	21	1	–	1
14th	20	2	2	
15th	13	5	2	2
TOTAL	435	39	26	12 + 1 part-discussed

TABLE II

Private Members' Resolutions

Session	Admitted	Discussed	Withdrawn	Negatived	Adopted
1st	6	2	–	2	–
2nd	3	*		–	–
3rd	12	3	1	2	
4th	6	**	–	–	–
5th	17	4	–	4	–
6th	6	2	1	–	1
7th	6	1	–	1	
8th	16	4	4	–	–
9th	9	2	1	1	–
10th	2	***	–	–	
11th	14	2	1	1	
12th	5	1	–	1	
13th	6	1	–	1	–
14th	15	2		2	–
15th	4	1	–	1	–
TOTAL	127	25	8	16	1

* Discussion on a Resolution part discussed in first session was resumed in 2nd session The Resolution was finally negatived during third session

** Discussion on a Resolution part discussed in 3rd session was resumed in 4th session The Resolution was finally negatived in 5th session.

*** Discussion on a Resolution part discussed in 9th session was resumed in 10th session The resolution was finally withdrawn by leave of the House during 11th session

TABLE III

No. of Private Members' Bills introduced and the number of Bills passed during the term of each Lok Sabha

	No of Bills Introduced	No of Bills considered	No of Bills passed
First Lok Sabha	135	57	7
Second Lok Sabha	194	70	2
Third Lok Sabha	177	77	3
Fourth Lok Sabha	347	35	2
Fifth Lok Sabha	282	62	Nil
Sixth Lok Sabha	249	22	Nil
Seventh Lok Sabha	435	39	Nil

TABLE IV

Statement indicating details of Private Members' Constitution (Amendment) Bills considered by Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of the Bill and Member-in-charge	Date of introduction	Brief object of the Bill	Date(s) of considera-tion	No. of Members who parti-cipated	Time Taken Hrs. Mts.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)* by Shri Chitta Basu.	1-2-1980	To include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	28-3-1980 13-6-1980	6	2–02	Withdrawn
2.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of article 311)* by Shri Chitta Basu.	1-2-1980	To ensure reasonable opportunity to persons employed in civil capacities of being heard in respect of charges levelled against them.	14-3-1980	11	2–16	Nagatived
3.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of articles 102 and 103)* by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	1-2-1980	To disqualify a defector from his continued member-ship of the legislature.	14-3-1980 28-3-1980	9	2–25	Negatived
4.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of articles 19 and 41)* by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.	14-3-1980	To provide for payment for work in accordance with its quantity and quality. Also for fixation by law of standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions.	25-7-1980 8-8-1980 21-11-1980 5-12-1980	23	5–47	Negatived
5.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of articles 19 and 326)* by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	28-3-1980	To confer on all persons who have attained the age of eighteen years the right to vote.	27-6-1980 11-7-1980	26	3–33	Negatived
6.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)* by Dr. Karan Singh.	28-3-1980	To include 'Dogri' and 'Nepali' languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	13-6-1980 27-6-1980	9	1–38	Withdrawn
7.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1980 by Shri P.J. Kurian.	28-3-1980	To do away with the discrimi-nation to which persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are subjected to when they embrace other religions.	22-12-1983 24-2-1984	16	3–27	Withdrawn
8.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of article 15, etc.)* by Shri Bhogendra Jha.	21-11-1980	To encourage intercaste marriages in order to create a casteless social order.	6-3-1981	6	1–17	Negatived
9.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1982 *(Substitution of new articles for article 338, etc.)* by Shri G.M. Banatwalla.	9-7-1982	To provide for the consti-tution of (i) Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Commission for Linguistic Minorities and (iii) Commission for the Minorities other than linguistic minorities.	6-8-1982 8-10-1982 22-10-1982	9	2–52	Withdrawn
10.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1983 *(Amendment of article 31B)* by Shri M.M. Lawrence.	6-5-1983	To put all legislation relating to land reforms or land acquisition meant for social and economic justice, in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.	26-8-1983 18-11-1983 9-12-1983 22-12-1983	16	4–21	Negatived

TABLE V

Statement indicating details of Private Members' Bills [other than Constitution (Amendment) Bills] considered by Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of the Bill and Member-in-charge	Date of introduction	Date(s) of consideration	No. of Members who participated	Time Taken Hrs Mts	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Mercy Killing Bill, 1980 by Shri Mool Chand Daga.	14-3-1980	16-4-1982 30-4-1982	18	3–03	Withdrawn
2.	The Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Bill, 1980 by Shri Suraj Bhan.	14-3-1980	23-3-1984 6-4-1984 19-4-1984 4-5-1984 27-7-1984	28	7–56	Negatived
3.	The Small Farmers and Agricultural Workers Security Bill, 1980 by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.	14-3-1980	11-7-1980 25-7-1980	8	1–47	Withdrawn
4.	The Free Legal Services Bill, 1980 by Shri Eduardo Faleiro.	28-3-1980	5-3-1982 19-3-1982 16-4-1982	14	3–58	Withdrawn
5.	The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1980 *(Amendment of sections 2, 3, etc.)* by Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.	13-6-1980	5-12-1980 19-12-1980	18	3– 48	Withdrawn
6.	The Small Farmers Assistance Bill, 1980 by Shri K. Lakkappa	13-6-1980	20-3-1981 3-4-1981 16-4-1981	26	4–34	Withdrawn
7.	The Reservation of Posts in Central Government Services (for Backward Classes) Bill, 1980 by Shri R.P. Yadav.	27-6-1980	4-9-1981 18-9-1981	11	2–26	Negatived
8.	The Pensions Bill, 1980 by Shri V.N. Gadgil.	25-7-1980	16-4-1981 30-4-1981	13	2–49	Withdrawn
9.	The Country Fishing Boats Protection Bill, 1980 by Shri R.K. Mhalgi.	25-7-1980	19-12-1980 20-2-1981 6-3-1981	11	3–07	Withdrawn
10.	The Blind Persons (Employment) Bill, 1980 by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	8-8-1980	6-3-1981 20-3-1981	13	2 -24	Withdrawn
11	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1980 by Shri Mool Chand Daga.	8-8-1980	18-9-1981 27-11-1981 11-12-1981 24-12-1981 19-2-1982	28	7-18	Withdrawn
12.	The Unemployment Relief (Age Bar Exemption and Other Amenities) Bill, 1980 by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.	21-11-1980	21-8-1981 4-9-1981	11	2–20	Negatived
13.	The High Court of Bombay (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Aurangabad) Bill, 1980 by Shri Uttam Rathod.	21-11-1980	24-8-1984	2	0–03	Withdrawn
14.	The High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Bareilly) Bill, 1981 by Shri Harish Rawat.	20-2-1981	10-8-1984 24-8-1984	15	2–34	Withdrawn
15.	The Providing of Employment, Payment of Unemployment Allowance and Unemployment Insurance Scheme Bill, 1981 by Shri B.V. Desai.	20-2-1981	30-4-1981 21-8-1981	19	2–33	Withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	The Right to Privacy Bill, 1981 by Shri V.N. Gadgil.	20-3-1981	22-10-1982 5-11-1982	12	3–03	Withdrawn
17.	The Agricultural Commodities Support Price Bill, 1981 by Shri K. Lakkappa.	16-4-1981	22-7-1982 6-8-1982	24	4–02	Withdrawn
18.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (*Amendment of section 3, etc.*) by Shri George Joseph Mundackal.	21-8-1981	8-4-1983	9	0-57	Withdrawn
19.	The Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Bill, 1981 by Shri Rajesh Pilot.	4-9-1981	22-4-1983 6-5-1983	26	4–45	Withdrawn
20.	The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (*Amendment of section 26*) by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.	18-9-1981	30-4-1982 9-7-1982 22-7-1982	16	3–01	Withdrawn
21.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (*Amendment of section 5*) by Shri Bhogendra Jha.	27-11-1981	19-2-1982 5-3-1982	15	2–44	Negatived
22.	The Anti-Population Explosion Bill, 1981 by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.	11-12-1981	27-7-1984 10-8-1984	20	3–58	Negatived
23.	The Devdasi and Murli Practice (Abolition) Bill, 1982 by Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari.	30-4-1982	5-11-1982 25-2-1983 8-4-1983	20	3–47	Withdrawn
24.	The Promotion of a Casteless and Religionless Society Bill, 1982 by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati.	9-7-1982	6-5-1983 29-7-1983 12-8-1983	15	4-23	Withdrawn
25.	The Establishment of a High Court at Agartala Bill, 1982 by Shri Ajoy Biswas.	8-10-1982	5-11-1982	8	1-16	Negatived
26.	The Ban on Exposure of Woman's Body in Advertisements Bill, 1982 by Shri Mohanlal Patel.	22-10-1982	12-8-1983 26-8-1983	12	2–32	Withdrawn
27	The Hindu Scriptures and Other Religious Literature (Review and Amendment) Bill, 1983 by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.	8-4-1983	24-2-1984 9-3-1984 23-3-1984	18	5–30	Withdrawn
28.	The Prevention of Lotteries Bill, 1983 by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	9-12-1983	24-8-1984	1	0-05	Discussion on on the motion for consider-ation moved on 24-8-1984 was not concluded.

TABLE VI

Statement showing Private Members' Bills which were replaced by/enacted as Govt. Bills on substantially same subjects

S. No.	Title of the Bill and Member-in-charge	Date of introduc-	Subject in Brief	Disposal	Title of Government Bill	Date(s) of discussion by Lok Sabha	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	The Chit Funds Bill, 1980 by Prof. P.J. Kurien	19-12-80	The Bill largely follows the pattern of chit fund legislation in force in some of the States and also provides for things such as the minimum capital requirements for companies conducting chit	Pending	The Chit Funds Bill, 1980 [Intd. in Lok Sabha on 20-11-80]	15-7-82 16-7-82 19-7-82 and 11-8-82	Passed by Lok Sabha on 19-7-82 passed by R.S. on 7-8-1982. Passed by LS, as amended by RS on 11-8-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			business, prohibiting chit fund companies from doing any other business, etc. The two Bills were similar, though not identical.				
2.	The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1981 *(Amendment of Statutes)* by Shri Rashid Masood.	20-2-81	The Bill sought to amend Statutes of the Act and provisions of the Bill were similar to the Government Bill, but the Bills were not identical.	Pending	The Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill, 1980. [Intd. in LS on 23.12.1980]	22-12-81	Passed by LS on 22-12-81. Passed by RS on 24-12-1981
3.	(i) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982 *(Amendment of section 4, etc.)* by Shri K. Ramamurthy.	6-8-82	The Bills sought to provide that the date for determining the market value of land should be the date on which the Collector makes the award and not the date on which the notification for acquisition of land is issued. The Bills also provided for increasing the rate of interest for delayed payments and increasing the rate of solatium which is paid over the market value of land.	Pending	The Land Acquisition (Amdt.) Bill, 1984 (Intd. in LS on 6.8.84]	25-8-84	Passed by LS on 25-8-84 & Passed by RS on 29-8-84
	(ii) The Land Acquisition (Amdt.) Bill, 1982 *(Amdt. of section 4, etc.)* by Shri George Fernandes.	5-11-82					
4.	The Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1980 by Shri K.T. Kosalram	1-2-80	To repeal the Special Courts Act, 1979	Withdrawn by Member	The Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1982 [Intd. in RS on 24-12-80]	28-7-82 29-7-82	Passed by RS on 19-8-81. Passed by LS with amdts. on 29.7.82. Passed by RS, as amended on 5.8.82

TABLE VII

Statement indicating details of Private Members' Resolutions considered by Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Brief Subject	Name of mover	Date(s) of moving and discussion	No. of members who participated	Time Hrs. Mts.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Setting up of petrochemicals units at Begusarai (Bihar).	Shrimati Krishna Sahi	25-1-1980	10	1.44	Negatived
2.	Taking over of wholesale trade in certain essential commodities	Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri	25-1-1980 1-2-1980	11	2.19	Negatived
3.	Centre-State relationship.	Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	1-2-1980 21-3-1980 20-6-1980	15	4.12	Negatived
4.	Central Legislation for agricultural workers.	Shri P.K. Kodiyan	20-6-1980 4-7-1980	13	3.03	Negatived
5.	Serious situation in North East India.	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	4-7-1980 18-7-1980 1-8-1980	16	4.18	Withdrawn by leave of the House
6.	Implementation of policies and programmes for tribal areas and scheduled castes.	Shri Giridhar Gomango	1-8-1980 28-11-1980 12-12-1980 27-2-1981	32	7.28	Negatived
7.	Steps to increase food production.	Prof. Satya Deo Sinha	27-2-1981 13-3-1981	11	2.29	Negatived
8.	National Youth Commission to solve unemployment problem.	Shri Phool Chand Verma	13-3-1981 27-3-1981	17	3.27	Negatived

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Development of hilly regions.	Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	27-3-1981 10-4-1981 24-4-1981	29	5.36	Negatived
10.	Prohibition to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi.	Shri Tayyab Hussain	24-4-1981 8-5-1981 28-8-1981	30	4.30	Adopted as amended
11.	Job guarantee to the educated youths of SC and S T.	Shri Ram Swarup Ram	28-8-1981 11-9-1981	11	2.54	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
12.	Steps to set up industrial projects under Central Sector in West Bengal.	Shri Chitta Basu	11-9-1981 4-12-1981 18-12-1981	5	2.53	Negatived
13.	Welfare of Construction workers.	Shri M.M. Lawrence	18-12-1981 26-2-1982	10	2.21	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
14.	Revision of import policy	Shri M. Ramanna Rai	26-2-1982 12-3-1982	7	2.16	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
15.	Drinking water facilities in rural areas	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	12-3-1982 26-3-1982	13	2.43	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
16	Steps to ameliorate condition of toiling masses	Shri K.A. Rajan	26-3-1982 8-4-1982 23-4-1982	14	3.24	-do-
17	Steps to promote secular outlook in the country.	Shrimati Vidya chennupati	23-4-1982 16-7-1982 30-7-1982	21	4.02	-do-
18.	Steps for removal of backwardness of the North-Eastern region.	Shri Baju Ban Riyan	30-7-1982 13-8-1982	16	3.44	Negatived
19.	Steps for speedy implementation of socio-economic programme	Shri K. Lakkappa	13-8-1982 15-10-1982 4-3-1983	17	5.15	Withdrawn by leave of the House
20	'Right to work' as fundamental right	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	4-3-1983 18-3-1983 31-3-1983	21	4.27	Negatived
21.	Centre-State relationship.	Shri Amal Datta	31-3-1983 15-4-1983 29-4-1983 5-8-1983 19-8-1983	40	10.30	Negatived
22.	Industrial sickness	Shri E. Balanandan	19-8-1983 2-12-1983 16-12-1983	14.	3.57	Negatived
23.	Unemployment	Shri T.S. Negi	16-12-1983 2-3-1984 30-3-1984 12-4-1984	29	7.03	Negatived
24.	'Right to free and compulsory education' as Fundamental Right	Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	12-4-1984 27-4-1984	16	4.04	Negatived
25.	Development of rural areas	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	27-4-1984 3-8-1984 17-8-1984	9	2.56	Negatived

14

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE IN THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA[1]

Apart from specific legislative measures that are brought forward for enactment, a wide range of subjects and issues embracing all spheres of national activity come up for discussion before the Houses of Parliament in one form or the other. Parliamentarians not only deliberate upon numerous socio-economic problems but also intricate and technical problems often involving knowledge of questions like oil exploration in off-shore areas, problems of space research, production of electricity from atomic reactors and what not. It would, therefore, be no exaggeration to say that in a modern legislature, every thing under the sun, not excluding the Moon and Mars, can come up for discussion at any time and hour of the day.

It has been said rightly that a good government requires not only "an informed electorate", but above all "an informed Legislature". This means that Members of Parliament should generally be well-informed on various subjects and issues so that they can make an intelligent and useful contribution to the debates and discussions inside the two Houses and in Committees thereof.

Some of the MPs, with particular professional or academic and background and occupational patterns may be familiar with subjects falling within their special fields of interest but they are expected also to possess some knowledge of the fast-changing situation in a wide range of other fields as well. The Member of Parliament today however, is a very busy person and is left with little time to devote to studies and gaining expertise in any field except what may already be his own. Apart from attending the regular sessions of the House, an MP has a number of other engagements also to fulfil, such as meetings of committees, public and party meetings, receiving his constituents individually or in delegations, listening to and understanding their problems and taking appropriate action in pursuance thereof. All these activities keep him busy throughout and hardly leave him with any time for studies. Parliament also cannot be expected to be filled with only experts representing all fields of knowledge, to make up for this deficiency.

The executive arm of the government now-a-days consists of a large number of Ministries and Departments manned or assisted by well-qualified, experienced and fully-equipped experts or specialists in their respective fields, and the Ministers and high officials are fairly well-equipped with information and reports on the functioning of their Ministries and Departments in a consistent manner. If Parliament too is to exercise its all-important role of over-seeing and supervising the performance of the Executive effectively, its Members should also have, adequate expert assistance and a continuing supply of relevant information to assist them in their role as people's representatives.

The main problem of a Member of Parliament in relation to his parliamentary duties however, is not that there is any dearth of literature available to him, but that he is unable to cope with the constant flow of a vast amount of literature reaching him from various agencies—governmental and non-governmental—and public corporations. Besides, there is an array of journals, magazines and newspapers which an MP would like to glance through to satisfy his quest for information but which he is often unable to do for want of time. In order to focus the attention of the government on various types of problems facing the country, an active MP is naturally eager to put questions or bring forth a motion, resolution or Bill or contribute substantially to the debate when subjects of special interest to him or other issues of urgent public importance are taken up for discussion. Members of Parliament have, of course, to depend on their own resources and talents in this regard, but there can be no doubt that they require and indeed deserve special assistance also. It is in this context that it was found essential to evolve and establish a mechanism which could adequately meet the vital information needs of Members of Parliament.

Legislative Reference Service in India

In India, a Library for the exclusive use of the Members of the Central Legislative Assembly was set up as early as in the year 1921 to reduce dependence on the small and inadequate collections of the Libraries of the then Legislative Department and the Imperial Secretariat.

1. Contributed by Parliament Library and Reference Research, Documentation and Information Service, Lok Sabha Secretariat

After India became a sovereign democratic republic in 1950, it was strongly felt that Members of Parliament needed independent, reliable and non partisan sources of information if their evaluation of governmental policies or critical appraisal of governmental activities was to be meaningful and effective. Private Members needed to be adequately informed—if not as well as the Ministers—if they were to perform their parliamentary duties satisfactorily. Thus, the need for a comprehensive library service was realized, not merely as a depository of books, legislative debates and parliamentary papers, but to provide an up-to-date source of facts which Members could draw upon freely and with confidence. It was, therefore, necessary for Parliament Library from its very inception to be equipped and run in such a manner that prompt information could be supplied to Members on any matter which came before the two Houses of Parliament.

A significant beginning was made in the year 1950 by the setting up of a Research and Reference Section in the then Parliament Secretariat with a small complement of staff. It is this body which has grown over the years into what is today Parliament's Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS).

In order to be able to judge each issue on its merits and to articulate his views concretely in Parliament, an M.P. needs strictly factual, objective and unbiased information. Such information can be provided only by an independent body not under the control of the Government or any political party, but working exclusively for the Members and remaining in the service of Parliament. This is broadly speaking the basic function performed by the LARRDIS in Indian Parliament.

Role of Parliament Library

The backbone of LARRDIS is, of course, the Parliament Library stocked with up-to-date encyclopaedias, year-books and other reference material, books on almost all disciplines, periodicals and newspapers—national as well as foreign—governmental and non governmental reports, proceedings of foreign Parliaments, national legislatures and international organisations etc. Parliament Library, with its present holdings of about six lakh seventy-five thousand volumes of printed books, reports, Government publications, debates, gazettes, etc., and over 1110 current journals and periodicals, is today one of the finest Libraries in the country. In addition, over 273 Indian and foreign newspapers are regularly received in the Library. Though basically meant for the use of Members of Parliament, Parliament Library in India has helped scores of scholars in their work for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

Parliament Library lays emphasis on the dynamic concept of building it up as a living organism like the Parliament it serves. As Members of Parliament reflect the aspirations of the entire nation, the Library of Parliament too reflects the gamut of the entire national activity.

How LARRDIS functions

LARRDIS in India has not only to reckon with the problem of increasing the flow of good and useful information material into the Library, but more importantly to undertake selective information management so as to ensure quick retrieval, at short notice. The approach of LARRDIS to retrieval, analysis, organisation and dissemination of information is thus specifically oriented to achieving its distinct objective of supplying authentic, essential and timely information (in summarised form) to the Members. For this purpose, LARRDIS is equipped with an experienced and qualified professional staff. This is intended to ensure speedy acquisition and classification of books and other information material and also helps the research and reference staff in effective consultation and preparation of well-documented notes for Members of Parliament.

Organisational pattern

LARRDIS caters to the information requirements of the Members of both Houses of Parliament. Besides the Library there are two other important constituents of the service *viz,* the Research and Information Division, and the Reference and Documentation Division.

Research & Information Division

This Division seeks to keep the Members posted with the current developments by trying to anticipate the information needs of Members and timely issue of Brochures, Background Notes, Information Bulletins and Fact Sheets on topical subjects. Members are thus consistently supplied with objective background data information on their fields of interest and on important Legislative measures currently under consideration.

Also a number of periodicals are brought out regularly and made available to the interested Members. These are, the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Quarterly), *Digest of Central Acts* (Quarterly), *Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases* (Quarterly), *Digest of News and Views on Public Undertakings* (Monthly) and *Diary of Political Events* (Monthly) and *Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles* (Quarterly) in English. Publications in Hindi include, *Sansadiya Pat-*

rika (Quarterly), *Saransh Seva* (Quarterly), *Masik Samachar Sar* (Monthly) and *Sarkari Upkram aur Abhimat Sar* (Monthly).

For the Indian Parliamentary delegations to the various Parliamentary Conferences and for benefit of MPs going abroad officially as Members of goodwill delegations, and also for those participating in various national and international Parliamentary Conferences, what are called 'country notes' and Briefs and Notes on subjects under discussion are prepared.

The Press and Public Relations Wing of the Research and Information Division maintains liaison with the national and international Press and various official publicity organisations and communications media. It handles all matters concerning the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha, including issue of Press Gallery Passes and provision of other facilities to accredited correspondents covering the proceedings of Lok Sabha, dissemination of information to the Press and the public on business transacted by Lok Sabha and all other allied matters.

In co-operation with official agencies, exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with work and achievements of Parliament are organised by this Wing from time to time for the benefit of Members of Parliament and the general public. Small and handy information folders on important parliamentary activities are also brought out for free distribution with a view to disseminating knowledge on the working of Parliament.

Reference and Documentation Division

Most of the work relating to Members' Reference Service is co-ordinated and processed in this Division. As an aid to Members' reference work, the three sections of the Division *viz.*, the Documentation Section, the Press Clipping Section and the Reprography Section play an important role. The Documentation Section publishes a useful periodical, namely the *Documentation Fortnightly*. In addition, Documentation Lists on specific subjects likely to come up for discussion in the two Houses of Parliament are also compiled and issued from time to time.

The Press Clipping Service maintains a wide collection of duly classified clippings of editorials, articles, news items, and other information on a variety of subjects for consultation by MPs and by the research and reference staff handling Members' references.

LARRDIS is building up a small Reprography Section to meet the urgent needs of Members of Parliament with regard to the supply of copies of press clippings. Questions asked in Parliament, articles in periodicials and extracts from books, etc. in connection with the Parliamentary work of Members, and to supplement their information needs in the shortest time possible, especially related to issues under discussion in the Houses of Parliament.

Members' Reference Service

The Members' Reference Service is handled by what is termed the Reference Wing of the Reference and Documentation Division.

The principle functions of the Reference Wing are:

(i) Compilation, in response to written reference requisitions from MPs, of factual data, statistical and otherwise, on specified topics involving detailed study and research;

(ii) supply of on-the-spot references from published documents;

(iii) preparation of reference notes on important topics falling within the sphere of political, economic, parliamentary, legal or social affairs;

(iv) preparation of Bibliographies on important Bills coming up before Parliament; and

(v) compilation and issue of information material by anticipating reference needs

Members requiring information on any subject are required to send a requisition indicating precisely the points on which the information is desired and the date and time by which it should be furnished. They have also the option, even in special circumstances, to convey their requirements on telephone and of course, just personally to the Members' Assistance Desk in the Ground Floor Library or directly to the Officers concerned. The requisition is dealt with promptly, and the information, culled out from authentic sources, arranged and edited in the form of notes or tables, as the case may be, is then passed on to the Members. By and large, this is done by the stipulated date and time and deviations are rare. References on which information is readily available in published literature and which do not involve any detailed analysis or compilation are shown to the Members on the spot. For this, the relevant books, reports and press cutting folders duly flagged, are placed on the Members' reading tables, at the Library Ground Floor or the First Floor for their convenient reference.

The Reference Service is under constant and heavy pressure when Parliament is in session. More often than not, Members require information at short notice. A debate or a discussion on an important issue may have just begun in the House and a Member may require some useful and vital information relevant to the debate for his speech or some other Member may require some data to enable him to put supplementaries. Whatever be the nature of the Members' enquiries, the

reference staff has to be alert and collect upto-date and factual information before the deadline if it is to be of any real help to the Members.

To facilitate instant references, Study Boxes containing books and other publications pertaining to a subject under discussion are also prepared and placed in the Library. Members usually make good use of these Study Boxes.

Analysis of the references received from Members

In its formative period i.e., the year 1950-51 and 1951-52, the Reference Service dealt with about 300 references from Members involving detailed study. As the years rolled by, Members began to make increasing use of the Reference Service. The number of references per year rose from over 250 by the end of the First Lok Sabha (1952–57) to about 340 by the end of the Second Lok Sabha (1957–62). The number rose to 480 by the end of the Third Lok Sabha (1962–67). The rush of references, however, has registered a marked increase during recent years. While in the year 1970, some 700 references were dealt with, their number in 1974 went up to 950. During 1975, even though the number of sittings of the two Houses was less than in the previous years, about 580 references were handled. Again in the year 1976, while there were 574 references, the year 1977 witnessed a sudden increase of references which crossed the 1000 mark for the first time in the history of Members' Reference Service and stood at 1120. The following year, *viz.*, 1978, witnessed a more than two-fold increase of this figure when the number totalled 2480.

During 1979, the total number of references received was 1,813, figures having come down because of the early dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha on August 22, 1979.

Coming to the Seventh Lok Sabha a second number of 3627 references were received from Members in 1980. The corresponding figures for 1981, 1982 and 1983 were 3440, 2685 and 2962 respectively. As regards 1984 the figure stands at 23.74 as on November 17, 1984.

Thus the total number of references handled by the Reference Service from 1950 till November 17, 1984 comes to 32158 as per the year-wise data given below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

No. of detailed references disposed of from 1950-1984

1950	150*	1968	725
1951	150*	1969	832
1952	175*	1970	700
1953	180	1971	520
1954	166	1972	600
1955	184	1973	870
1956	287	1974	950
1957	220	1975	580
1958	222	1976	574
1959	247	1977	1120
1960	425	1978	2480
1961	336	1979	1813
1962	339	1980	3627
1963	317	1981	3440
1964	326	1982	2685
1965	434	1983	2962
1966	480	1984	2374*
1967	668		

*Rough Estimate

References from Members flow to the Service both during session as well as inter-session periods. For instance, out of about 2,900 references dealt with during the period of Fourth Lok Sabha more than 600 were received and disposed of during inter-session periods. During the Fifth Lok Sabha, out of about 4,100 references received the inter-session periods accounted for about 950 references. During the Sixth Lok Sabha, out of about 5453 references 1352 were dealt with during the inter-session period. As regards the Seventh Lok Sabha out of a total of 15088 references received as many as 3863 were dealt with during the inter-session periods.

Besides the detailed references mentioned above many spot references from the Members have also been attended to. Table 2 gives figures relating to spot references dealt with by the Service during the period of each Lok Sabha (from the Second to the Seventh Lok Sabha).

TABLE 2

Years	No. of Spot References
Second Lok Sabha 1957-62	940
Third Lok Sabha 1962-67	1650
Fourth Lok Sabha 1967-70	3000
Fifth Lok Sabha 1971-76	4900
Sixth Lok Sabha 1977-79	1530*
Seventh Lok Sabha 1980-84	1754 (upto October, 1984)

* The life of Sixth Lok Sabha was only 2 years, 4 months and 28 days.

Pattern of references: The pattern of subjects of references received by the Reference Wing broadly reflects the nature of the subjects which are dealt with by the two Houses during different sessions. The Budget session which is the longest session in a year accounts for

a large number of references received during each year. These references naturally relate to the Railway and General Budget and the Demands for Grants of the different Ministries. And they entail compilation of detailed statistical data on various aspects of the working of the Departments/Ministries of Government of India.

Among other types of references received from Members, mention may be made of those pertaining to the broad aspects of a Bill, a resolution or a motion coming up for discussion before the Houses. Sometimes Members even call for reference material on some minute points that may arise in the course of discussions on Bills or motions or supplementaries to Questions which they may like to put. They also ask for information on specified topics pertaining to their respective regions. Requests for supply of information regarding comparative position in other countries in respect of some subjects coming up for discussion are also not infrequent.

Subject-wise analysis of references: Reflecting as they do the trends of topics coming up for discussion in the Houses, certain subjects figure predominantly in the references received from Members. These mainly relate to National (Political and Social) Affairs, Economic Affairs, Legal-Constitutional Parliamentary matters, Science-Technology Transport and Foreign Policy. Table 3 indicates the subject-wise analysis of references received from the Members and dealt with during the Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84).

In Parliament, almost any sphere of national activity may come up for discussion. The time given by Members for collection and compilation of the information required through their references is generally short.

Table 4 below gives a broad idea of the time allotted to Members' references, as worked out for the Budget Sessions of each of the years (1980-84) of the Seventh Lok Sabha:

TABLE 4

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
(a) References required on the same day	276	373	299	278	290
(b) References required within 2-3 days	953	743	597	379	580
(c) References required within 4-7 days	507	366	293	351	200
(d) References required after more than 7 days	111	35	6	129	76
	1847	1517	1195	1137	1146

Sudden happenings in the country are reflected in parliamentary proceedings by way of Short Notice Questions, Adjournment Motions etc. and in the supply of the required information in such cases the Reference Service often faces challenging situations. Accordingly constant efforts are made by the different Wings of the LARRDIS to keep their collections of source material as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible.

The Reference Wing always accords the highest priority to Members' references and no efforts are spared in supplying to the Members authoritative and factual information on the subjects of their interest within the time specified by them.

TABLE 3

Statement showing the analysis or references dealt with during the period of Seventh Lok Sabha (1980 to 1984)

S. No.	Subject	Years									
		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
		Total	% age	Total	% age	Total	% age	Total	% age	Total	% age
1.	National (Political and Social) Affairs	1181	33	1165	33	1143	42	972	33	811	36
2.	Economic Affairs	1474	40	1379	40	814	30	998	34	726	34
3.	Legal, Constitutional and Parliamentary Matters	585	16	338	10	248	9	414	14	276	12
4.	Science, Technology and Transport	266	7	387	12	418	16	459	15	257	11
5.	Foreign Policy	121	4	171	5	62	3	119	4	160	7
	TOTAL	3627	100	3440	100	2685	100	2962	100	2230	100

Note: References for the year 1984 have been taken into account upto and including 25.9.84

15

REPORTING OF LOK SABHA AND ITS COMMITTEES[1]

Under the system of parliamentary democracy it is necessary to maintain a verbatim record of everything said in the legislature, with the exception of certain words, phrases and expressions if any, which may be ordered by the presiding officers to be expunged from the proceedings. Such a record is invaluable for the citizen who cares to take an interest in the affairs of the country. The 'printed reports of debates in Parliament' are generally known as 'Hansard' and are as such defined by Chambers, after the name of Luke Hansard (1752-1828) of the United Kingdom whose descendants continued to print them down till 1889 although regular reporting of the House of Commons proceedings had been started in that country from 1807.

In India, the preparation and publication of the report of the proceedings had to sustain various stages of growth before it reached its modern form. Verbatim reports of the proceedings had begun to be issued after 1897 when mention was made for the first time of a full report of the proceedings in the Rules of Procedure. After the coming into existence of the bicameral legislature in 1921 the verbatim proceedings of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly began to be issued separately in book form.

At present publication of verbatim prceedings of the Lok Sabha is a statutory obligation on the part of the Secretary-General. Under rule 379 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, he causes to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sitting and as soon as practicable have it published in such form and manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct. A full report has been held to be a full report of what is permitted to be said. Subject to this, the official report is a full report, in the first person, of all speakers alike, which, though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which, on the other hand, leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speeches or illustrates the argument. The full report of each day's sitting of Lok Sabha, which exceeds a couple of hundred pages for a normal sitting from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. with lunch-break for one hour, is made available in a cyclostyled form by the next morning. Thus apart from the printed debates, the Lok Sabha Secretariat brings out every morning in foolscap size, a neatly wire-stiched, stencilled volume of the complete proceedings of the House during the previous day. The stencilled version is issued in two parts: Part I containing questions and answers and Part II containing rest of the proceedings.

The cyclostyled debates of Lok Sabha are a very rich source of contemporary history immediately available for reference not merely for research scholars in parliamentary form of government but also for the various departments of Government in their day-to-day activity, since they provide an authentic and detailed report of the utterances of the representatives of the people in the supreme sovereign democratic forum of the country. Till the printed debates are available, it is these cyclostyled debates which come in for handy reference; although they are subject to confirmation by the Members and bear the words "Uncorrected/Not for Publication", yet, in practice, they are regarded as good as printed copies. The professional skill expected of a Reporter can thus be easily imagined.

The preparation of the Official Report is a process demanding two vital elements, *viz.* accuracy and expedition. The work of reporting is done by a team of highly qualified and skilled English as well as Hindi Reporters whose total strength has risen from 13 in 1952 to 34 at present, in view of the increasing duration of the Lok Sabha sittings and the simultaneous meetings of a number of Parliamentary Committees whose proceedings have to be reported, particularly when the Committees take evidence.

Reports record the proceedings in relays of five minutes (called 'turns'). Since the floor language is normally either English or Hindi, the Hindi as well as the English reporter who are on duty have to dovetail their portions on the stencil. Where a member cannot express himself in English or Hindi and gives prior notice of his intention to speak in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, arrangements are made to have the speech interpreted in English or Hindi (except in the case of Kashmiri and Sindhi). The translated version in Hindi or English supplied by the Interpreter concerned after checking from the tape and getting approved by the Member is included in the cyclostyled proceedings with a suitable footnote indicating the language in which the original

1. Contributed by Reporters' Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

speech was delivered. In the case of speeches in languages for which no interpretation facilities are available, the authenticated copy of the translation in English or Hindi supplied by the Member concerned is included in the proceedings, failing which the mere fact that he spoke in such and such language is mentioned in the printed debates but not the text of the speech. On request made by a few non-Hindi-knowing Members, their speeches are supplied to them in Persian script.

After the individual Reporters have finished their transcription and given it a reading, the stencils are passed on to the Chief Reporter who with the assistance of two Senior Parliamentary Reporters checks, edits and ensures compliance with the procedural requirements, particularly in the case of Bills, amendments, motions etc. besides coordinating the turns. The stencils of the edited transcripts are then paginated and forwarded for cyclostyling, along with contents page, and issue.

When the House sits without lunch-break and beyond scheduled hours, the proceedings, after 6 p.m. or up to a later cut-off time, are issued the same day, while the balance of the proceedings is issued as a supplement on the next working day. Otherwise, copies of the full cyclostyled report are available for reference by the Ministries and in the Parliament Library for reference by Members the next morning. Members are also supplied with relevant pages containing their observations or speeches for confirmation.

The Question Hour is one of the most interesting period of the day's proceedings but to the reporters it is like an ordeal when Members shoot out supplementaries in quick succession and Ministers also reply reeling out figures, names of places or persons etc. It is really a testing time even for the best of Reporters. Besides identifying the Members putting the questions, in many cases by their voice, and the Ministers who actually answer them, the Reporters have also to do justice to the content of the question as well as the answers by reporting accurately the figures, names etc. In doing so, he has to understand the details of dry, technical subjects or comprehend unfamiliar names or hurriedly quoted figures on matters that vary from question to question. The proceedings that follow the Question Hour when a number of Members are on their legs simultaneously to focus attention on various issues agitating them and the Chair does not permit some of their observations to go on record are equally taxing.

To cope with this challenging task, Reporters have to possess not merely a high degree of proficiency in shorthand with ability to take down speeches at speeds ranging from 150 to 180 wpm and going at peaks up to even 200 wpm, but also a very high degree of general knowledge , knowledge of current affairs, besides good command over the language (English/Hindi), and adequate knowledge of the Constitution, Rules of Procedure, Directions by the Speaker and Parliamentary practices and formulae.

To aid the Reporters in producing an accurate and faithful transcript of the proceedings, the proceedings of Lok Sabha are tape-recorded and tapes are made use of by Reporters whenever they are in doubt, and invariably in all controversial or sensitive matters.

One of the most important events in the Seventh Lok Sabha proceedings was the adoption of a motion on 7 May, 1981 rescinding the resolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha on 19 December, 1978 in the privilege case relating to Mrs. Gandhi and others.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the total duration of reporting was 3324 hours 1 minute. The longest sitting of the Seventh Lok Sabha was on 15 September 1981 when the House sat without lunch-break from 11.00 hrs. to 0358 hrs. in the early morning of the next day for a total duration of 16 hrs. 58 mins, the longest so far in the history of Lok Sabha.

The cyclostyled debates of the Seventh Lok Sabha proceedings covered more than 1.7 lakh pages (duplicating paper) containing more than 4.2 lakh words. If the proceedings had been typed on a single long sheet of duplicating paper, it would have been 73 km. long. If the daily cyclostyled debates were piled up one over the other, they would have reached a height of approximately 74 metres.

Besides the Lok Sabha proceedings, the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees including Joint/Select Committees on Bills and Seminars organised by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training of the Lok Sabha Secretariat/Indian Parliamentary Group/ Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Branch of India have also to be reported. Since the proceedings of Committees etc. do not get the glare of publicity, the work done by the Reporters in the Committees etc. may not often come into limelight; nevertheless, their report of the proceedings often helps in crystallising the conclusions and vital recommendations of many of the Parliamentary Committees.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the total duration of reporting in Parliamentary Committees, seminars etc. was more than 2950 hours, covering more than 1.5 lakh pages and more than 3.6 lakh words. If the proceedings had been typed on a long single thin white sheet it would have been about 65 k.m. long. If the thin white sheets had been piled up one over the other, they would have reached a height of about 9 metres.

16

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION IN PARLIAMENT[1]

In a multi-lingual society, the people belonging to different linguistic groups are brought together and intellectual communion established among them through interpretation. An interpreter builds bridges of understanding among different human groups and thus facilitates social intercourse. From the days of the city of Babel, the world has come a long way and today mankind, although divided into many language groups, is able to communicate through interpreters.

Interpretation assumes great singificance in India as we have 16 officially recognised languages. Intellectual communion and social intercourse would be very difficult in the absence of interpretation.

Meaning of Interpretation

The duty of an interpreter is to listen to the original speech and render it impromptu into another language. This can be done in two ways. One, by interpreting alongside the original speech and the other by interpreting after the original speech or a part thereof is concluded. The former is called simultaneous interpretation and the latter consecutive interpretation. This article deals with the art and technique of simultaneous interpretation which is done in both Houses of Indian Parliament.

Introduction of Interpretation system in Parliament

Article 120 of the Constitution of India provides that the business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English. It also provides that those members who cannot adequately express themselves in either of these languages may be permitted by the Presiding Officer to address the House in their respective mother tongues. However, in the absence of interpretation from Hindi into English and *vice versa* on the one hand and from the regional languages into English and Hindi on the other, a situation was created wherein a large number of members could not follow much of the proceedings in Parliament. Ministers who were not bilingual also felt severely handicapped as they could neither follow the questions asked nor the speeches made in one language or the other. All this underscored the necessity for the introduction of an effective system of interpretation. In an effort to find a durable and effective solution to this problem, on a direction from the Speaker a rigorous training programme was initiated and ultimately a two channel simultaneous interpretation system for interpreting the proceedings from English into Hindi and *vice versa* was introduced in the Lok Sabha Chamber on 7th September 1964, the opening day of the 9th session of the 3rd Lok Sabha. The initial scepticism about the workability of simultaneous interpretation from an Indian language into English and *vice versa*, which on a surface view is justifiable as the syntax of the Indian languages is basically different from that of the European languages, slowly gave way to confidence.

Now the proceedings of the two Houses are simultaneously interpreted from Hindi into English and *vice versa*. Besides, speeches made in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu are simultaneously interpreted into English and Hindi. Each seat is provided with a headphone and language selector through which a member can listen to the proceedings in the floor language, or in English or Hindi, when the speech happens to be in any of the aforesaid languages.

Technique of Simultaneous Interpretation

Simultaneous interpretation is a difficult task. It involves complex mental processes. Listening to the original speech, understanding its nuances, instantly translating it into another language and delivering it simultaneously with the original speech make it a supremely challenging task. In fact, it is the instantaneity of translation and simultaneity of delivery which makes it a unique technique. The consecutive interpreter gets sufficient time to listen to the original speech and formulate his sentences. The original speaker proceeds further only after the interpreter has concluded. But simultaneous interpreter does not have any of these advantages and his interpretation has to be co-terminus with the original speech.

Simultaneous interpretation differs basically from translation as both the operations are done on different planes and have different techniques and purposes. A translator, while translating, has the leisure to search for the most accurate term and employ the best possible style. He can consult dictionaries and reference books or ask for help or advice. An interpreter, on the

1. Contributed by Interpreter Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

other hand, gets hardly any time to think. He cannot consult any book and he has to put across instantly the ideas expressed by the main speaker.

Simultaneous interpretation involves a number of operations performed all at once. An interpreter simultaneously performs the work of a translator, editor, public speaker and commentator. In order to be a successful interpreter he must possess a high degree of proficiency in the languages he interprets, thorough knowledge of all kinds of human activity in general, and of economic, social, political and constitutional matters in particular. An ideal interpreter must in fact be a walking encyclopaedia. Besides, he must possess razor-sharp reflexes, without which he will not be able to quickly grasp the subtle nuances of the ideas expressed by the speaker and put them across to listeners.

The House is a vibrant and dynamic body and it generates its own momentum as it goes along. Although the agenda for its sitting is fixed in advance, since the House is the master of its own procedure, any unscheduled subject can be taken up for discussion without prior notice or there may be an interruption for raising a matter which is in no way connected with the business before the House.

Similarly, during question hour supplementary questions may be asked or long prefaces may precede the supplementary which in the normal course cannot be anticipated. Members of Parliament, being ever vigilant to safeguard the interests of the people, may, at times, employ all the ingenuity they can muster and widen the scope of the main question and ask supplementaries which may throw the interpreter off-guard. Then, during what is often referred to by the Press as the Zero-hour, most unpredictable matters may be raised including those pertaining to local issues. In a vast country like India where hundreds of events happen every day, it is not humanly possible for any one to keep himself informed about all these. This is a real trying time for an interpreter. But howsoever difficult the occasion may be, an interpreter who had the inner discipline and the intellectual qualities like power of concentration, quickness of mind, a good memory and a good measure of self-confidence will be able to tackle the situaltion without causing any breakdown in the system.

Simultaneous interpretation being a complex process, an interpreter has to have a three-dimensional mind to attend to three distinct operations, namely, (a) understanding (b) transference and (c) speaking. A perfect understanding of the subjects dealt with by the members is essential for effective interpretation. An interpreter can read the Bills or reports or other relevant material connected with the subject matter under discussion and thus acquire some background knowledge which facilitates interpretation. But as this is not always possible he must equip himself to interpret anything that may be said on the floor of the House. Intelligent anticipation which is a key to interpretation comes to his aid. But it can be effectively used only when the interpreter has a fair knowledge about the intellectual level of the member, peculiarities of his style, etc.

When an interpreter listens to a speech he instantly translates it in his mind before speaking out. While he interprets sentence 'A', he listens to sentence 'B' and translates and stores in his mind the key words and figures in that sentence which are vital for its interpretation. It is a continuous process and if this continuity is broken the interpreter is sure to miss many important points and figures in a speech. In a fairly fast speech this process becomes quicker as the interpreter has to keep pace with the original speaker.

A good interpreter has necessarily to be a good speaker. He must not only convey the idea but hold the interest of the listeners. His delivery must be fluent and pleasing. If he has a rich and resonant voice he will be able to make a good impression on the listeners' mind. His vocabulary and power of expression have a vital bearing on the quality of interpretation. The words must come out of his mouth with effortless ease and they should be simple and telling. In order to make the interpretation more lively, the interpreter should employ a style which should be matching the style of the original speaker.

Constraints placed on Interpreter

There are certain constraints placed on a simultaneous interpreter at work. Although an interpreter can be regarded as the alter-ego of the member, he does not enjoy the same degree of "freedom of expression" as is enjoyed by the member. Sometimes the speakers use certain unsavoury expressions which, when challenged, they may disown and put the blame on the interpreter for 'for wrong translation'. The interpreter cannot offer personal explanation and an impression may be created that he had wrongly translated. He has to take all this in his stride and maintain sang-froid.

A speaker has the freedom to speak in any manner, no matter if it is intelligible or not. An unintelligible speech poses great difficulty to the interpreter. But he has no choice in the matter and has to interpret it to the best of his ability. He cannot afford to be unintelligible in his interpretation. Similarly unparliamentary expressions which include outright abusive words put the interpreter in the tight spot. He is in a dilemma whether to put across the exact equivalent of the words used or to use a milder word so as to underplay the harshness of the original expression. But even at the risk of being mis-

understood he has to faithfully and correctly interpret the words used by the member.

Question Hour and "Zero Hour"

An interpreter's ability is put to acid test during question hour and the so-called "zero hour". He has to keep pace with the quick tempo that develops during these periods. The cut and thrust of parliamentary debate becomes more lively during question hour. Loaded questions from the members and Minister's reply which would disarm the members are to be interpreted with the same flavour and flourish imparted to it. Otherwise much of the liveliness will be lost. Therefore, an interpreter has to be very vigilant and call all his mental faculties to his aid to successfully face the challenges of question hour. During "zero hour" at times the House would be thrown into a state of pandemonium and many members would be on their feet at a time raising submissions or points of order. The House would be very eager to know what it is all about and the interpreter must put across the gist of the points being raised although he has to listen to a dozen members at a time. Then in the midst of all the din and noise he has to give special attention to the observations of the Chair and correctly put them across. These, indeed are trying times but an interpreter has to cope with it with equanimity.

The Seventh Lok Sabha

During the Seventh Lok Sabha there were 465 sittings with a total duration of 3324 hours and 1 minute. The break up of speeches in languages other than Hindi and English and the time taken by each in the Seventh Lok Sabha is as follows:

There were 275 speeches in Tamil and the total time taken was 43 hours and 7 minutes. In Telugu there were 24 speeches during this period with a duration of 6 hrs. and 17 minutes. Likewise, in Malayalam there were 79 speeches with a duration of 8 hrs. and 11 minutes. There were 65 speeches in Bengali with a duration of 13 hrs. and 44 minutes. 50 speeches were delivered in Marathi whose duration was 8 hrs. and 11 minutes. In Oriya there were 73 speeches with a total duration of 6 hrs. and 29 minutes. Interpretation in all these languages put together accounted for 2.6 per cent of the total time taken on interpretation of all the speeches in the House. The English speeches delivered in the House during the Seventh Lok Sabha which were interpreted into Hindi constitute around 63.7 per cent of the total time of the House. Similarly the percentage of Hindi speeches which were interpreted into English during this period is approximately 33.7.

Simultaneous interpretation has come of age. What was once thought an impossibility has not only been made possible but it is being done with great finesse. Interpretation has become such an indispensable part of the functioning of both the Houses that it is impossible to conceive of a situation where there is no interpretation even for a minute.

PART-II

1

CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA

Elections

The Constitution of India, which came into force on January 26, 1950, empowered Parliament to make laws in regard to elections. Two major Acts, *viz.* the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and 1951 were accordingly enacted by Parliament for the purpose. Statutory rules were formulated under these Acts for the conduct of elections.

The Constitution also provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Seventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in January 1980, 79 and 40 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

Statement 1 shows State-wise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Seventh General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held seven General Elections to the Lok Sabha based on universal adult franchise. The first General Elections were held in December 1951–February 1952, the second in February-March, 1957, the third in February 1962, the fourth in February, 1967, the fifth in March 1971 and the sixth in March, 1977. General elections to the Seventh Lok Sabha were held on January 3 and 6, 1980. Polling was held in respect of 524 constituencies out of 542; one member was returned unopposed. The results were available for the 525 seats by January 10, 1980, and the House was duly constituted on that date. The first sitting of the House was held on January 21, 1980. There was no polling for 12 constituencies in Assam and Meghalaya; election was countermanded in one constituency each in Orissa and West Bengal and was postponed in Ladakh due to heavy snowfall. In Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) counting took place later. Statement 2 shows the programme of the Seventh General Elections.

Political Parties

In the Seventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of six national parties, twenty-seven state parties and thirteen other registered parties contested. Statement 3 shows the names of the parties that took part in the elections and the symbols reserved for them.

Swearing-in by Members

The Seventh Lok Sabha was constituted on January 10, 1980. It comprised 524[1] Members elected from different parliamentary constituencies. 2 Members were nominated under article 331 of the Constitution. Of the 522[2] Members who made the oath or affirmation under article 99 of the Constitution, during the First Session, 213 did so in Hindi, 168 in English, 40 in Bengali, 26 in Tamil, 23 in Urdu, 12 in Marathi, 11 in Kannada, 6 each in Oriya and Telugu, 5 each in Gujarati and Sanskrit, 4 in Malayalam and 3 in Punjabi. Statement 4 indicates the composition of the Seventh Lok Sabha and Statement 5 the language used by the Members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

Bye-Elections

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, in all 30 bye-elections were held. Elections for 4 seats were held in 1980, for 8 seats in 1981 and 9 seats each in 1982 and 1983 respectively. Statement 6 indicates the dates when the Members who came through bye-elections took their seats in the House.

Party Position

Before the actual polling took place, the National Conference secured one seat unopposed from Srinagar Parliamentary constituency. Polling was held in respect of 524 constituencies out of 542. Statement 7 shows the party-wise position in the Seventh Lok Sabha as on 10 January 1980, when the results were declared.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The Seventh Lok Sabha was convened for the first time on January 21, 1980. Shri Jagjivan Ram who was nominated by the President as Speaker *pro-tem* presided on January 21 and 22, 1980. On January 22, 1980 Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was unanimously elected Speaker of the Seventh Lok Sabha. On February 1, 1980, Shri G. Lakshmanan was elected Deputy Speaker. State-

1 Total seats filled in were 525 but one member (Smt. Indira Gandhi) was elected from 2 constituencies. Elections in 17 constituencies were not held.

2 The Speaker *pro-tem* Shri Jagjivan Ram made the affirmation before the President on 20.1.1980.

ment 8 indicates names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Panel of Chairmen.

Seating arrangement for Members

The Chamber of the Lok Sabha is semi-circular in shape. The Chair of the Speaker is placed conspicuously at the centre of the diameter connecting the two ends of the semi-circle. In the pit of the Chamber just below the Speaker's Chair is the Table of the Secretary-General of the House.

The Chamber has a seating accommodation for 550 Members. The seats are divided into six blocks, each with eleven rows. On the right of the Chair of the Speaker are Treasury Benches and on the left are seats for the Opposition Members.

A chart showing the seating arrangement in the Lok Sabha Chamber is appended.

STATEMENT 1

Reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

States/Union Territories	1980 General Election		
	Total seats	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2
Assam	14	1	2
Bihar	54	8	5
Gujarat	26	2	4
Haryana	10	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	0
Karnataka	28	4	0
Kerala	20	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9
Maharashtra	48	3	4
Manipur	2	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	0
Orissa	21	3	5
Punjab	13	3	0
Rajasthan	25	4	3
Sikkim	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	39	7	0
Tripura	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	85	18	0
West Bengal	42	8	2
Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Delhi	7	1	0
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	0	0
Lakshdweep	1	0	1
Mizoram	1	0	0
Pondicherry	1	0	0
TOTAL	542	79	40

STATEMENT 2

Programme of the Seventh General Elections

S.No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of notification	3.12.1979
2.	Last date for making nominations	10.12.1979
3.	Date of scrutiny of nominations	11.12.1979
4.	Last date for withdrawal of candidatures	13.12.1979
5.	Dates on which Poll was held	3. 1.1980 and 6. 1.1980
6.	Date on which Seventh Lok Sabha was constituted.	10. 1.1980

STATEMENT 3

General Election to the Lok Sabha 1980—List of Parties and Symbols

(as on 10-12-79)

S. No	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
	1	2
1.	Indian National Congress (I)	Hand
2.	Indian National Congress (U)	Charkha
3.	Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn and Sickle
4	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, Sickle and Star
5.	Janata Party	Haldhar within wheel (Chakra Haldhar)
6.	Janata Party (Secular)	Farmer Ploughing the Field (Khet Jotata Hua Kisan)

S. No	State Parties	Symbols reserved	States in which recognised
	1	2	3
1.	Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Cultivator Cutting Crop	Assam
2.	Vishal Haryana	Rising Sun	Haryana
3.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	All India Muslim League	Boat	Kerala
5.	Muslim League	Ladder	Kerala
6.	Kerala Congress	Horse	Kerala
7.	Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)	Cocoanut Tree bearing fruits	Kerala
8.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade and Stoker	Kerala & West Bengal
9.	Peasant's & Workers' Party	Cart	Maharashtra
10.	Kuki National Assembly	Two leaves	Manipur
11.	Manipur Peoples' Party	Bicycle	Manipur

	1	2	3
12.	All Party Hill Leaders' Conference	Flower	Meghalaya
13.	Hill State People's Democratic Party	Lion	Meghalaya
14.	Public Demands Implementation Convention	Spade	Meghalaya
15.	National Convention of Nagaland	Naga	Nagaland
16.	United Democratic Front	Cock	Nagaland
17.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales	Punjab
18.	Sikkim Congress (R)	Rising Sun	Sikkim
19.	Sikkim Janata Parishad	Horse	Sikkim
20.	Sikkim Scheduled Caste League	Chepcha	Sikkim
21.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two leaves	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
22.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising sun	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry
23.	Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti	Two leaves	Tripura
24.	All India Forward Block	Lion	West Bengal
25.	People's Party of Arunachal	Mithun	Arunachal Pradesh
26.	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Lion	Goa, Daman and Diu
27.	People's Conference	Scales	Mizoram

Name of the unrecognised political parties registered with the Commission

1. Akhil Bharatiya Ramrajya Panshad
2. All India Labour Party
3. Bharatiya Socialist Party
4. Jharkhand Party
5. Muslim Majlis
6. Revolutionary Communist Party of India
7. Republican Party of India
8. Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
9. Socialist Unity Centre of India
10. Shoshit Samaj Dal (Akhil Bharatiya)
11. Shiva Sena
12. Sikkim Prajatantra Congress
13. Tripura State Congress for Democracy

STATEMENT 4

Number of Members elected initially/nominated to the Lok Sabha

(i)	Members elected to Seventh Lok Sabha	524
(ii)	Members nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution	2
	TOTAL	526

STATEMENT 5

Language-wise break up of the number of Members who made and subscribed the Oath Affirmation during the First Session

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	213
English	168*
Bengali	40
Tamil	26
Urdu	23
Marathi	12
Kannada	11
Oriya	6
Telugu	6
Gujarati	5
Sanskrit	5
Malayalam	4
Punjabi	3
TOTAL	522**

* The Speaker *pro-tem*, Shri Jagjivan Ram made the affirmation before the President on 20.1.1980 and signed the Roll of Members at the commencement of the first sitting on 21.1.1980.

** Out of 525 results declared, Shri Balgovind Verma expired on 11.1.1980, Shri Dharam Singh elected from Karnataka (Gulbarga) resigned w.e.f. 15.1.1980 and Smt. Indira Gandhi who was elected from two constituencies resigned from one viz., Rae Bareilly w.e.f. 19.1.1980.

STATEMENT 6

Bye-elections held during Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Name of Member	Constituency and State	Date of oath/ affirmation/ taking seat in the House
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri C.M. Stephen	Gulbarga (Karnataka)	11.3.1980
2	Shri Arun Kumar Nehru	Rai Bareli (Uttar Pradesh)	11.3.1980
3	Smt. Usha Verma	Kheri (Uttar Pradesh)	11.3.1980
4	Shri Bhogendra Jha	Madhubani (Bihar)	11.6.1980
5.	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	Cuttack (Orissa)	17.8.1981
6	Begum Abida Ahmed	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	17.8.1981
7.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	Amethi (Uttar Pradesh)	17.8.1981
8.	Shri Uma Kant	Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)	17.8.1981

(1)		(2)	(3)
9.	Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	17.8.1981
10.	Shri Ajit Bag	Serampore (West Bengal)	17.8.1981
11.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	Nandurbar -(S.T.) (Maharashtra)	10.12.1981
12.	Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar	Sagar -- (S.T.) (Madhya Pradesh)	18.2.1982
13.	Shri Jagannath Shivram Patel	Thane (Maharashtra)	8.7.1982
14.	Shri Lala Ram Ken	Bayana - (S.C.) (Rajasthan)	8.7.1982
15.	Shri Deen Bandhu Verma	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	8.7.1982
16.	Smt. Sumati Oraon	Lahardaga - (ST) (Bihar)	8.7.1982
17.	Shri Baburao Paranjpe	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	8.7.1982
18.	Shri Amal Datta	Diamond Harbour (West Bengal)	8.7.1982
19.	Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna	Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	8.7.1982
20.	Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan	Periyakulam (Tamil Nadu)	6.10.1982
21.	Shri Nirmal Sinha	Mathurapur (SC) (West Bengal)	18.2.1983
22.	Shri Puchalapalli Penchalaiah	Nellor (SC) (Andhra Pradesh)	18.2.1983
23.	Shri Bharat Kumar Odedara	Porbandar (Gujarat)	25.7.1983
24.	Prof. Saif-Ud-Din-Soz	Baramulla (Jammu & Kashmir)	25.7.1983
25.	Shri Gottee Bhoopathy	Pedapalli (SC) (Andhra Pradesh)	25.7.1983
26.	Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	25.7.1983
27.	Smt. Shalini Tai Vasantrao Patil	Sangli (Maharashtra)	18.11.1983
28.	Shri Rizaq Ram	Sonepat (Haryana)	23.2.1984
29.	Shri Banarsi Das	Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh)	23.2.1984
30.	Shri Pitambar Singh	Bettiah (Bihar)	23.2.1984

STATEMENT 7

Party position of Lok Sabha (as on January 10, 1980)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata (S)	CPI (M)	Janata	DMK	Cong. (U)	CPI	Other Parties	Unatt-ached	Total	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STATES												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	42	—
2.	Assam	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
3.	Bihar	54	30	5	—	8	—	4	4	1(a)	2	54	—
4.	Gujarat	26	25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
5.	Haryana	10	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2(b)	—	4	2
8.	Karnataka	28	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
9.	Kerala	20	5	—	6	—	—	3	2	4(c)	—	20	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	35	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	40	—
11.	Maharashtra	48	39	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	48	—
12.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
13.	Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
15.	Orissa	21	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
16.	Punjab	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(d)	—	13	—
17.	Rajasthan	25	18	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	25	—
18.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	1	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	20	—	—	—	16	—	—	3(f)	—	39	—
20.	Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	51	29	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	85	—
22.	West Bengal	42	4	—	27	—	—	—	3	7(g)	—	41	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	UNION TERRITORIES												
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Delhi	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(h)	—	2	—
29.	Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
30.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	TOTAL	542	351	41	35	31	16	13	11	20	6	524	18

NOTE:- (a) Jharkhand Party—1;
(b) National Conference—2;
(c) Muslim League—2; Kerala Congress(j)—1; Kerala Congress (Mani)—1;
(d) Akali Dal—1;
(e) Sikkim Janata Parishad—1,
(f) AIADMK—2, Muslim League—1,
(g) Forward Block—3, R.S.P.—4;
(h) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—1.

STATEMENT 8

Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

	From	To
Pro-tem Speaker		
Shri Jagjivan Ram	20.1.1980	22.1.1980
Speaker		
Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	22.1.1980	Till commencement of the first sitting of the Eighth Lok Sabha
Deputy Speaker		
Shri G. Lakshmanan	1.2.1980	31.12.1984
Panel of Chairmen		
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	21.1.1980	22.1.1980
Shri Jagannath Rao	21.1.1980	22.1.1980
Shri F.H. Mohsin	21.1.1980	22.1.1980
Shri Gulsher Ahmed	1.2.1980	6.10.1982
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	1.2.1980	31.12.1984
Shri Hari Nath Mishra	1.2.1982	6.10.1982
Shri Shivraj Patil	1.2.1980	18.10.1980
Shri K. Rajamallu	1.2.1980	6.10.1982
Shri Chandrajit Yadav	1.2.1980	6.10.1982
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	2.12.1980	31.12.1984
Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	7.10.1982	31.12.1984
Shri V.N. Gadgil	7.10.1982	28.1.1983
Shri S.M. Krishna	7.10.1982	28.1.1983
Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	7.10.1982	31.12.1984
Shri F.H. Mohsin	3.3.1983	31.12.1984
General Rajinder Singh Sparrow	3.3.1983	31.12.1984

2

SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of a country. Our Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses—Lok Sabha (House of People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament and to dissolve the Lok Sabha.

After coming into force of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950 and following the First General Election held under the Constitution, the first elected Parliament was constituted on April 17, 1952. The First Lok Sabha met for the first time on May 13, 1952, and was dissolved by the President on April 4, 1957, thirty-eight days earlier than its normal life. The Second Lok Sabha, which held its first sitting on May 10, 1957, was dissolved on March 31, 1962 forty days earlier than its normal life. The Third Lok Sabha held its first sitting on April 16, 1962 and was dissolved on March 3, 1967, forty-four days before the expiry of its term. The Fourth Lok Sabha met for the first time on March 16, 1967 and was dissolved on December 27, 1970, one year and seventy-nine days before the expiry of its term.

The first sitting of the Fifth Lok Sabha was held on March 19, 1971. The term of the Fifth Lok Sabha, which was to expire on March 18, 1976, was extended by a period of one year, upto March 18, 1977 by the House of People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976. Again, the term was extended for a further period of one year, upto March 18, 1978, by the House of People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on January 18, 1977 after having been in existence for a period of 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The Sixth Lok Sabha met for the first time on March 25, 1977 after the Sixth General Elections. The normal term of Lok Sabha was restored to five years under the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978. The House was, however, dissolved on August 22, 1979 after having been in existence for a period of two years, four months and 28 days.

The Seventh Lok Sabha met for the first time on January 21, 1980. It was dissolved on December 31, 1984 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Sessions of Lok Sabha

Normally, three sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year as follows:

(1) Budget session	February-May
(2) Autumn or Monsoon Session	July-August
(3) Winter Session	November-December

The Seventh Lok Sabha held 15 sessions covering a period of 693 days. The number of days on which the House actually sat was 465. Statement 9 gives the dates of commencement and termination of sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

During its span, the Seventh Lok Sabha devoted 3324 hours and 1 minute to various kinds of business transacted by it in 465 sittings. In comparison, the Sixth Lok Sabha held 267[1] sittings of 1753 hours and six minutes duration, the Fifth Lok Sabha, 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours' duration; the Fourth Lok Sabha 467 sittings of about 3029 hours' duration; the Third Lok Sabha 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours' duration; the Second Lok Sabha 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours' duration and the First Lok Sabha 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours' duration The average duration of sittings during the Seventh Lok Sabha was 7 hours and 9 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 33 minutes of the Sixth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 15 minutes of the Fourth Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third Lok Sabha; 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second Lok Sabha and 5 hours and 25 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

Compared with the earlier periods of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) there has been a marked increase in the number of annual sittings and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an increasing tempo in the activities of the House during these years. Thus from 1951 to 1984, the average annual duration of the sittings was 112.35 days as against 70.36 days between the years 1929 and 1950. Statement 10 shows the number and duration of sittings of the House from 1929 onwards.

1. The life of Sixth Lok Sabha was only two years, four months and twenty-eight days.

Time taken by various kinds of business

Statement 11 gives, in a chronological order, the important items of business transacted by the Seventh Lok Sabha, while Statement 12 gives the time involved on various kinds of business. Of the total time of 3324 hours and 1 minute taken by the House, Legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum of 670 hours and 56 minutes or 20.18 per cent as against 23.51 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 27.55 per cent in Fifth Lok Sabha, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 23 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 28.2 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in discussions on Budgets was 20.84 per cent of the total in the Seventh Lok Sabha as against 23.26 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 25 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, 20.9 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 18.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of the time taken on Questions during the Seventh Lok Sabha was 12.20 compared with 13.70 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 12.61 in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 15.94 in the Fourth, 15.1 in the Third and the Second and 14.6 in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Seventh Lok Sabha was 3.96 of the total as against 3.72 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 5.17 in the Fifth Lok Sabha; it was 6.45 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha while in the Third Lok Sabha it was 5.9, in the Second Lok Sabha 5.5 and in the First Lok Sabha 6.3 per cent. The time taken on Motions in the Seventh Lok Sabha was 6.35 per cent of the total time as against 10.70 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha, 13.2 per cent in the Third, 13.7 per cent in the Second and 7.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

A distinct feature of the Seventh Lok Sabha as regards the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 103 hours and 22 minutes, accounting for 3.1 per cent of the total time, was taken up by matters raised under rule 377.

The remaining time was taken on Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Half-an-Hour Discussions, Short-Duration Discussions, Debates on President's Addresses, Statements by Ministers, Points of Order and miscellaneous items.

STATEMENT 9

Dates of commencement and termination of the sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha

Session	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Duration of Session (in days)	Total No. of days on which sittings were held	Total Number of days in the year on which the House sat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
First Session	21.1.1980	2.2.1980	13	10	
Second Session	11.3.1980	28.3.1980	18	14	98
Third Session	9.6.1980	12.8.1980	65	48	
Fourth Session	17.11.1980	23.12.1980	37	26	
Fifth Session	16.2.1981	9.5.1981	83	56	
Sixth Session	17.8.1981	18.9.1981	33	25	105
Seventh Session	23.11.1981	25.12.1981	33	24	
Eighth Session	18.2.1982	30.4.1982	72	47	
Ninth Session	8.7.1982	16.8.1982	40	25	92
Tenth Session	4.10.1982	5.11.1982	33	20	
Eleventh Session	18.2.1983	10.5.1983	82	48	
Twelfth Session	25.7.1983	26.8.1983	33	23	93
Thirteenth Session	15.11.1983	22.12.1983	38	22	
Fourteenth Session	23.2.1984	9.5.1984	77	52	77
Fifteenth Session	23.7.1984	27.8.1984	36	25	

STATEMENT 10

Number and duration of sittings of the Lok Sabha*

(A Comparative Study)

Year	No. of sittings	Duration of sittings (in hours)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1929	62	295.00
1930	55	261.00
1931	83	394.00
1932	68	396.00
1933	109	510.00
1934	89	423.00
1935	66	206.00
1936	86	409.00
1937	78	468.00
1938	99	468.00
1939	59	280.00
1940	52	247.00
1941	46	219.00
1942	41	194.00
1943	67	319.00
1944	52	247.00
1945	41	194.00
1946	75	356.00
1947	68	323.00
1948	74	352.00
1949	79	362.00
1950	99	496.00
1951	150	987.00
1952	123	880.00
1953	137	749.00
1954	137	716.00
1955	139	859.00
1956	151	1026.00
1957	106	668.00
1958	125	781.00
1959	123	792.00
1960	121	798.00
1961	102	668.00
1962	116	730.00
1963	122	787.00
1964	122	753.00
1965	113	730.00
1966	119	810.00
1967	110	699.00
1968	120	801.00
1969	120	747.00
1970	119	782.00
1971	102	616.20
1972	111	699.35
1973	120	814.25
1974	119	853.10
1975	63	441.45
1976	98	645.04
1977	86	568.10
1978	115	767.50
1979	66	417.06
1980	98	678.32
1981	105	721.13
1982	92	640.28
1983	93	709.10
1984	77	574.38

*Figures relate to Lok Sabha from 13th May, 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier period, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 1929 to the 3rd February 1947), or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from the 17th November, 1947 to the 28th November, 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from the 28th January 1950, to the 5th February, 1952).

STATEMENT 11

Chronology of Important Events

	1980
22.1.80	The Prime Minister's motion for election of the Speaker (Shri Bal Ram) adopted unanimously.
23.1.80	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together.
24.1.80	The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1980 passed (by Rajya Sabha : 25.1.80; President's assent : 14.4.80)
25.1.80	
28.1.80	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's
29.1.80	Address
30.1.80	
1.2.80	Election of Deputy Speaker
11.3.80	Railway Budget (interim) for 1980-81 presented
	General Budget (interim) for 1980-81 presented.
16.6.80	The Budget (Railways) – 1980-81; Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1980-81 in respect of railway presented.
17.6.80	
18.6.80	General Discussion on Budget (Railways) 1980-81
19.6.80	
20.6.80	
18.6.80	The Budget (General) – 1980-81; Statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1980-81 presented
23.6.80	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Sanjay Gandhi – a sitting member.
25.6.80	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri V.V. Giri, former President of India.
26.6.80	
27.6.80	General Discussion on Budget (General) 1980-81.
30.6.80	
1.7.80	
14.7.80	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Dinen Bhattacharya – a sitting member.

30.7.80 The Prime Minister on her own behalf and on behalf of the House congratulated the Indian Hockey Team for their victory in the Olympic games in Moscow.

15.12.80 Statement by the Prime Minister regarding the visit to India of Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. from December 8 to 11, 1980.

1981

16.2.81 The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together.

18.2.81 The House adjourned for the day after the Speaker's announcement that the leaders of the Parties and Groups had all agreed to a suggestion that Guru Ravi Das's birthday should be observed as holiday – as also in future.

19.2.81 Railway Budget (1981-82) presented.

19.2.81
20.2.81
23.2.81
24.2.81
25.2.81
26.2.81 Discussion on Motion of thanks on the President's Address.

26.2.81
27.2.81
28.2.81
2.3.81
3.3.81
5.3.81 General Discussion on the Railaway Budget (1981-82).

28.2.81 General Budget (1981-82) presented

9.3.81
10.3.81
11.3.81
12.3.81
13.3.81 General Discussion on Budget (General) 1981-82.

19.3.81 The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981- passed.
(By Rajya Sabha : 26.3.81; President's Assent : 27.3.81).

8.5.81
9.5.81 Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers – negatived.

17.8.81 Resolution moved by the Prime Minister placing on record the House's deep appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our Scientists, Engineers, Technicians and workers on their great achievement in the sphere of space technology viz., launching of the APPLE and the inauguration of the utilisation expenmental programme – adopted.

31.8.81 The Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill, 1980 - passed.
(By Rajya Sabha : 7.12.81; President's Assent : 18.12.81)

9.12.81 House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Kartik Oraon and Mubarak Shah, who were sitting members

1982

18.2.82 The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together.

19.2.82 The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica.

23.2.82 Railway Budget (1982-83) presented

23.2.82
24.2.82
25.2.82
26.2.82
27.2.82
1.3.82 Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

27.2.82 General Budget (1982-83) presented

1.3.82
2.3.82
3.3.82
8.3.82
9.3.82 General Discussion on the Railway Budget (1982-83).

11.3.82
12.3.82
15.3.82
16.3.82
22.3.82
23.3.82
24.3.82 General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1982-83.

19.3.82 The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs informed the House about the death of Acharya J.B. Kripalani; House adjourned for the day at 4.27 P.M.

20.3.82 Obituary references made to the passing away of Acharya J.B. Kripalani.

30.4.82 Report of the Backward Classes Commission, 1980 First Part (Vols. I & II) Second Part (Vols. III to VII) together with a Memorandum explaining the action taken on the Report, laid on the Table

14.7.82 The Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982 -- passed.
(By Rajya Sabha : 10.8.82; President's Assent : 2.2.83)

11.8.82 Discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, 1980

16.8.82 Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers -negatived

7.10.82 The Minister of Health and Family Welfare made a statement regarding President's health at the Texas Heart Institute, Houston (USA)

21.10.82 House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Mukunda Mandal, a sitting Member

2.11.82
3.11.82
4.11.82 Discussion on the Motion regarding Sixth Five-Year Plan

5.11.82 The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982 passed
(By Rajya Sabha : 2.11.82; President's Assent : 6.11.82)

1983

18.2.83 The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together

21.2.83	The Speaker expressed grief on the loss of lives in Assam and the Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed souls.
22.2.83	
23.2.83	
24.2.83	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's
25.2.83	Address.
28.2.83	
1.3.83	
24.2.83	Railway Budget (1983-84) presented.
28.2.83	General Budget (1983-84) presented.
1.3.83	
2.3.83	General Discussion on the Railway Budget
3.3.83	(1983-84)
4.3.83	
14.3.83	
15.3.83	General Discussion on the Budget (General) for
16.3.83	1983-84.
17.3.83	
18.3.83	
24.3.83	Statement by Prime Minister regarding the setting up of a Commission on Centre-State Relations.
25.7.83	House adjourned for the day after obituary references were made to the passing away of Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha.
26.7.83	The Speaker made a reference to Simon Volivar, on the occasion of the bicentenary of his birth.
19.8.83	Discussion on the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission.
26.8.83	The Speaker made an announcement regarding formation of a Committee of Members of Parliament to bring about reconciliation between Nirankaris and Akalis.
15.11.83	Statement by the Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply regarding import of animal tallow.
5.12.83	Statement by the Minister of External Affairs regarding the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in New Delhi during 23-29 November, 1983.
8.12.83	The Speaker's announcement regarding reconstitution, in consultation with Chairman, Rajya Sabha, of the Committee to bring about reconciliation between Nirankaris and Akalis, set up by him on 26.8.83, with a view to make it more representative in character and broad based.
13.12.83	Discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan – 1980-85
14.12.83	–Mid-term Appraisal.
16.12.83	Discussion on the Resolution regarding the National Health Policy.
22.12.83	Discussion regarding import of animal tallow.
22.12.83	The Speaker's announcement regarding relinquishment of office by Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha, redesignated as Secretary General of Lok Sabha, on retirement from service with effect from 31.12.83.

1984

23.2.84	The President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together.
24.2.84	Railway Budget (1984-85) presented.
27.2.84	Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the
28.2.84	President's Address.
1.3.84	
29.2.84	General Budget (1984-85) presented.
5.3.84	
6.3.84	General Discussion on the Budget (Railway) for the
7.3.84	year 1984-85.
9.3.84	
12.3.84	General Discussion on the Budget (General) for the
13.3.84	year 1984-85.
14.3.84	
23.3.84	Resolution paying homage to the National Martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev who were hanged on this day in 1930 and died for the cause of the freedom of India – adopted unanimously.
6.4.84	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding her forth-coming visit to some foreign countries.
25.4.84	The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1984 passed. (By Rajya Sabha : 30.4.84; President's assent : 18.5.84).
23.7.84	Statutory Resolution regarding the Proclamation issued by the President on 25.5.84 imposing President's rule in the State of Sikkim, adopted.
23.7.84	"White Paper on the Punjab Agitation" laid on the Table.
24.7.84	Discussion on the Motion regarding "White Paper
25.7.84	on the Punjab Agitation"
27.7.84	
24.7.84	Report of the Eighth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum showing the action taken thereon laid on the Table.
26.7.84	Statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding recent developments in Jammu & Kashmir
30.7.84	A copy of the "Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90", laid on the Table.
30.7.84	Discussion on the statement made by the Minister
31.7.84	of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26.7.84 regarding recent developments in Jammu and Kashmir.
1.8.84	Discussion on the Motion regarding "Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90."
1.8.84	Discussion on the Motion regarding the Report of
8.8.84	the Eighth Finance Commission together with
9.8.84	Memorandum showing action taken thereon.
13.8.84	The National Security (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed. (By Rajya Sabha: 22.8.84; President's Assent : 31.8.84)
16.8.84	Statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.
21.8.84	Discussion on the Motion regarding the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing the Ministry without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Assembly

23.8.84	* The Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed. (By Rajya Sabha : 25.8.84; President's Assent: 26.8.84). ** The Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed. (By Rajya Sabha : 25.8.84; President's Assent : 26.8.84) *** The Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed (By Rajya Sabha : 25.8.84; President's Assent : 11.9.84). † The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed. (By Rajya Sabha: 25.8.84; President's Assent : 11.9.84) †† The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Bill, 1984 – passed. (By Rajya Sabha: 25.8.84; President's Assent : Awaiting Assent)(a)
25.8.84	Discussion raised on the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on 16.8.84 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.
27.8.84	Statutory Resolution regarding continuance of President's rule in the State of Sikkim for a further period of six months with effect from 25.11.84, adopted. Statutory Resolution regarding continuance of President's rule in the State of Punjab for a further period of six months with effect from 6.10.84, adopted.

* Introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1983"

** Introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill, 1984"

*** Introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-First Amendment) Bill, 1984"

† Introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1984"

†† Introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984"

(a) See proviso to article 368(2) of the Constitution

STATEMENT 12

Time taken by Seventh Lok Sabha on various kinds of business

Type of Business	Time taken on each item		Percentage of total time
(1)	(2)		(3)
	Hrs	Mts	
• Adjournment Motions	33	20	1.00
• Bills			
(a) Government Bills	670	56	20.18
(b) Private Members Bills	126	52	3.81
• Budget			
(a) Railway Budget	119	10	3.58
(b) General Budget	507	18	15.26
(c) Budgets in respect of States/Union Territories under President's Rule	66	25	2.00
• Calling Attention Notices (Rule 197)	318	20	9.85
• Discussions:			
(a) Half-an-hour discussion (Rule 55)	73	05	2.19
(b) Short duration discussion (Rule 193)	230	48	6.90
• Matters under Rule 377	103	22	3.10
• Motions			
(a) Motions (Rules 191 and 342)	174	34	5.25
(b) Motions of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers	30	32	0.92
(c) Motions for modification of Rules laid on the Table	4	57	0.14
(d) Motions under Rule 388	1	33	0.04
• Debates on President's Address	60	34	1.82
• Questions	405	26	12.20
• Resolutions :			
(a) Government Resolutions	5	27	0.16
(b) Statutory Resolutions	26	45	0.80
(c) Private Members Resolutions	102	39	3.00
• Statements (Rules 357, 372)	44	41	1.30
• Other Matters	217	17	6.50
TOTAL	3324	01	100

3

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS

Membership of Lok Sabha

Article 81 of the Constitution provides that the Lok Sabha shall consist of not more than 525 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 20 members to represent the Union territories. The President of India is empowered under article 331 of the Constitution, to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Lok Sabha if he is of the opinion that, that community is not adequately represented in the House. In pursuance of this provision, two members of this community have been nominated to all the Lok Sabhas so far.

Article 82 of the Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, provides that the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitations of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1976, are unalterable until publication of the population figures of the first census following the year 2000. In other words, till the population figures taken in the year 2001 are published there can be no change in the existing number of seats allotted to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) to various States and Union Territories and also there can be no fresh delimitations of parliamentary constituencies in the States and Union Territories.

The allocation of seats in the Seventh Lok Sabha to the various States and Union Territories is indicated in Statement 13.

The Seventh Lok Sabha, as constituted on January 10, 1980 comprised 524[1] members elected from different parliamentary constituencies. Two members were nominated by the President on 21.1.80 under article 331 of the Constitution. The first sitting of the House, as already stated, was held on January 21, 1980.

Age distribution of Members

On the day of the first sitting of the Seventh Lok Sabha, the youngest member was 28 years old and the oldest 80 years. The average age for the whole House was 49 years 9 months as against 52 years 1 month for the Sixth Lok Sabha, 49 years 2 months for the Fifth Lok Sabha, 48 years 7 months for the Fourth, 48 years 10 months for the Third, 46 years 4 months for the Second, and 45 years 8 months for the First Lok Sabha.

In the Seventh Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members (87 or 16.8 per cent) were in the age group 56-60 years as against only 66 members or 12.7 per cent in this span in the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas, the maximum number of members were grouped in 46-50 years – whereas the age-groups 41-45, 36-40 and 51-55 claimed the maximum number of members in the Third, the Second and the First Lok Sabha, respectively.

The minimum number of members in the Seventh, the Sixth, the Fifth, the Fourth and the Third Lok Sabhas were in the age group 81-85 whereas in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, the minimum number was in the age-group 71-75.

The distribution of the members of the First to the Seventh Lok Sabhas in the various age-groups is given in Statement 14.

Occupational Pattern

In the Seventh Lok Sabha, 'agriculturists, including cultivators and landlords, constituted the largest group accounting for about 39.3 per cent of the total membership. In the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth and the Sixth Lok Sabhas also, this category constituted the largest group, with 27.4, 30.6, 33.2 per cent and 36 per cent representation respectively, while in the First and Second Lok Sabhas, it was the second largest, with 22.4 per cent and 29.1 per cent representation, respectively.

After agriculturists, cultivators and landlords, the second largest category of members in the 7th Lok Sabha was that of lawyers who had 22.2 per cent representation in the House. In the Sixth, the Fifth, the Fourth and the Third Lok Sabhas lawyers occupied the second (23.4%) the second (20.5%), the third (17.5%) and the second (24.5 per cent) positions, respectively while in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, they constituted the largest group, with 30.3 per cent and 35.6 per cent representation, respectively.

Political and social workers constituted the third largest group of members in the Seventh Lok Sabha with 17.2

1. Seats filled in 525 as Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected from 2 constituencies

per cent representation. This category of members held the same position in the Sixth Lok Sabha and the Fifth Lok Sabha with 20 per cent and 19.00 per cent representation respectively. They were at the second position in the Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.9 per cent representation, and at the third position in the Third Lok Sabha with 18.7 per cent representation.

Among other categories which had sizeable representation in the Seventh Lok Sabha were teachers and educationists (6.7 per cent), traders and industrialists (6.3 per cent) and journalists and writers (2.9 per cent)[1].

Statement 15 gives a comparative picture of the expenditure incurred on members of the First to the Seventh Lok Sabhas.

Statement 16 shows the names and portfolios of the Members of the Council of Ministers (in an alphabetical order, except the Prime Minister) with changes therein from time to time, during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition

To give statutory recognition to the Leaders of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the enactment "The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977" was passed providing for the payment of salary and certain other facilities to them. As none of the groups in the opposition had the requisite total membership needed for recognition as a Party there was no Leader of the Opposition in the Seventh Lok Sabha. For facility of reference Statement 17 shows the names and other details of the Leaders of the Opposition in the Sixth Lok Sabha, after the above enactment came into force.

Leave of absence and resignation by Members

During the span of Seventh Lok Sabha, 68 members sought permission to remain absent from the sittings of the House.

Statement 18 shows details about leave of absence granted to members.

Statement 19 shows details regarding members who resigned from the Seventh Lok Sabha and Statement 20 shows details about Obituary References made during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 13

Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Seventh Lok Sabha

	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of seats
	I. States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	42
2	Assam	14
3	Bihar	54
4	Gujarat	26
5	Haryana	10
6	Himachal Pradesh	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6
8	Karnataka	28
9	Kerala	20
10	Madhya Pradesh	40
11	Maharashtra	48
12	Manipur	2
13	Meghalaya	2
14	Nagaland	1
15	Orissa	21
16	Punjab	13
17	Rajasthan	25
18	Sikkim	1
19	Tamil Nadu	39
20	Tripura	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	85
22	West Bengal	42
	II. Union Territories	
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2
25	Chandigarh	1
26	Dadra & Nagra Haveli	1
27	Delhi	7
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	2
29	Lakshdweep	1
30	Mizoram	1
31	Pondicherry	1

STATEMENT 14

Age Distribution of Members

Group-wise distribution of Members of the First to Seventh Lok Sabha
(Age as on first sitting of Lok Sabha)

Age Groups (years)	First Lok Sabha	Second Lok Sabha	Third Lok Sabha	Fourth Lok Sabha	Fifth Lok Sabha	Sixth Lok Sabha	Seventh Lok Sabha
25-30	28	13	11	21	16	18	9
31-35	54	60	34	38	28	26	43
36-40	58	91	64	65	62	62	71
41-45	68	71	79	84	76	69	75
46-50	74	64	73	85	99	94	70

1. Detailed information relating to these aspects has been given in the article "Socio-Economic background of members of Seventh Lok Sabha" in Part 1 of this study.

Age Groups	First Lok Sabha	Second Lok Sabha	Third Lok Sabha	Fourth Lok Sabha	Fifth Lok Sabha	Sixth Lok Sabha	Seventh Lok Sabha
51-55	93	76	69	69	94	94	84
56-60	47	70	58	54	57	66	87
61-65	29	25	58	39	35	41	41
66-70	10	12	21	25	25	33	24
71-75	1	4	6	10	9	11	11
76-80	–	–	1	2	2	4	3
81-85	–	–	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	462*	486*	475*	493*	504*	519*	519*

* Information could be gathered only in respect of these Members.

STATEMENT 15

Expenditure on Members

	Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)
First Lok Sabha	1952-53	37,96,818
	1953-54	38,89,783
	1954-55	46,00,620
	1955-56	52,03,214
	1956-57	43,89,087
Second Lok Sabha	1957-58	48,61,383
	1958-59	45,80,692
	1959-60	47,40,870
	1960-61	44,79,964
	1961-62	32,76,756
	(Upto December, 1961)	
Third Lok Sabha	1962-63	50,02,715
	1963-64	48,29,589
	1964-65	68,23,153
	1965-66	47,45,730
	(Upto November, 1966)	
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71	88,22,725
	(Upto December, 1970)	
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,36,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77	1,38,24,598
	(Upto December, 1976)	
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,65,993
	1979-80	84,50,374
	(Upto 22.8.79)	
Seventh Lok Sabha	1980-81	2,98,46,458
	1981-82	3,76,24,227
	1982-83	3,92,66,880
	1983-84	4,29,55,090
	1984-85	1,63,73,035
	(Upto 30.9.84)	

STATEMENT 16

Names and portfolios of the Members of the Council of Ministers with changes therein from time to time during the life of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

S No	Name	Portfolios along with the Period thereof
1	2	3
	Members of the Cabinet	
	(In alphabetical order except Prime Minister)	
1	GANDHI, Smt Indira Nehru	Prime Minister and all other Ministries and Departments not allocated to any other Minister (from January 14, 1980 to October 31, 1984*)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Defence (from January 14, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of External Affairs (from July 19, 1984 to October 31, 1984*)
2.	GANDHI, Shri Rajiv	(i) Prime Minister and all other Ministries/Departments not allocated to any other Minister (from October 31, 1984 to November 4, 1984)
		(ii) Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Atomic Energy, Science and Technology, Space and Environment (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
3.	BUTA Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (from June 8, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982)

* Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi expired on October 31, 1984.

1	2	3
		Minister of State for Supply and Sports (Independent Charge) (from September 2, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
		Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984* and again from October 31, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
4.	CHAUDHURI, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan	Minister of Energy (from January 14, 1980 to September 2, 1982)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Irrigation (from January 16, 1980 to June 9, 1980)
		Also held temporary charge of the Department of Coal (from January 15, 1980 to January 14, 1982)
		Minister of Railways (from September 2, 1982 to October 31, 1984,* again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
5	CHAVAN, Shri S.B	Minister of Education and Social Welfare (from October 17, 1980 to August 8, 1981)
		Minister of Planning (from August 8, 1981 to July 19, 1984)
		Minister without Portfolio to assist the Prime Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (from July 19, 1934 to August 2, 1984)
		Minister of Defence (from August 2, 1984 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
6.	KAUSHAL, Shri Jagannath	Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984)*
		Minister of Law and Justice (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
7.	KIDWAI, Smt. Mohsina	Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (from September 11, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (from January 29, 1983 to August 2, 1984)
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Independent Charge) (from August 2, 1984 to October 31, 1984) *
		Minister of Rural Development (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
8.	MUKHERJEE, Shri Pranab Kumar	Minister of Commerce (from January14, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Civil Supplies (from January 16, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Minister of Finance (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984)*
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Commerce (from September 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984)*
9.	NARASIMHA RAO, Shri P V	Minister of External Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to July 19, 1984)
		Minister of Home Affairs (from July 19, 1984 to October 31 1984* again from October 31, 1984* to November 4, 1984)
		Minister of Home Affairs and Planning (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
10	PANDEY, Shri Kedar	Minister of Irrigation (from June 9, 1980 to November 11, 1980, again from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
		Minister of Railways (from November 11, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
11	PATIL, Shri Veerendra	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (from March 7, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Minister of Shipping and Transport (from October 17, 1980 to January 29, 1983)
		Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984)*
		Also held additional charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (from September 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984)*
		Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation and Shipping and Transport (from November 4, 1984 to December 31,1984)

*The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers

1	2	3
12.	PATNAIK, Shri Janki Ballabh	Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from January 14, 1980 to June 6, 1980)
		Also held charge of the Ministry of Labour (from January 16, 1980 to June 7, 1980)
13.	REDDY, Shri K. Vijay Bhaskara	Minister without Portfolio (from January 29, 1983 to February 2, 1983)
		Minister of Shipping and Transport (from February 2, 1983 to September 7, 1984)
		Minister of Industry (from September 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984)*
		Minister of Industry and Company Affairs (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
14.	SATHE, Shri V. P.	Minister of Information and Broadcasting (from January 14, 1980 to September 2, 1982)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (from January 16, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers (from September 2, 1982 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
15.	SETHI, Shri Prakash Chand B.	Minister of Works and Housing (from January 14, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (from January 16, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Minister of Railways (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982)
		Minister of Home Affairs (from September 2, 1982 to July 19, 1984)
		Minister of Planning (from July 19, 1984 to October 31, 1984)*
		Held additional charge of the Ministry of Irrigation (from August 2, 1984 to October 31, 1984)*
16.	SHANKARANAND, Shri B.	Minister of Education (from January 14, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (from January 16, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Minister of Health and Family Welfare (from October 17, 1980 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
17.	SHARMA, Shri Anant Prasad	Minister of Shipping and Transport (from January 14, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from October 17, 1980 to September 2, 1982)
		Minister of Communications (from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983)
18.	SHIV SHANKAR, Shri P.	Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
		Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982)
		Minister of Energy (from September 2, 1982 to October 31, 1984* again from October 31, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
19	SHUKLA, Shri Vidya Charan	Minister of Civil Supplies and Cooperation (from June 9, 1980 to March 19, 1981)
20	SINGH, Shri Bhishma Narain	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Communications (from January 16, 1980 to March 3, 1980)
		Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing (from October 17, 1980 to January 29, 1983)
		Minister of Civil Supplies and Supply (from January 29, 1983 to February 14, 1983)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

1	2	3
21.	SINGH, Rao Birendra	Minister of Agriculture (from January 14, 1980 to 31.10.84* again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984) Held temporary charge of Ministry of Rural Reconstruction (subsequently Rural Development) (from January 20, 1980 to January 29, 1983) Also held temporary charge of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation (from March 19, 1981 to September 2, 1982) Also held charge of Ministry of Irrigation (from November 11, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
22.	SINGH, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Minister of Commerce (from January 29, 1983 to September 7, 1984) Also held charge of Department of Supply (from March 14, 1983 to September 7, 1984) Also held charge of Ministry of Industry (from August 14, 1984 to September 7, 1984)
23.	STEPHEN, Shri C.M	Minister of Communications (from March 3, 1980 to September 3, 1982) Minister of Shipping and Transport (from January 29, 1982 to February 2, 1983)
24.	TIWARI, Shri Narayan Datt	Minister of Planning, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (from June 8, 1980 to August 8, 1981) Minister of Industry (from August 8, 1981 to August 3, 1984) Also held charge of the Ministry of Labour (from October 17, 1980 to August 8, 1981) Also held charge of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (from January 15, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Also held charge of Department of Coal (from September 2, 1982 to September 11, 1982)
25.	TRIPATHI, Shri Kamlapati	Minister of Railways (from January 14, 1980 to November 11, 1980)
26.	VENKATARAMAN, Shri R.	Minister of Finance (from January 14, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Also held temporary charge of Ministry of Industry (from January 16, 1980 to August 8, 1981) Minister of Defence (from January 15, 1982 to August 2, 1984) Also held charge of Ministry of Home Affairs (from June 22, 1982 to September 2, 1982)
27.	ZAIL SINGH, Giani	Minister of Home Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to June 22, 1982)

Ministers of State

1.	ANJIAH, Shri T.	Minister of State for Labour (from June 8, 1980 to October 11, 1980)
2.	ANSARI, Shri Ziaur Rahman	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (from March 3, 1980 to October 16, 1980) Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation (from October 17, 1980 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; and again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
3.	AZAD, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Minister of State in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (Independent Charge) (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Civil Supplies (Independent Charge)(from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (from February 14, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

1	2	3
4.	BALESHWAR RAM, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction (subsequently Rural Development) (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
5.	BHAGAT, Shri H.K.L.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from February 14, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
6.	CHANANA, Shri Charanjit	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry from March 3, 1980 to September 2, 1982)
7	CHANDRAKAR, Shri Chandu Lal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from June 8, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
8	DALBIR SINGH, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (from June 8, 1980 to September 2, 1982) Also Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum) (from September 2 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) (From January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
9.	DHARAM VIR, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984* and again from November 4, 1984 to December 22, 1984)**
10.	GADGIL, Shri V.N.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984* and again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
11.	JAFFER SHARIEF, Shri C.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (from January 14, 1980 to October 31, 1984)* Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Irrigation (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
12.	KAUL, Smt. Sheila	Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (from October 17, 1980 to August 8, 1981) Independent Charge of the Ministries of Education, Culture and Social Welfare (from August 8, 1981 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
13.	KESRI, Shri Sita Ram	Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from March 3, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (from January 15, 1982 to January 24, 1983)
14.	KHAN, Shri Arif Mohammad	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (from January 29, 1983 to February 7, 1984) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 12, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
15	KHAN, Shri Khursheed Alam	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from January 15, 1982 to September 3, 1982) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Tourism (from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from February 14, 1983 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.
** Shri Dharam Vir expired on this date.

1	2	3
16.	KRISHNA, Shri S.M.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (from January 29, 1983 to February 7, 1984) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (from February 7, 1984 to September 7, 1984) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (from September 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and in the Department of Supply (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
17.	LASKAR, Shri Nihar Ranjan	Minister of State in the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare (January 14, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Home Affairs (from January 15, 1982 to February 7, 1984) Commerce and Supply (from Februry 7, 1984 to September 7, 1984) Industry (from September 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 12, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
18	MAHAJAN, Shri Vikram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (from June 8, 1980 to January 29, 1983)
19	MAKWANA, Shri Yogendra	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
20.	MIRDHA, Shri Ram Niwas	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Irrigation (from January 29, 1983 to August 2, 1984) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (from August 2, 1984 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
21.	MISHRA, Shri Gargi Shankar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982) Minister of State in the Department of Steel and Mines and Coal (from September 2, 1982 to September 14, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (from September 14, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum) (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
22	MISHRA, Shri Hannath	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Rural Development (from January 29, 1983 to August 2, 1984) Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation (from August 2, 1984 to October 31, 1984*) Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
23	ORAON, Shri Kartik	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from January 14, 1980 to December 8, 1981)
24	PAHADIA, Shri Jagannath	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (from January 14, 1980 to June 7, 1980)
25	PATIL, Shri Shiv Raj	Minister of State in the Ministries of Defence (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Commerce (Independent Charge) (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Department of Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Ocean Development (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
26	PATTABHI RAMA RAO, Shri S B P	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (from January 29, 1983 to February 7, 1984)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers

1	2	3
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
27.	RAHIM, Shri A.A.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (from January 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (from September 2, 1982 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
28.	RAI, Shri Kalp Nath	Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry (from September 6, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*)
29.	RATH, Shri R.C.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (from September 11, 1982 to October 31, 1984*)
30.	SALVE, Shri N.K.P.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (from February 14, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984) Also Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
31.	SHARMA, Shri Nawal Kishore	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (from November 12, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
32.	SINGH, Shri C.P.M.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and other Departments held by the Prime Minister (from March 3, 1980 to October 17, 1980)
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Also held charge of Department of Electronics (from October 30, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology, Electronics and Environment (from January 15, 1982 to July 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology, Electronics, Environment and Ocean Development (from July 15, 1982 to September 2, 1982) Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and the Department of non-conventional energy sources in the Ministry of Energy (from September 2, 1982 to February 2, 1983)
33.	SINGH, Shri Veerabhadra	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (from September 11, 1982 to April 8, 1983)
34.	SINGH DEO, Shri, K.P.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (from January 29, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
35.	SINHA, Smt. Ramdulari	Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (from June 8, 1980 to October 17, 1980) Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel and Mines (from January 15, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (from February 14, 1983 to February 7, 1984)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

1	2	3
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
36.	SWAMINATHAN, Shri R.V.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (from January 14, 1980 to January 29, 1983)
37.	VENKATASUBBAIAH, Shri P.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (from January 14, 1980 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984) Also held temporary charge as Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from January 15, 1980 to September 2, 1982)
		Deputy Ministers
1.	ARIF, Shri Mohammad Usman	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing (from June 8, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Civil Supplies (from January 15, 1982 to September 6, 1982) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies (from September 6, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing (from February 14, 1983 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
2.	AZAD, Shri Gulam Nabi	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (from September 2, 1983 to February 7, 1984) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
3.	BAROT, Shri Magan Bhai	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (from June 8, 1980 to January 15, 1982)
4.	DIGVIJAY SINH, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Department of Ecology/Environment (from September 2, 1982 to October 31, 1984*, again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
5.	GEHLOT, Shri Ashok	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism (from September 2, 1982 to February 14, 1983) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (from February 14, 1983 to February 7, 1984) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Sports (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 12, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
6.	GOMANGO, Shri Girdhar	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (from January 15, 1982 to September 6, 1982) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (from September 6, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
7.	JOSHI, Miss Kumudben M.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984* again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
8.	KAMALA KUMARI, Km.	Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction (Development) (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
9	MALLIKARJUN, Shri K	Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Railways (from June 8, 1980 to February 1, 1983) Education and Social Welfare (from April 21, 1981 to February 1, 1983) Information and Broadcasting and Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from February 1, 1983 to February 7, 1984) Works and Housing, Sports and Department of Parliamentary Affairs (from February 7, 1984 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
10.	MOHANTY, Shri Brijmohan	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

1	2	3
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing (from January 15, 1982 to January 29, 1983)
11.	PATIL, Shri Vijay N.	Deputy Minister in the Department of Science, Technology and Space (from June 8, 1980 to October 17, 1980) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications (from October 17, 1980 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
12.	POOJARI, Shri Janardhana	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
13.	RAO, Dr. M. Sanjeevi	Deputy Minister in the Department of Science and Technology (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984*) Also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil supplies (from July 26, 1983 to October 31, 1984* Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics (from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
14.	SANGMA, Shri P.A.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (from October 31, 1980 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
15.	THUNGAN, Shri P.K.	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (from June 8, 1980 to January 14, 1982) Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education, Culture and Social Welfare (from January 15, 1982 to October 31, 1984*; again from November 4, 1984 to December 31, 1984)
16.	VENKATA REDDY, Shri	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry (from June 8, 1980 to October 17, 1980) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (from October 17, 1980 to January 15, 1982)

* The date of dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

STATEMENT 17

Leaders of Opposition in the Sixth Lok Sabha

Names of Leaders of Opposition	Date From	Date To
1. Shri Y.B. Chavan	25.3.1977	12.4.1978
	10.7.1979	28.7.1979
2. Shri C.M. Stephen	12.4.1978	10.7.1979
3. Shri Jagjivan Ram	28.7.1979	22.8.1979

Note: There was no Leader of Opposition in the Seventh Lok Sabha as no group in the opposition was accorded requisite recognition as a Party.

STATEMENT 18

Leave of Absence to Members

S. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
1.	Dr. B.N. Singh	11.3.80 to 28.3.80	
2.	Shri K. Ramamurthy	9.6.80 to 30.6.80	
3.	Shri M.S.K. Sathiyendran	9.6.80 to 6.8.80	25.7.80
4.	Shri Vasantrao Patil	19.7.80 to 14.8.80	
5.	Shri Misryar Khan	11.6.80 to 31.7.80	
6.	Shri R.N. Rakesh	1.7.80 to 18.7.80	
7	Shri K. Obul Reddy	28.7.80 to 12.8.80	
8	Shri P.K. Kodian	30.6.80 to 12.8.80	
9.	Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	17.11.80 to 19.12.80	17.12.80
10.	Shri N. Gouzagin	17.11.80 to 5.12.80	
11.	Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	27.11.80 to 19.12.80	
12.	Smt. Sahodrabai Rai	12.8.80	
13.	Shri S.N. Prasan Kumar	17.11.80 to 23.12.80	
		16.2.81 to 8.3.81	23.3.81
		9.3.81 to 7.4.81	
14.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	6.4.81 to 27.4.81	
15.	Shri V.N. Swaminathan	6.3.81 to 6.4.81	
16.	Shri A.A. Rahim	17.2.81 to 3.4.81	
17.	Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan	8.4.81 to 8.5.81	5.5.81
18.	Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi	23.2.81 to 1.4.81	
19.	Shri Keyur Bhushan	10.4.81 to 30.4.81	
20.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	6.4.81 to 30.4.81	
21.	Shri Balakrishna Wasnik	9.3.81 to 24.4.81	
22.	Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu	17.8.81 to 4.9.81	15.9.81
23.	Shri K. Kunhambu	17.8.81 to 18.9.81	
24.	Shri R.K. Mhalgi	23.11.81 to 24.12.81	
25.	Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy	23.11.81 to 18.12.81	24.12.81
26.	Shri Anand Singh	23.11.81 to 24.12.81	
27.	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	1.12.81 to 16.12.81	
28.	Shri Jharkhande Rai	18.2.82 to 17.4.82	
29.	Shri M.S.K. Sathiyendran	3.3.82 to 2.4.82	26.3.82
30.	Shri Maldevji M. Odedra	18.2.82 to 17.4.82	

S. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
31.	Shri Jharkhande Rai	18.4.82 to 6.5.82	30.4.82
32.	Shri Maldevji M. Odedra	18.4.82 to 6.5.82	
33.	Shri T.V. Chandrashekharappa	30.3.82 to 6.5.82	
34.	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	8.7.82 to 13.8.82	5.8.82
35.	Shri Moti Bhai R. Choudhari	9.7.82 to 13.8.82	
36.	Shri H.C. Ramulu	14.7.82 to 7.8.82	
37.	Shri Subodh Sen	30.3.82 to 30.4.82 and 8.7.82 to 3.8.82	
38.	Shri Mukunda Mandal	8.7.82 to 16.8.82 and 4.10.82 to 22.10.82	19.10.82
39.	Shri Jamilur Rahman	4.10.82 to 22.10.82 and 2.11.82 to 5.11.82	
40.	Shri D.M. Putte Gowda	4.10.82 to 18.10.82	
41.	Shri A.G. Subburaman	4.10.82 to 22.10.82 and 2.11.82 to 5.11.82	
42.	Prof. Satya Deo Singh	4.10.82 to 22.10.82 and 2.11.82 to 5.11.82	
43.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	8.7.82 to 16.8.82 and 4.10.82 to 22.10.82	
44.	Shri Kamal Nath	12.10.82 to 22.10.82 and 2.11.82 to 5.11.82	
45.	Shri Shiv Kumar Singh	28.7.82 to 16.8.82	
46.	Shri Xavier Arakal	4.10.82 to 19.10.82	20.4.83
47.	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	18.2.83 to 4.3.83 and 14.3.83 to 16.3.83	
48.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	18.2.83 to 4.3.83	
49.	Shri Jitendra Prasada	14.3.83 to 6.4.83	
50.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	23.10.82 to 5.11.82 18.2.83 to 4.3.83 14.3.83 to 12.4.83	
51.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	13.4.83 to 10.5.83	5.5.83
52.	Dr. Karan Singh	26.4.83 to 10.5.83	
53.	Shri Lala Ram Ken	26.4.83 to 10.5.83	24.8.83
54.	Shri Ramakrishna More	10.4.83 to 2.5.83	
55.	Shri Chhote Lal Uike	25.3.83 to 10.5.83	
56.	Smt. Indra Kumari	2.8.83 to 26.8.83	21.12.83
57.	Shri A.M. Velu	10.8.83 to 26.8.83	
58.	Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	25.7.83 to 26.8.83	
59.	Shri Qazi Saleem	21.8.83 to 26.8.83	
60.	Km. Kamla Kumari	15.11.83 to 22.11.83 and 1.12.83 to 22.12.83 15.11.83 to 22.11.83 and 1.12.83 to 22.12.83	21.12.83
61.	Shri Kazi Saleem	23.2.84 to 6.4.84	9.5.84
62.	Shri D. Pattuswamy	22.12.83 and 23.2.84 to 17.4.84	
63.	Shri L.S. Tur	21.12.83, 22.12.83 and 23.2.84 to 19.4.84	
64.	Shri Anand Gopal Mukhopadhyay	2.3.84 to 21.4.84	
65.	Shri K.B. Choudhari	1.3.84 to 27.4.84	
66.	Shri P.V.G. Raju	18.4.84 to 4.5.84	
67.	Shri S. Murugaiin	23.7.84 to 24.8.84	24.8.84
68.	Shri C. Chinnaswamy	23.7.84 to 10.8.84	

STATEMENT 19

Resignation by Members

S.No	Name of Member	State/Constituency	Date of resignation	Date of publication of the Gazette/Publication in Bulletin
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Dharam Singh	Karnataka (Gulbarga)	15.1.80	15.1.80 16.1.80
2.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	Uttar Pradesh (Rae Bareli)	18.1.80	19.1.80
3.	Shri H.N. Bahuguna	Uttar Pradesh (Garhwal)	*19.5.80	19.5.80
4.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad)	28.7.80	28.7.80
5.	Shri Janki Ballav Patnaik	Orissa (Cuttack)	28.11.80	28.11.80
6.	Shri Jagannath Pahadia	Rajasthan (Bayana-S.C.)	3.12.80	3.12.80
7.	Shri Surup Singh Hirya Naik	Maharashtra (Nandurbar-ST)	30.3.81	30.3.81
8.	Shri Devi Lal	Haryana (Sonepat)	31.5.82	31.5.82
9.	Shri Zail Singh	Punjab (Hoshiarpur)	22.7.82	22.7.82
10.	Dr. Farooq Abdulla	Jammu & Kashmir (Srinagar)	4.3.83	4.3.83

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Shri Vasant Rao Patil	Maharashtra (Sangli)	9.7.83	11.7.83
12.	Shri Virbhadra Singh	Himachal Pradesh (Mandi)	17.10.83	17.10.83
13.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	Bihar (Banka)	29.12.83	29.12.83
14.	Shri Shiv Kumar Singh	Madhya Pradesh (Khandwa)	23.2.84	23.2.84
15.	Shri Tayyab Hussain	Haryana (Faridabad)	7.6.84	7.6.84
16.	Shri Amarender Singh	Punjab (Patiala)	18.7.84	19.7.84
17.	Shri Kamal Nath Jha	Bihar (Saharsa)	22.8.84	22.8.84
18.	Shri Jambuwant Dhote	Maharashtra (Nagpur)	12.11.84	13.11.84

STATEMENT 20

Obituary References

S.No.	Name and particulars of Membership	Date of death	Date on which reference made	Time taken Hrs. Mts.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Jayaprakash Narayan	8.10.79	23.1.80		
2.	Lord Louis Mountbatten	27.8.79	23.1.80		
3	Shri Balgovind Verma (Seventh Lok Sabha)	11.1.80	23.1.80		
4	Shri Nuggehalli Shivappa (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.9.79	23.1.80		
5.	Shri M.T. Raju (Fifth Lok Sabha)	20.10.79	23.1.80		
6.	Shri Abdul Ghani Dar (Fourth Lok Sabha)	2.11.79	23.1.80		
7.	Shri Mohammed Tahir (Constituent Assembly, Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	9.11.79	23.1.80		
8.	Shri Tenneti Viswanathan (Fourth Lok Sabha)	10.11.79	23.1.80		
9.	Shri Padampat Singhania (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	18.11.79	23.1.80	0.42	
10.	Shri Dattajirao B. Kadam (Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.11.79	23.1.80		
11.	Shri Tan Singh (Third and Sixth Lok Sabha)	7.12.79	23.1.80		
12.	Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	7.12.79	23.1.80		
13.	Shri Paika Murmu (Second Lok Sabha)	8.12.79	23.1.80		
14.	Shri Yagya Narayan Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	11.12.79	23.1.80		
15.	Shri A.M. Tariq (Second Lok Sabha)	23.12.79	23.1.80		
16.	Shri Kisan Veer (Third Lok Sabha)	27.12.79	23.1.80		
17.	Shri Chandra Shanker (First and Second Lok Sabha)	31.12.79	23.1.80		
18.	Shri Shafiqullah Ansari (Seventh Lok Sabha)	17.2.80	11.3.80		
19.	Shri Dhirendra Nath Deb (Fourth Lok Sabha)	30.1.80	11.3.80		
20.	Prof. Ram Saran (First and Second Lok Sabha)	3.2.80	11.3.80	0.05	
21.	Shri V. Eacharan (First and Second Lok Sabha)	11.2.80	11.3.80		
22.	Shri Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar (Constituent Assembly and First Lok Sabha)	22.2.80	11.3.80		

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Shri K. Santhanam (Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	28.2.80	11.3.80		
24.	Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Fifth Lok Sabha)	25.2.80	27.3.80	0.05	
25.	Shri Jwala Prasad Dube (Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.3.80	27.3.80		
26.	Shri C.M. Trivedi (Central Legislative Assembly)	14.3.80	27.3.80		
27.	Shri T. Sohan Lal (Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.3.80	27.3.80		
28.	Marshal Josip Broz Tito (President of Yugoslavia)	4.5.80	9.6.80		
29.	Shri Aziz Imam (Seventh Lok Sabha)	30.4.80	9.6.80		
30.	Shri Ramanand Tiwary (Sixth Lok Sabha)	5.4.80	9.6.80		
31.	Shri K. Chikkalingaiah(Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	8.4.80	9.6.80	1.02	
32.	Shri Jethalal Joshi (First Lok Sabha)	10.4.80	9.6.80		
33.	Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim (Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.5.80	9.6.80		
34.	Pandit Shiv Sharma (Fourth Lok Sabha)	20.5.80	9.6.80		
35.	Shri Mahavir Tyagi (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	22.5.80	9.6.80		
36.	Shri Chandrika Ram (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	15.2.80	12.6.80	0.04	
37.	Shri D.D. Desai (Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	9.6.80	12.6.80		
38.	Shri A. Jayaraman (Fifth Lok Sabha)	9.6.80	12.6.80		
39	Shri Sanjay Gandhi (Seventh Lok Sabha)	23.6.80	23.6.80	0.54	House adjourned for the day
40	Shri V.V. Giri (Former President of India)	24.6.80	25.6.80	0.45	House adjourned for the day
41.	Shri Ugrasen (Sixth Lok Sahba)	1.7.80	3.7.80	0.02	
42.	Shri Bangshi Thakur (Second Lok Sabha)	3.7.80	11.7.80	0.02	
43.	Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Seventh Lok Sabha)	14.7.80	14.7.80	0.33	House adjourned for the day
44.	Shri V. Shankar Giri (Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.7.80	21.7.80	0.02	
45.	Shri M.V. Krishnappa (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	1.8.80	4.8.80	0.03	
46.	Shri Misryar Khan (Seventh Lok Sabha)	12.9.80	17.11.80		
47.	Shri A.K.M. Ishaque (Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.8.80	17.11.80		
48.	Shri Madho Ram Sharma (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.8.80	17.11.80		
49.	Thakur Girija Nandan Singh (Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.8.80	17.11.80		
50.	Shri T. Sanganna (First and Second Lok Sabha)	8.9.80	17.11.80	0.07	
51.	Shri Banamali Patnaik (Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.10.80	17.11.80		
52.	Shri Nanubhai N. Patel (Second to Sixth Lok Sabha)	17.10.80	17.11.80		
53.	Shri K.R. Sambandam (Second Lok Sabha)	22.10.80	17.11.80		
54.	Shri N. Dandekar (Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	4.11.80	17.11.80		
55.	Shri K.A. Damodra Menon (Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha)	1.11.80	24.11.80	0.03	
56.	Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad Yadav (Fifth Lok Sabha)	11.11.80	24.11.80		

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha (First Lok Sabha)	28.11.80	1.12.80	0.02	
58.	Shri K. Hanumanthaiya (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.12.80	1.12.80		
59.	Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	16.12.80	17.12.80	0.01	
60.	Pandit M.B.L. Bhargava (Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	18.12.80	22.12.80	0.01	
61.	Shri Hoti Lal Agarwal (First Lok Sabha)	13.9.80	23.12.80	0.01	
62.	Shri Shankar Rao Telkikar (First Lok Sabha)	2.12.80	16.2.81		
63.	Shri G.K. Singha (Third Lok Sabha)	21.12.80	16.2.81		
64.	Sardar Mohamad Latifur Rehman (Constituent Assembly)	31.12.80	16.2.81	0.04	
65.	Smt. Tara Govind Sapre (Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.1.81	16.2.81		
66.	Shri M.C. Chagla (Former Union Minister)	9.2.81	16.2.81		
67.	Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed (Fourth Lok Sabha)	2.2.81	19.2.81	0.02	
68.	Smt. Sahodrabai Rai (Seventh Lok Sabha)	26.3.81	26.3.81	0.03	
69.	Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	29.3.81	31.3.81	0.02	
70.	Shri R.K. Nehru (Central Legislative Assembly)	2.4.81	6.4.81		
71.	Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan (Sixth Lok Sabha)	4.4.81	6.4.81	0.02	
72.	Shri Bibhuti Mishra (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	4.4.81	6.4.81		
73.	Chaudhuri Lakhan Das (Third Lok Sabha)	28.3.81	9.4.81	0.02	
74.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar (Constituent Assembly Provisional Parliament and Second Lok Sabha)	2.5.81	4.5.81	0.02	
75.	Smt. G. Durgabai Deshmukh (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	9.5.81	17.8.81		
76.	Shri K.D. Malaviya (First, Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.5.81	17.8.81		
77	Shri T.A. Pai (Sixth Lok Sabha)	29.5.81	17.8.81		
78.	Shri Shridhar Vaman Naik (Provisional Parliament)	29.5.81	17.8.81	0.07	
79.	Shri S.K. Patil (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	24.6.81	17.8.81		
80.	Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (First Lok Sabha)	17.7.81	17.8.81		
81.	Shri Bhupesh Gupta (Sitting Member of Rajya Sabha)	6.8.81	17.8.81		
82.	Shri R.N. Keshavaiengar (First and Second Lok Sabha)	19.7.81	18.8.81	0.02	
83.	Shri S.M. Muhammed Sheriff (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	17.8.81	26.8.81	0.02	
84.	Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi (First, Second, Fourth & Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.9.81	4.9.81	0.02	
85.	Shri Sadashiv Daji Patil (Fourth Lok Sabha)	20.9.81	23.11.81		
86.	Shri Suresh Chandra Deb (First Lok Sabha)	27.9.81	23.11.81		
87.	Chowdhuri Lahri Singh (Third Lok Sabha)	4.10.81	23.11.81	0.05	
88.	Smt. Sheoraj Vati Nehru (First Lok Sabha)	19.10.81	23.11.81		
89.	Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar (Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.11.81	23.11.81		
90.	Shri Ganesh Lal Chaudhary (First Lok Sabha)	7.11.81	2.12.81	0.02	

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Shri Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel (Third Lok Sabha)	30.11.81	8.12.81	0.02	
92.	Shri Kartik Oraon (Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	8.12.81	9.12.81	0.05	House adjourned for the day on 9.12.81.
93.	Shri Mubarak Shah (Seventh Lok Sabha)	8.12.81	9.12.81		
94.	Shri Gokul Lal Asawa (Constituent Assembly)	19.12.81	24.12.81		
95.	Prof. Mahanth Shyam Sunder Das (Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.12.81	24.12.81	0.03	
96.	Shri Birbal Singh (First and Second Lok Sabha)	14.12.81	24.12.81		
97.	Shri Sumat Prasad (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	23.12.81	18.2.82		
98.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu (Seventh Lok Sabha)	12.1.82	18.2.82		
99.	Shri Mundar Sharma (Seventh Lok Sabha)	26.1.82	18.2.82	0.53	
100.	Shri P. Kakkan (Constituent Assembly and First Lok Sabha)	23.12.81	18.2.82		
101.	Shri S.C. Besra (Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	15.1.82	18.2.82		
102.	Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi (Constituent Assembly Provisional Parliament and Second Lok Sabha)	2.2.82	18.2.82		
103.	Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Seventh Lok Sabha)	2.2.82	18.2.82		
104.	Dr. Mahadev Prasad (Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	7.1.82	26.2.82	0.02	
105	Shri Raghunath Singh (Second Lok Sabha)	27.2.82	1.3.82	0.01	
106.	Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal (Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	21.1.82	5.3.82	0.02	
107.	Shri R.K. Mhalgi (Seventh Lok Sabha)	6.3.82	8.3.82	0.02	
108.	Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha (Fourth Lok Sabha)	11.3.82	15.3.82	0.02	
109.	Dr. B.S. Melkote (Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	10.3.82	16.3.82	0.04	
110.	Acharya J.B. Kripalani (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	19.3.82	22.3.82	0.35	House adjourned for the day.
111.	Shri Motilal Pandit (Provisional Parliament)	9.3.82	1.4.82	0.03	
112.	Shri M. Matcharaju (Third Lok Sabha)	22.3.82	1.4.82	0.03	
113.	Pandit Parmanand (an eminent revolutionary)	13.4.82	15.4.82		
114.	Shri B.P. Mandal (Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.4.82	15.4.82	0.04	
115.	Shri Maldevji M. Odedra (Seventh Lok Sabha)	9.5.82	8.7.82		
116.	Shri Cumbum N. Nataranjan (Seventh Lok Sabha)	30.6.82	8.7.82		
117.	Shri Hira Vallabh Tripathi (Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha)	26.4.82	8.7.82		
118.	Shri P.T. Thanu Pillai (First and Second Lok Sabha)	15.5.82	8.7.82		
119.	Shri Satya Narain Singh (Fourth Lok Sabha)	24.5.82	8.7.82	0.07	
120.	Shri Radha Raman (First and Second Lok Sabha)	8.6.82	8.7.82		
121.	Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg (Constitutional Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	11.6.82	8.7.82		
122.	Shri Shree Narayan Das (Provisional Parliament First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	7.6.82	8.7.82		
123.	Shri Sarangadhar Sinha (Constituent Assembly, First and Second Lok Sabha)	30.6.82	8.7.82		
124.	Shri Dwarika Nath Tewari (Second Lok Sabha)	2.7.82	14.7.82	0.01	
125.	Shri D. Kamakshaiah (Seventh Lok Sabha)	3/4.8.82	5.8.82	0.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6
126.	Shri Tribhuvan Narain Singh (Provisional Parliament, First and Second Lok Sabha)	3/4.8.82	5.8.82	0.03	
127.	Shri Godey Murahari (Sixth Lok Sabha)	5.8.82	6.8.82	0.03	
128.	Shri S.K. Pottekkatt (Third Lok Sabha)	6.8.82	11.8.82	0.01	
129.	Shri B.L. Sondhi (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	1.8.82	13.8.82	0.02	
130.	Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak (Former Vice-President of India)	31.8.82	4.10.82		
131.	Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	8.9.82	4.10.82		
132.	Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari (First and Second Lok Sabha)	31.8.82	4.10.82		
133.	Shri Baburao Patel (Fourth Lok Sabha)	4.9.82	4.10.82		
134.	Shri Ramachandra Bade (Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.9.82	4.10.82	0.35	
135.	Shri Vijay Bhushan Singh Deo (Third Lok Sabha)	19.8.82	4.10.82		
136.	Shri Gunanand Thakur (Fourth Lok Sabha)	28.9.82	4.10.82		
137.	Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri (Fourth Lok Sabha)	29.9.82	4.10.82		
138.	Dr. C.D. Deshmukh (First Lok Sabha)	2.10.82	4.10.82		
139.	Shri Chegireddy Bali Reddy (Second Lok Sabha)	Sept '82	8.10.82	0.02	
140.	Shrikrishna Agarwal (Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.10.82	8.10.82		
141.	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Constitutent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Third and Sixth Lok Sabha)	9.10.82	11.10.82	0.01	
142.	Shri Mukunda Mandal (Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.10.82	21.10.82	0.25	House adjourned for the day
143.	Shri H.R. Guruva Reddy (Constituent Assembly)	5.10.82	5.11.82	0.06	
144.	Dr. N.C. Samantsinhar (Second Lok Sabha)	18.10.82	5.11.82		
145.	Mr. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev	10.11.82	18.2.83		
146.	Acharya Vinoba Bhave	15.11.82	18.2.83		
147.	Shri Mahmood Hasan Khan (Seventh Lok Sabha)	5.12.82	18.2.83		
148.	Shri Dinkar Dattatraya Desai (Fourth Lok Sabha)	6.11.82	18.2.83		
149.	Shri Mohindra Kumar Ghosh (Second Lok Sabha)	12.11.82	18.2.83		
150.	Shri Kondaji Basappa (Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.11.82	18.2.83		
151.	Shri Chiman Lal Chakhubhai Shah (First Lok Sabha)	20.11.82	18.2.83		
152.	Shri Shrichand Goel (Fourth Lok Sabha)	23.12.82	18.2.83		
153.	Shri Bhogji Bhai (Second Lok Sabha)	27.12.82	18.2.83	0.25	
154.	Shri Anirudh Sinha (Second Lok Sabha)	28.12.82	18.2.83		
155.	Shri J.M. Imam (Fourth Lok Sabha)	3.1.83	18.2.83		
156.	Shri N.M.R. Subraman (Third Lok Sabha)	25.1.83	18.2.83		
157.	Shri Piloo Mody (Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.1.83	18.2.83		
158.	Shri C.D. Gautam (Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.1.83	18.2.83		
159.	Smt. Yashoda Reddy (Third Lok Sabha)	3.2.83	18.2.83		
160.	Shri R. Kanakasabai (Third Lok Sabha)	9.2.83	18.2.83		
161.	Shri Arun Chandra Guha (Third Lok Sabha)	10.2.83	18.2.83		
162.	Sardar Ujjal Singh (Constituent Assembly)	15.2.83	18.2.83		

1	2	3	4	5	6
163.	Choudhary Suraj Mal (Constituent Assembly)	-	18.2.83	0.25	
164.	Shri V.N. Swami (Second Lok Sabha)	1.1.83	25.2.83	0.03	
165.	Shri A. Durairasu (Fifth Lok Sabha)	23.2.83	4.3.83	0.02	
166.	Shri R. Lakshminarasa Reddy (Second Lok Sabha)	-	19.3.83	0.03	
167.	Shri K. Rajamallu (Seventh Lok Sabha)	23.3.83	24.3.83	0.03	
168.	Shri Kedar Pandey (Seventh Lok Sabha)	25.3.83	25.3.83	0.02	House adjourned for the day
169.	Shri Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht (Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.3.83	31.3.83	0.02	
170.	Shri Babulal Tewari (Second Lok Sabha)	17.3.83	31.3.83		
171.	Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar (Third Lok Sabha)	31.3.83	3.4.83	0.02	
172.	Sardar Hukam Singh (former Speaker of Lok Sabha)	27.5.83	25.7.83	0.29	House adjourned for the day
173.	Shri Karnesh Marak (Fifth Lok Sabha)	8.5.83	26.7.83		
174.	Shri Panna Lal Barupal (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.5.83	26.7.83		
175.	Shri Satish Chandra Samanta (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	4.6.83	26.7.83		
176.	Shri C.K. Chinnarji Gounder (First Lok Sabha)	7.6.83	26.7.83		
177.	Shri Ghanshyam Das Birla (Central Legislative Assembly)	11.6.83	26.7.83	0.08	
178.	Shri Trilok Shah Lal Priyendra Shah (Fourth Lok Sabha)	15.6.83	26.7.83		
179.	Shri Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Provisional Parliament, First and Second Lok Sabha)	26.6.83	26.7.83		
180.	Shri Lakshman Singh Charak (First Lok Sabha)	15.7.83	26.7.83		
181.	Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	20.7.83	26.7.83		
182.	Shri Satya Narayan Sinha (Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	26.7.83	27.7.83	0.12	
183.	Shri Sunkam Achalu (First Lok Sabha)	9.8.83	19.8.83	0.02	
184.	Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Third Lok Sabha)	26.7.83	25.8.83	0.02	
185.	Shri Niranjan Jena (First Lok Sabha)	18.7.83	26.8.83	0.02	
186.	Shri B.R. Nahata (Seventh Lok Sabha)	6.10.83	15.11.83		
187.	Shri Uttam Chand Ram Chand Bogawat (First Lok Sabha)	12.9.83	15.11.83		
188.	Shri Mohan Nayak (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	26.9.83	15.11.83		
189.	Shri Gaun Shankar Singh (Central Legislative Asssembly)	27.9.83	15.11.83	0.08	
190.	Shri C.H. Mohammad Koya (Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	28.9.83	15.11.83		
191.	Shri Beni Shanker Sharma (Fourth Lok Sabha)	11.10.83	15.11.83		
192.	Shri Anand Chand (Constituent Assembly and First Lok Sabha)	12.10.83	15.11.83		
193.	Shri Mohamed Yusuf (Seventh Lok Sabha)	4.12.83	7.12.83	0.03	
194.	Shri Sita Ram Jajoo (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	15.11.83	7.12.83		
195.	Dr. Devi Singh (Provisional Parliament)	29.11.83	9.12.83	0.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6
196.	Shri A.C. George (Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	8.12.83	9.12.83	0.03	
197.	Shri Shahnawaz Khan (First, Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	9.12.83	12.12.83	0.02	
198.	Mr. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov (President of U.S.S.R.)	9.2.84	23.2.84		
199.	Shri J.C. Barve (Seventh Lok Sabha)	16.1.84	23.2.84		
200.	Shri C.M. Stephen (Seventh Lok Sabha)	16.1.84	23.2.84		
201.	Dr. B.N. Singh (Seventh Lok Sabha)	3.2.84	23.2.84		
202.	Seth Achal Singh (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	22.12.83	23.2.84	0.13	
203.	Shri P. Sivasankaran (Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	14.1.84	23.2.84		
204.	Shri Baijnath Kureel (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	26.1.84	23.2.84		
205.	Shri Y. Shaiza (Sixth Lok Sabha)	30.1.84	23.2.84		
206.	Shri Rajdeo Singh (Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	25.2.84	9.3.84	0.02	
207.	Shri Raja Ram Shastri (First Lok Sabha)	2.3.84	19.3.84	0.01	
208.	Shri Gopikrishna Vijaivargia (Constituent Assembly)	16.3.84	23.3.84	0.02	
209.	Lt. Col Kanwar Dalel Singh (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	9.3.84	30.3.84	0.04	
210.	Shri Shobha Ram (First and Second Lok Sabha)	23.3.84	30.3.84		
211.	Shri V.N. Tewari (Sitting Member of Rajya Sabha)	3.4.84	3.4.84	0.17	
212.	Shri Hari Ram Nathany (First Lok Sabha)	24.3.84	6.4.1984	0.02	
213.	Shri Shivdutt Upadhyaya (First, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	7.4.84	9.4.84	0.02	
214.	Shri Yogesh Chandra Murmu (Fifth Lok Sabha)	30.3.84	19.4.84	0.03	
215.	Shri Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Fourth Lok Sabha)	5.4.84	19.4.84		
216.	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (First Lok Sabha)	14.4.84	27.4.84	0.01	
217	Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	22.4.84	27.4.84		
218.	Smt. Gopikatai Marutrao Kannamwar (Third Lok Sabha)	17.4.84	9.5.84	0.01	
219.	Shri K.B. Chaudhari (Seventh Lok Sabha)	17.6.84	23.7.84		
220.	Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel (Second and Third Lok Sabha)	18.5.84	23.7.84		
221.	Shri S. Radhakrishnan (Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.5.84	23.7.84		
222.	Shri M.G. Uikey (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	21.5.84	23.7.84		
223.	Smt. Ganga Devi (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.5.84	23.7.84		
224.	Shri Biswanath Das (Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	2.6.84	23.7.84	0.10	
225.	Shri G.P. Mangalathumadam (Fourth Lok Sabha)	16.6.84	23.7.84		
226.	Smt. Shyamkumari Devi (Third Lok Sabha)	6.7.84	23.7.84		
227.	Shri Udhavrao Sahibrao Patil (Sixth Lok Sabha)	12.7.84	23.7.84		
228.	Shri K. Balakrishnan (Fifth Lok Sabha)	16.7.84	23.7.84		
229.	Shri Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao (Second Lok Sabha)	12.7.84	1.8.84	0.03	
230.	Shri P.N. Rajabhoj (First Lok Sabha)	22.7.84	1.8.84		

1	2	3	4	5	6
231.	Shri Ramji Ram (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.7.84	8.8.84	0.02	
232.	Shri Basheshwar Nath Bhargava (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	12.8.84	25.8.84	0.02	
233.	Shri Madhav Prasad Tripathi (Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.8.84	25.8.84		
234.	Shri R.K. Sinha (Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.8.84	27.8.84	0.02	

4

QUESTIONS

Generally, the first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is devoted to questions and that hour is called the Question Hour. It has a special significance in the proceedings of Parliament. Asking of questions is an inherent and unfettered parliamentary right of private Members. During the Question Hour they may ask questions on any aspect of administration and governmental activity.

The Question Hour is an interesting part of Parliamentary proceedings. Although a question mainly seeks information and tries to elicit facts on a particular subject, there are many a time lively and quick exchanges of words between the members asking the questions and the Ministers answering them. These exchanges are sometimes coupled with flashes of wit and humour. That is why the public galleries and the press galleries are packed to capacity during the Question Hour.

Types of Questions

Questions are of three types:

Starred,
Unstarred, and
Short Notice Questions.

A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House and which is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

An Unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on which no supplementary questions can be asked. To such a question, a written answer is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House after the Question Hour by the Minister to whom it is addressed. It is printed in the Official Report of the sitting of the House for which it is put down.

A Short Notice Question is one which is related to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question.

A question is primarily asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official or public capacity, are not admitted. Questions which are in substance repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgment before any court of law or any other tribunal or body set up under law or is under consideration before a Parliamentary Committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with whom India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising large issues of policy are not allowed, for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the compass of an answer to a question.

Allotment of days for Questions

Immediately on the fixation of the dates of sittings of a session of Lok Sabha, allotment is made of the days available for the answering of questions relating to the various Ministries of Government of India.

For this purpose, the various Ministries are divided into five Groups and fixed days are allotted to groups of Ministries during a week. There is no Question Hour on Saturday, if a sitting is fixed for that day.

Questions which have been admitted are separated from those which have been disallowed. Thereafter separate lists are prepared for Starred and Unstarred Questions. Admitted questions are entered in the List of Questions for the day for oral or written answer, as the case may be, in the order of priority obtained in the ballot. Not more than five questions are admitted in the name of a member for each sitting of which not more than one is put down for oral answer. Normally, not more than twenty questions are placed on the List of Questions for Oral Answers on any one day; also not more than one Short Notice Question is put down for answer on any one day.

After the starred questions have been answered, Short Notice Question, if any, for that day is taken up and disposed of in the same way as the questions for oral answer.

A total of 2,69,221[1] notices of questions were received from members during the Seventh Lok Sabha as against 1,37,045 during the Sixth Lok Sabha, 2,52,700

1. Includes notices of 2,03,964 Starred Questions, 63,640 Unstarred Questions and 1,617 Short Notice Questions.

during the Fifth Lok Sabha; 2,64,742 during the Fourth Lok Sabha; 1,62,334 during the Third Lok Sabha; 1,33,328 during the Second Lok Sabha and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the notices received 1,02,697 questions, representing 38.14 per cent of the total were admitted during the Seventh Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Sixth, the Fifth, the Fourth, the Third, the Second and the First Lok Sabha respectively were 31,209 or 37.35 per cent; 98,606 or 39.02 per cent; 93,538 or 35.30 per cent; 58,440 or 35.00 per cent; 62,800 or 47.00 per cent and 43,350 or 61.00 per cent of the total received.

Of the total number of questions admitted during the Seventh Lok Sabha, 93,506 or 91.05 per cent were Unstarred; 9186 or 8.94 per cent were Starred and only 5 or 0.004 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Finance 9185; Railways 8873; Agriculture 6824; Energy 6776 and Home Affairs 6374.

The minimum number and maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 12 respectively.

Statements 21 to 25 show the disposal of questions received, session-wise number of questions notices of which were received in Hindi, questions asked under various Ministries, the number of questions asked by the individual members of the Seventh Lok Sabha and the minimum and maximum number of questions orally answered on a single day during various Sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 21

Disposal of questions received from Members during the Seventh Lok Sabha

(Bracket figures show the percentage of total)

Session	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions		Short Notice Questions				Total of 3,4, 6 and 8 columns
	Notices received	Admitted	Admitted as unstarred	Notices received	Admitted	Notices received	Admitted	Admitted as starred	Admitted as unstarred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1980										
First	350	98 (28)	168 (48)	87	68 (78.11)	112	1 (0.89)		-	335
Second	3,394	258 (7.60)	1662 (48.97)	1013	608 (60.02)	161	1 (0.62)	4 (2.48)	8 (4.97)	2,529
Third	12,372	970 (7.84)	5975 (48.29)	3617	2024 (55.96)	393	2 (0.51)	12 (3.06)	59 (15.01)	8,971
Fourth	11,664	501 (4.29)	3374 (28.93)	2671	1344 (50.32)	136	-	2 (1.47)	15 (11.02)	5,219
1981										
Fifth	27,761	1127 (4.6)	7294 (26.27)	6894	3145 (45.62)	177	-	60 (3.39)	40 (22.60)	11,566
Sixth	15,337	515 (3.36)	3106 (20.25)	3963	1881 (47.46)	127	-	6 (4.72)	16 (12.60)	5,502
Seventh	12,083	500 (4.14)	3430 (28.39)	4485	2177 (48.54)	44	-	2 (4.54)	6 (13.64)	6,107
1982										
Eighth	24,742	951 (3.84)	7,560 (30.55)	7,235	3,016 (41.69)	85	-	12 (14.12)	13 (15.29)	11,527
Ninth	10,131	489 (4.83)	3,733 (36.84)	3,556	1717 (48.28)	68		-	8 (11.76)	5,939
Tenth	8,333	393 (4.72)	3089 (36.83)	2,788	1242 (44.55)	41	-		4 (9.75)	4,704

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1983										
Eleventh	29,648	972 (3.28)	7842 (26.45)	6,957	3,129 (44.98)	30	–	1 (3.33)	4 (13.34)	11,943
Twelfth	12,302	473 (3.84)	3487 (28.35)	4,292	1870 (43.57)	103	1 (0.97)	–	18 (17.48)	5,831
Thirteenth	10,608	449 (4.23)	3408 (32.12)	3,928	1696 (43.18)	44	–	–	7 (15.91)	5,553
1984										
Fourteenth	17,479	1,013 (5.80)	6620 (37.87)	8,285	4,056 (48.96)	65	–	–	16 (24.62)	11,689
Fifteenth	7,760	477 (6.15)	3042 (39.20)	3869	1763 (45.57)	31	–	1 (3.23)	1 (3.23)	5,282
TOTAL	2,03,964	9,186 (14.50)	63,770 (31.26)	63,640	29,736 (46.72)	1617	5 (0.30)	100 (6.18)	215 (13.29)	1,02,697

STATEMENT 22

Total number of questions notices of which were received in Hindi in Seventh Lok Sabha

Session	*Notices*
First	104
Second	736
Third	2557
Fourth	2212
Fifth	3555
Sixth	2153
Seventh	1973
Eighth	3423
Ninth	2064
Tenth	1899
Eleventh	4439
Twelfth	2703
Thirteenth	2443
Fourteenth	4282
Fifteenth	1771
TOTAL	36,314

STATEMENT 23

Number of Starred and Unstarred questions admitted and answered under various Ministries in Seventh Lok Sabha.

The Table below gives the information relating to questions pertaining to different Ministries during the fifteen Sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha, from 1980 to 1984. The total number of questions answered by the different Ministries/Departments works out to 1,02,697 including five short notice questions. The break up of Starred and Unstarred Questions Ministries/Departmentwise is given below:

S.No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of questions Starred	Unstarred	SNQ	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	735	6089	–	6824
2.	Atomic Energy, PM's Sectt., Space and Electronics	165	1356	–	1521
3	Chemicals and Fertilizers	474	4264	–	4738
4	Commerce	511	4621	1	5133
5.	Communications	265	3278	1	3544
6.	Defence	179	2442	–	2621
7.	Education and Culture	318	4053	–	4371
8.	Energy	643	6132	1	6776
9.	Environment	48	507	–	555
10.	Ocean Development	13	88	–	101
11.	External Affairs	313	1899	–	2212
12.	Finance	726	8459	–	9185
13.	Food and Civil Supplies	182	1678	–	1860
14.	Health and Family Planning	352	3315	–	3667
15.	Home Affairs	554	5819	1	6374
16.	Industry	519	5008	–	5527
17.	Information and Broadcasting	300	3000	–	3300
18.	Irrigation	195	1781	–	1976
19.	Labour and Rehabilitation	225	2600	–	2825
20.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	145	1781	1	1927
21.	Parliamentary Affairs	5	56	–	61
22.	Planning	159	1507	–	1666
23.	Railways	708	8165	–	8873
24.	Rural Development	140	1526	–	1666
25.	Shipping and Transport	243	2671	–	2914
26.	Social Welfare	71	611	–	682
27.	Steel and Mines	226	2236	–	2462
28.	Science and Technology	48	560	–	608
29.	Sports	37	370	–	407
30.	Supply	14	275	–	289
31.	Tourism and Civil Aviation	377	2891	–	3268
32.	Works and Housing	322	4583	–	4905
	TOTAL	9212	93621		5102838*

* Including 26 Starred Questions, 115 Unstarred Questions transferred from one Ministry to another.

STATEMENT 24

Questions admitted during Seventh Lok Sabha

Member-wise analysis

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
		Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abdul Samad, Shri (Vellore)	–	–	–	–
2.	Abdullah, Dr. Farooq (Srinagar)	13	56	–	69
3.	Acharya, Shri Bhagwan Dev (Ajmer)	9	245	–	254
4.	Agarwal, Shri Satish (Jaipur)	55	526	–	581
5.	Ahirwar, Shri Ramprasad (Sagar)	7	228	–	235
6.	Ahmad, Shri Mohd. Asrar (Budaun)	70	555	–	625
7.	Ahmed, Begum Abida (Bareilly)	–	–	–	–
8.	Ahmad, Shri Gulshar (Satna)	2	34	–	36
9.	Ahmad, Shri Kamaluddin (Warrangal)	–	–	–	–
10.	Ajit Bag, Shri (Serampore)	21	245	–	266
11.	Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose (Narasapur)	37	656	–	693
12.	Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)	13	113	–	126
13.	Anbarasu, Shri Era (Chengalputtu)	10	257	–	267
14.	Ankineedu, Shri M (Machilipatnam)	–	–	–	
15.	Ankineedu Prasadarao, Shri P. (Bapatla)	–			
16.	Ansari, Shri Shafiqullah (Madhubani)	–	1		1
17.	Ansari, Shri Z.R. (Unnao)	–			
18.	Anthony, Shri Frank	–	–	–	
19.	Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad (Bilaspur)	1	5	–	6
20.	Anwar Ahmad, Shri (Hapur)	5	113	–	118
21.	Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S (Anakapalli)	13	23		36
22.	Arakal, Shri Xavier (Ernakulam)	23	269	–	292
23.	Arjunan, Shri K. (Dharampuri)	–	51	–	51
24.	Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkari)	12	63	–	75
25.	Arya, Shri Kumbha Ram (Sikar)	20	193	–	213
26.	Ashafaq, Shri Hussain (Maharajganj)	12	396	–	408
27.	Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)	–	–	–	–
28.	Azad, Shri Gulam Nabi (Washim)	1	2	–	3
29.	Azmi, Dr. A.U. (Jaunpur)	35	713	–	748
30.	Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar)	22	169	–	191
31.	Bagun Sumbrui, Shri (Singhbhum)	6	56	–	62
32.	Bahuguna, Shri H.N. (Garhwal)	26	284	–	310
33.	Baitha, Shri D.L. (Arana)	19	185	–	204
34.	Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari (Sitapur)	–	6	–	6
35.	Balan, Shri A.K. (Ottapalam)	7	120	–	127
36.	Balanandan, Shri E. (Mukundapuram)	31	350	–	381
37.	Baleshwar Ram, Shri (Rosera)	–	–	–	–
38.	Banarsi Das, Shri (Bulandshar)	–	2	–	2
39.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M. (Ponnani)	45	345	–	390
40.	Bansi Lal, Shri (Bhiwani)	–	–	–	–
41.	Banwari Lal, Shri (Tonk)	6	54	–	60
42.	Barman, Shri Palas (Balurghat)	–	6	–	6
43.	Barot Shri Maganbhai (Ahmedabad)	4	84	–	88
44.	Barrow, Shri A.E.T.	–	–	–	–
45.	Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)	125	774	–	899
46.	Basudeb Acharya, Shri (Bankura)	29	241	–	270
47.	Behara, Shri Rasa Behari (Kalahandi)	26	406	–	432
48.	Bhagat, Shri B.R. (Sitamarhi)	–	–	–	–
49.	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L. (East Delhi)	3	27	–	30
50.	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	26	308	–	334
51.	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh)	–	–	–	–
52.	Bhatia, Shri R.L. (Amritsar)	37	631	–	668
53.	Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)	9	20	–	29
54.	Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil (Burdwan)	34	472	–	506
55.	Bheekhabhai, Shri (Banswara)	71	1004	–	1075
56.	Bhim Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)	38	153		191
57.	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu (Sambhalpur)	71	650		721
58.	Bhole, Shri B.R. (Bombay-South Central)	20	238	–	258
59.	Bhoopathy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)	8	66		74
60.	Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram (Dhule)	2	12	–	14
61.	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)	42	251	–	293
62.	Bhuryan, Shri Bhubaneshwar (Gauhati)		9		9
63.	Birbal, Shri (Ganganagar)			–	–
64.	Biswas, Shri Ajoy (Tripura West)	35	297	–	332
65.	Boddepalli, Shri Rajgopala Rao (Srikakulam)	–	5	–	5
66.	Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour)	25	428	–	453
67.	Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur (Faridkot)	1	16	–	17
68.	Buta Singh, Shri (Ropar)	–	–	–	–
69.	Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan (Calcutta South)	39	310	–	349
70.	Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Ballia)	–	–	–	–
71.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)	–	–	–	–
72.	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V. (Devanagere)	–	–	–	–
73.	Charan Singh, Shri (Baghpat)	–	–	–	–
74.	Charanjit Singh, Shri (Delhi South)	–	1	–	1
75.	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Jadavpur)	46	295	–	341
76.	Chaturbhuj, Shri(Jhalawar)	20	409	–	429
77.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati (Khajuraho)	1	66	–	67
78.	Chaudhuri, Shri Motibhai R. (Mehsana)	38	426	–	464
79.	Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib (Berhampore)	7	35	–	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh (Bikaner)	26	194	–	220
81.	Chavan, Shri S.B. (Nanded)	–	–	–	–
82.	Chavan, Shri Y.B. (Satara)	–	1	–	1
83.	Chavda, Shri Ishvarbhai Khodabhai (Anand)	–	–	–	–
84.	Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya (Vijayawada)	8	37	–	45
85.	Chhangur Ram, Shri (Lalganj)	27	155	–	182
86.	Chinnaswamy, Shri C. (Gobichettipalayam)	12	192	–	204
87.	Chitturi, Shri Subbarao Chowdary (Eluru)	–	–	–	–
88.	Choubey, Shri Narayan (Midnapore)	59	399	–	458
89.	Choudhari, Shri K.B. (Bijapur)	6	41	–	47
90.	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash (Amravati)	29	221	–	250
91.	Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan (Malda)	–	–	–	–
92.	Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh (Dhar)	–	1	–	1
93.	Chowdhary, Shri Saiffuddin (Katwa)	9	104	–	113
94.	Dabhi, Shri Ajit Sinh (Kaira)	1	4	–	5
95.	Daga, Shri Mool Chand (Pali)	108	952	–	1060
96.	Dalbir Singh, Shri (Shahdol)	11	45	–	56
97.	Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsa)	–	–	–	–
98.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)	17	212	–	229
99.	Dandawate, Prof. Madhu (Rajapur)	68	597	–	665
100.	Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila (Bombay-North Central)	75	582	–	657
101.	Das, Shri A.C. (Jaipur)	44	371	–	415
102.	Das, Shri R.P. (Krishnagar)	53	395	–	448
103.	Datta, Shri Amal (Diamond Harbour)	8	120	–	128
104.	Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)	42	302	–	344
105.	Deo, Shri K.P. Singh (Dhenkanal)	41	387	–	428
106.	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvathipuram)	19	88	–	107
107.	Desai, Shri B.V. (Raichur)	182	1499	–	1681
108.	Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan (Silchar)	66	441	–	507
109.	Devrajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram)	–	–	–	–
110.	Dhandapani, Shri C.T. (Pollachi)	9	74	–	83
111.	Dhote, Shri Jambuwant (Nagpur)	–	5	–	5
112.	Digambar Singh, Shri (Mathura)	28	481	–	509
113.	Digvijay Sinh, Shri (Surendranagar)	11	131	–	142
114.	Dogra, Shri G.L. (Jammu)	1	13	–	14
115.	Doongar Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)	4	52	–	56
116.	Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari (Giridih)	2	25	–	27
117.	Dubey, Shri Ramnath (Banda)	7	41	–	48
118.	Dutt, Shri Krishan (Simla)	2	7	–	9
119.	Ekka, Shri Christopher (Sundargarh)	2	47	–	49
120.	Engti, Shri Biren Singh (Autonomous District)	–	–	–	–
121.	Era Mohan, Shri (Coimbatore)	10	59	–	69
122.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo (Mormugao)	12	87	1	100
123.	Fernandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)	25	224	–	249
124.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Udupi)	4	96	–	100
125.	Gadgil, Shri V.N. (Pune)	6	123	–	129
126.	Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K. (Banskantha)	3	29	–	32
127.	Gaekwad, Shri R.P. (Baroda)	78	579	–	657
128.	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)	69	593	–	662
129.	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (Medak)	–	–	–	–
130.	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv (Amethi)	–	–	–	–
131.	Gandhi, Shri Sanjay (Amethi)	2	–	–	2
132.	Gangawar, Shri H.K. (Pilibhit)	26	407	–	433
133.	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana)	1	22	–	23
134.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Nandurbar)	1	8	–	9
135.	Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Kairana)	–	–	–	–
136.	Gehlot, Shri Ashok (Jodhpur)	29	206	–	235
137.	Ghorpade, Shri R.Y. (Bellary)	7	28	–	35
138.	Ghosh, Shri Niren (Dum Dum)	67	423	–	490
139.	Ghufran Azam, Shri (Betul)	29	201	–	230
140.	Giri Shri Sudhir Kumar, (Contai)	41	313	–	354
141.	Gogoi, Shri Taran (Jorhat)	–	—	–	–
142.	Gohil, Shri G.B. (Bhavnagar)	–	3	–	3
143.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)	27	691	–	718
144.	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela (Alleppey)	28	215	–	243
145.	Goswami, Shri Bibha Ghosh (Nabadwip)	2	11	–	13
146.	Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi (Palani)	–	4	–	4
147.	Gouzagin, Shri N. (Outer Manipur)	1	3	–	4
148.	Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte (Chikmagalur)	64	293	–	357
149.	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje (Hassan)	80	562	–	642
150.	Goyal, Shri K.K. (Kota)	49	421	–	470
151.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Bashirhat)	71	468	–	539
152.	Gurcharan Singh, Shri (Sangrur)	–	8	–	8
153.	Hakam Singh, Shri (Bhatinda)	–	–	–	–
154.	Halder, Shri, K.C. (Durgapur)	53	356	–	409
155.	Hannan Mollah, Shri (Uluberia)	–	11	–	11
156.	Harikesh Bahadur, Shri (Gorakhpur)	29	215	–	244
157.	Hasda, Shri Motilal (Jhargram)	2	68	–	70
158.	Hembram, Shri Seth (Rajmahal)	–	–	–	–
159.	Horo, Shri N.E. (Khunti)	103	877	–	980
160.	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal (Murshidabad)	5	27	–	32
161.	Hussain, Shri Tayyab (Faridabad)	–	3	–	3
162.	Imbichibava, Shri E.K. (Calicut)	12	67	–	79
163.	Indra Kumari, Shrimati (Aligarh)	–	–	–	–
164.	Islam, Shri Nurul (Dhubri)	–	6	–	6
165.	Ismail, Shri M. (Barrackpur)	12	140	–	152
166.	Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji (Jamnagar)	63	487	1	551
167.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K. (Bangalore)	–	–	–	–
168.	Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram)	–	–	–	–
169.	Jagpal Singh, Shri (Hardwar)	49	433	–	482
170.	Jai Narain, Shri (Salumber)	1	19	–	20
171.	Jaideep Singh, Shri (Godhra)	–	–	–	–
172.	Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram (Chandni Chowk)	47	456	–	503
173.	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh (Agra)	–	–	–	–
174.	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander (Barmer)	73	651	–	724
175.	Jakhar, Dr. B.R. (Ferozepore)	–	–	–	–
176.	Jakkayan, Shri S.T.K. (Periyakulam)	1	8	–	9
177.	Jalil Abbasi, Shri (Domariaganj)	–	–	–	–
178.	Jamil Rehman, Shri (Kishanganj)	–	1	–	1
179.	Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan (Ujjain)	51	487	–	538
180.	Jena, Shri Chintamani (Balasore)	94	1146	–	1240

1	2	3	4	5	6
181.	Jethmalani, Shri Ram (Bombay North-West)	7	68	–	75
182.	Jha, Shri Bhogendra (Madhubani)	54	717	1	772
183.	Jha, Shri Kamal Nath (Saharsa)	–	17	–	17
184.	Jharkhande Rai, Shri (Ghoshi)	1	26	–	27
185.	Jitendra Prasad, Shri (Shahjahanpur)	32	263	–	295
186.	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid (Srinagar)	11	111	–	122
187.	Kahandole, Shri Z.M. (Malegaon)	–	2	–	2
188.	Kailash Pati, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj)	–	3	–	3
189.	Kalanidhi, Dr. A. (Madras Central)	1	24	–	25
190.	Kamal Nath, Shri (Chhindwara)	29	228	–	257
191.	Kamla Kumari, Kumari (Palamau)	16	90	–	106
192.	Kandaswamy, Shri M. (Tiruchengode)	2	15	–	17
193.	Karan Singh, Dr. (Udhampur)	2	41	–	43
194.	Karma, Shri Laxman (Bastar)	2	89	–	91
195.	Karunanidhi, Shri Thazhai M (Nagapattinam)	–	76	–	76
196.	Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh (Anola)	25	227	–	252
197.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Lucknow)	–		–	–
198	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath (Chandigarh)	–		–	
199	Ken, Shri Lala Ram (Bayana)	–	13	–	13
200	Keyur Bhushan, Shri (Raipur)	14	107	–	121
201	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad (Kanpur)	9	59	–	68
202	Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali (Muzaffarnagar)	–	10	–	10
203	Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohd (Muradabad)	26	188	–	214
204.	Khan, Shri M.M.A. (Etah)	2	8	–	10
205	Khan, Shri Mahmood Hassan (Bulandshahar)	–	4	–	4
206	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali (Rampur)		10	–	10
207	Kharlukhi, Shri Bajubon R (Shillong)	–	3		3
208	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina (Meerut)	9	116		125
209	Kochack, Shri Ghulam Rasool (Anantnag)	38	236	–	274
210.	Kodiyan, Shri P.K. (Adoor)	65	353	–	418
211	Konyak, Shri Chingwang (Nagaland)	10	131	–	141
212	Korsalram, Shri K.T. (Trichendur)	36	391	–	427
213.	Krishna, Shri S.M. (Mandya)	69	707	–	776
214	Krishnan, Shri G.Y. (Kolar)	94	670	–	764
215.	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai (Bhir)	–	–	–	–
216.	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar, S. (Solapur)	1	2	–	3
217	Kulandaivelu, Dr. V. (Chidamberam)	1	11	–	12
218.	Kumar, Shri S.N. Prasan (Chikballapur)	–	1	–	1
219.	Kunhambu, Shri K. (Cannanore)	13	107	–	120
220	Kunwar Ram, Shri (Nawada)	9	149	–	158
221.	Kurien, Prof. P.J. (Mavelikara)	50	463	–	513
222.	Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur)	107	609	1	717
223.	Lakshmanan, Shri G. (Madras North)	–	–	–	–
224.	Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj)	–	–	–	–
225.	Lawrence, Shri M.M. (Idukki)	21	200	–	221
226.	Madhukar, Shri K.M. (Motihari)	45	354	–	399
227.	Madhuri Singh, Shrimati (Purnea)	38	297	–	335
228.	Mahajan, Shri Vikram (Kangra)	–	2	–	2
229.	Mahajan, Shri Y.S. (Jalgaon)	2	5	–	7
230.	Mahala, Shri R.P. (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	–	1	–	1
231.	Mahata, Shri Chitta (Purulia)	58	457	–	515
232.	Mahavir Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)	–	1	–	1
233	Mahendra Prasad, Shri (Jahanabad)	–	–	–	–
234	Maitra, Shri Sunil (Calcutta North-East)	20	176	–	196
235.	Makwana, Shri Narsinh (Dhandhuka)	62	243	–	305
236.	Mallanna, Shri K. (Chitradurga)	128	878	–	1006
237	Mallick, Shri Lakshman (Jagatsinghpur)	77	673	–	750
238	Mallikarjun, Shri (Mahbubnagar)	–	–		–
239	Mallu, Shri A.R. (Nagarkurnool)	51	370	–	421
240	Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal (Jhanjharpur)		–	–	–
241	Mandal, Shri Mukunda (Mathurapur)	23	222	–	245
242	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joyanagar)	36	897	–	933
243	Mane, Shri R.S. (Ichalkaranji)	–	20	–	20
244	Mani, Shri K.B.S. (Perambalur)		135	–	135
245	Manni Lal, Shri (Hardoi)	–	3		3
246	Martand Singh, Shri (Rewa)	27	–	–	27
247	Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai (Rajkot)	25	219		244
248	Mayathevar, Shri K. (Dindigul)		1		1
249	Meena, Shri Ram Kumar (Sawaimadhopur)	1	36	–	37
250	Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar (Samastipur)	64	466	–	530
251	Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M. (Kutch)	–	6	–	6
252	Mhalgi, Shri R.K. (Thane)	35	503	–	538
253	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram (Nagaur)		1	–	1
254	Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar (Seoni)				–
255	Mishra, Shri Uma Kant (Mirzapur)	4	22	–	26
256	Misra, Shri Harinath (Darbhanga)	56	362	1	419
257	Misra, Shri Nityananda (Bolangir)	12	155	–	176
258	Misra, Shri Ram Nagina (Salempur)	1	6	–	7
259	Misra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamluk)	74	418		492
260	Modak, Shri Bijoy (Arambagh)		11	–	11
261	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan (Puri)	38	229		267
262	Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao (Karad)	–	4		4
263	Mohsin, Shri F.H. (Dharwad South)	8	88		96
264	Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)	26	264		290
265	More, Shri Ramakrishna (Khed)	11	67		78
266	Mukherjee, Shri Anand Gopal (Asansol)	1	4		5
267	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta (Panskura)	74	630	–	704
268	Mukherjee, Shri Samar (Howrah)	42	233		275
269	Muttan Singh, Choudhary (Jalesar)	–	4		4
270	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph (Muvattupuzha)	2	38	–	40
271	Murthy, Shri Kusum Krishna (Amalapuram)	26	116		142
272	Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhra (Mysore)	1	21	–	22

1 2	3	4	5	6
273. Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara (Kanakpura)	126	682	–	808
274. Murugain, Shri S. (Trupathur)	–	16	–	16
275. Muthukumaran, Shri R. (Cuddalore)	–	14	–	14
276. Muttumwar, Shri Vilas (Chimur)	23	162	–	185
277. Muzaffar Hussain, Shri (Bahraich)	–	3	–	3
278. Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan (Trivandrum)	86	1019	–	1105
279. Nagaratnam, Shri T. (Sriperumbudur)	1	34	–	35
280. Nageshwarao, Shri M. (Tenali)	–	2	–	2
281. Nahata, Shri B.R. (Mandsaur)	11	135	–	146
282. Naidu, Shri P. Rajgopal (Chittoor)	55	473	–	528
283. Naik, Shri G. Devaraya (Kanara)	2	4	–	6
284. Naik, Shri Surup Singh Hirya (Mandurbar)	–	1	–	1
285. Naiker, Shri D.K. (Dharwad)	4	15	–	19
286. Nair, Shri B.K. (Quilon)	3	124	–	127
287. Namgyal, Shri P. (Ladakh)	34	168	–	202
288. Narayana, Shri K.S. (Hyderabad)	–	–	–	–
289. Natarajan, Shri Cumcum R. (Periyakulam)	–	19	–	19
290. Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya (Phulbani)	–	9	–	9
291. Negi, Shri T.S. (Tehri Garhwal)	15	320	–	335
292. Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar (Rae Bareli)	8	76	–	84
293. Netam, Shri Arvind (Kanker)	13	154	–	167
294. Ngangom, Shri Mohendra (Inner Manipur)	7	41	–	48
295. Nihal Singh, Shri (Chandauli)	76	1330	–	1406
296. Nihal Singh Wala, Shri G.S. (Sangrur)	–	35	–	35
297. Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar (Hoshangabad)	1	19	–	20
298. Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar Maldevji (Porbandar)	–		–	–
299. Oraon, Shrimati Sumati (Lohardaga)	2	48	–	50
300. Padayachi, Shri S.S. Ramaswamy (Tindivanam)	–		–	–
301. Pal, Prof. Rupchand (Hooghly)	44	356	–	400
302. Palaniappan, Shri C. (Salem)	–	33		33
303. Pandey, Shri Krishan Chandra (Khaliabad)	41	372	1	414
304. Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar (Rajgarh)	100	1172	2	1274
305. Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhubaneshwar)	49	544	–	593
306. Panika, Shri Ram Pyare (Robertsganj)	40	292	–	332
307. Paranjpe, Shri Baburao (Jabalpur)	6	211	–	217
308. Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand (Hamirpur)	81	1265	–	1346
309. Pardhi, Shri Keshorao (Bhandara)	8	181	–	189
310. Parmar, Shri Hiralal R. (Patan)	27	344	–	371
311. Parthasarthy, Shri P. (Rajampet)	–	2	–	2
312. Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb (Ratanagiri)	67	406	–	473
313. Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)	144	1095	–	1239
314. Patel, Shri Ahmad Mohammed (Broach)	19	94	–	113
315. Patel, Shri Amrit (Gandhinagar)	1	3	–	4
316. Patel, Shri C.D. (Surat)	2	9	–	11
317. Patel, Shri Mohan Lal (Junagarh)	84	749	–	833
318. Patel, Shri Shantubhai (Sabarkanta)	–	12	–	12
319. Patel, Shri Uttambhai H. (Bulsar)	9	177	–	186
320. Pathak, Shri Ananda (Darjeeling)	30	275	–	305
321. Patil, Shri A.T. (Kulaba)	31	213	–	244
322. Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopargaon)	86	838	–	924
323. Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare	21	158	–	179
324. Patil, Shri J.S. (Thane)	12	288	–	300
325. Patil, Shri Shankarao (Baramati)	2	11	–	13
326. Patil, Shri Shivraj V. (Latur)	–	1	–	1
327. Patil, Shri Uttamrao (Yeotmal)	6	69	–	75
328. Patil, Shri Vijay N. (Erandol)	3	39	–	42
329. Patil, Shri Veerendra (Bagalkot)	–	–	–	–
330. Patil, Shrimati Shalini V. (Sangli)	–	–	–	–
331. Patnaik, Shri Biju (Kendrapara)	6	18	–	24
332. Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti (Cuttack)	70	844	–	914
333. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P. (Rajahmundry)	–	–	–	–
334. Pattuswamy, Shri D. (Vandavasi)	–	2	–	2
335. Pawar, Shri Balasaheb (Jalna)	1	41	–	42
336. Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala (Tirupathi)	1	37	–	38
337. Penchalaiah, Shri Puchalapalli (Nellore)	3	6	–	9
338. Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram (Jalore)	20	318	–	388
339. Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Bharatpur)	10	123	–	133
340. Poojary, Shri Janardhana (Mangalore)	67	493	–	560
341. Potdukhe, Shri Shanta Ram (Chandrapur)	–	1	–	1
342. Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)	13	130		143
343. Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy (Cooch Behar)	3	36	–	39
344. Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)	94	959	–	1053
345. Prasad, Shri Bishnu (Kaliabor)	11	51	–	62
346. Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa (Chamarajnagar)	–	15	–	15
347. Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N. (Chikballapur)		–	–	–
348. Premi, Shri Mangal Ram (Bijnor)	19	114	–	133
349. Pullaiah, Shri Darur (Anantpur)	–	1	–	1
350. Qazi Saleem, Shri (Aurangabad)	3	25	–	28
351. Quadri, Shri S.T. (Shimoga)	1	9	–	10
352. Rahi, Shri Ram Lal (Misrikh)	50	549	–	599
353. Rahim, Shri A.A. (Chirajinkil)	12	106	–	118
354. Rahman, Shri Jamilur (Kishanganj)	2	31	–	33
355. Rai, Shri M. Ramanna (Kasaragod)	7	56	–	63
356. Rai, Shri Nagina, (Gopalganj)	–	5	–	5
357. Rajan, Shri K.A. (Trichur)	72	592	–	664
358. Rajda, Shri Ratansinh (Bombay South)	22	160	–	182
359. Raju, Shri P.V.G. (Bobbili)	–	1	–	1
360. Rakesh, Shri R.N. (Chail)	51	715	–	766
361. Ram, Shri Ram Swarup (Gaya)	34	195	–	229
362. Ram Awadh, Shri (Akbarpur)	11	141	–	152
363. Ram Kinkar, Shri (Barabanki)	4	30	–	34
364. Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai (Mayuram)	–	–	–	–
365. Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)	53	489	–	542
366. Ramayan Rai, Shri (Deoria)	–	45	–	45
367. Ramulu, Shri H.G. (Koppal)	–	5	–	5
368. Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita (Panaji)	34	314	–	348
369. Ranga, Shri N.G. (Guntur)	1	2	–	3
370. Ranjit Singh, Shri (Chatra)	11	75	–	86

1	2	3	4	5	6
371.	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabhai Ananda (Bhadrachalam)	–	–	–	–
372.	Rao, Shri Birender Singh (Mahendragarh)	–	–	–	–
373.	Rao, Shri Jagannath (Berhampur)	–	2	–	2
374.	Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala (Khammam)	1	–	–	1
375.	Rao, Shri M. Nageshwara (Tenali)	–	1	–	1
376.	Rao, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi (Kakinada)	–	–	–	–
377.	Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan (Karimnayar)	–	3	–	3
378.	Rao, Shri P.V. Narsimha (Hanamkonda)	–	–	–	–
379.	Rasheed Masood, Shri (Saharanpur)	64	434	–	498
380	Rath, Shri Ram Chandra (Aska)	6	131	–	137
381.	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh (Chota Udaipur)	51	366	–	417
382.	Rathod, Shri Uttam (Hingoli)	37	166	–	203
383	Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagha)	–	5	–	5
384.	Ravani, Shri Navin (Amrely)	78	834	–	912
385	Rawat, Shri Harish (Almora)	71	592	–	663
386.	Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha (Adilabad)	43	389	–	432
387	Reddy, Shri G.S. (Miryalguda)	4	46	–	50
388	Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda (Narasaraopet)	–	–	–	–
389	Reddy, Shri K. Obul (Cuddapah)	6	21		27
390	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara (Kurnool)				–
391	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizamabad)	179	748		927
392	Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa (Hindupur)	–			
393	Reddy, Shri P. Venkata (Ongole)	–	–		
394	Reddy, Shri T. Damodar (Nalgonda)	2	34	–	36
395	Riyan, Shri Biju Bari (Tripura East)	8	53	–	61
396	Rizaq Ram, Shri (Sonepat)	–	–	–	–
397	Roat, Shri Jai Narayan (Salumber)	21	265	–	286
398	Rothuama, Dr. R. (Mizoram)	–	65		65
399	Roy, Shri A.K. (Dhanbad)	79	969		1048
400	Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)	13	80	–	93
401	Roypradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)	100	689		789
402	Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)	33	205		237
403	Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)	9	102	–	111
404	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)	26	198	1	225
405	Sahu, Shri Narayan (Deogarh)	–	1	–	1
406	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Hanchi)	2	17	–	19
407	Saini, Shri Manohar Lal (Kurukshetra)	37	369		406
408.	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)	3	30	–	33
409.	Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)	24	226	–	250
410.	Saminuddin, Shri (Godda)	2	51	–	53
411.	Sangma, Shri P.A. (Ture)	4	25	–	29
412.	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatampur)	–	3	–	3
413.	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)	36	281	–	317
414.	Sarangi, Shri R.P. (Jamshedpur)	–	63	–	63
415.	Sathe, Shri Vasant Kumar (Wardha)	–	–	–	–
416.	Sathiyendran, Shri M.S.K (Ramanathapuram)	–	4	–	4
417	Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)	3	8	–	11
418.	Sawant, Shri T.M. (Osmanabad)	–	16	–	16
419.	Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)	72	480	–	552
420.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)	78	931	–	1009
421.	Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai (Karur)	16	155	–	171
422.	Selvaraju, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)	1	40	–	41
423.	Sen, Shri Ashoke (Calcutta North-West)	–	–	–	–
424.	Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)	11	121	–	132
425.	Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)	120	915	–	1035
426.	Sethi, Shri P.C. (Indore)	–	–	–	–
427.	Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal	20	232	–	252
428.	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)	8	124	–	132
429.	Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)	37	659	–	696
430.	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)	15	306	–	321
431	Shakyawar, Shri Nathu Ram (Jalaun)	–	11	–	11
432.	Shamanna, Shri T.R. (Bangalore South)	29	273	–	302
433.	Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)	–	–	–	–
434	Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)	–	–	–	–
435	Shantaram Potdukhe, Shri (Chandrapur)	1	14	–	15
436	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	71	678		749
437	Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)	3	26	–	29
438	Sharma, Shri Munder (Jabalpur)	4	66		70
439	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)	6	105		111
440	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dausa)	69	558	–	627
441	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)	26	300	–	326
442	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)		1	–	1
443	Sharma, Shri Vishvanath (Jhansi)		19	–	19
444	Shastri, Shri Dharam Das (Karol Bagh)	39	253		292
445	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)	–	17		17
446.	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)	60	661	–	721
447	Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)	110	1272	–	1382
448	Shejwalkar, Shri N.K. (Gwalior)	40	520	–	560
449	Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)	–	–	–	–
450	Shiv Shankar, Shri P. (Secunderabad)	–		–	–
451	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)	–	–		–
452	Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)	36	308	–	344
453	Singarvadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)	–	10	–	10
454	Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh)	–	6	–	6
455	Singh, Shri B.D. (Phulpur)	49	375	–	424
456	Singh, Shri Brijendra Pal (Sambhal)	–	1	–	1
457	Singh, Shri C.P.N. (Padrauna)	–	1	–	1
458	Singh, Shri Chandra Pal (Amroha)	7	11	–	18
459	Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar (Banka)	1	2	–	3
460	Singh, Shri Chakra Dhari (Sarguja)	–	13	–	13
461	Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)	–	–	–	–
462	Singh, Shri Giri Raj (Sultanpur)	–	–	–	–
463	Singh, Shri Krishan Pratap (Maharajganj)	36	301	–	337

1	2	3	4	5	6
464.	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)	18	208	–	226
465.	Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)	2	19	–	21
466.	Singh, Shri Rajesh Kumar (Ferozabad)	68	580	–	648
467.	Singh, Shri Rana Vir (Kaiserganj)	–	–	–	–
468.	Singh, Shri Satish Prasad (Khagaria)	15	95	–	110
469.	Singh, Shri Shivendra Bahadur (Rajnandgaon)	1	37	–	38
470.	Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balia)	14	115	–	129
471.	Singh, Shri Virbhadra (Mandi)	10	135	–	145
472.	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)	13	131	–	144
473.	Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)	42	331	–	373
474.	Sinha, Shri Nirmal (Mathurapur)	–	22	–	22
475.	Sinha, Shri Pitamber (Bettiah)	3	19	–	22
476.	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)	–	–	–	–
477.	Sinha, Prof. Satya Deo (Chapra)	5	56	–	61
478.	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)	50	285	–	335
479.	Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A. (Tirunelveli)	3	468	–	471
480.	Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)	3	56	–	59
481.	Solanki, Shri Natvar Sinh (Kapadwanj)		–		
482.	Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)	–	19	–	19
483.	Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)	31	561	–	592
484.	Soren, Shri Shibhu (Dumka)	–	88	–	88
485.	Soundurajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)	–	41	–	41
486.	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din (Baramulla)	9	75	–	84
487.	Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)	–	1	–	1
488.	Subha, Shri P.M. (Sikkim)	–	13	–	13
489.	Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)	–	18	–	18
490.	Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)	2	2	–	4
491.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)		1	–	1
492.	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)	24	244	–	268
493.	Sunder Singh, Shri (Pillaur)		9	–	9
494.	Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)	63	673	–	736
495.	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)	–	–	–	–
496.	Swami, Indravesh (Rohtak)	13	114	–	127
497.	Swami, K.A. (Visakhapatnam)	29	192	–	221
498.	Swaminathan, Shri R.V. (Sivaganga)	–	–	–	–
499.	Swaminathan, Shri V.N. (Pudukottai)	–	–	–	–
500	Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)	71	414	–	485
501.	Tandon, Shri Prabhanarain (Damoh)	–	8	–	8
502.	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)	–	–	–	–
503.	Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)	57	519	–	576
504.	Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)	–	–	–	–
505.	Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)	3	36	–	39
506.	Tewari, Prof. K.K. (Buxer)	6	37	–	43
507.	Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)	1	16	–	17
508.	Thakur, Shri Shiv Kumar Singh (Khandwa)	16	178	–	194
509.	Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)	19	118	–	137
510.	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)	5	33	–	38
511.	Thungan, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)	1	3	–	4
512.	Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurdwars)	41	623	–	664
513.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nainital)	–	–	–	–
514.	Tiwari, Shri R.G. (Janjgir)	–	1	–	1
515.	Trilok Chand, Shri (Khurja)	25	290	–	315
516.	Tripathi, Pandit Kamalapati (Varanasi)	–	–	–	–
517.	Tripathi, Shri R.N. (Bilhaur)	–	5	–	5
518.	Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)	16	418	–	434
519.	Tur, Shri L.S. (Taran Taran)	7	62	–	69
520.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)	38	362	–	400
521.	Uike, Shri Chhotilal (Mandla)	–	–	–	–
522.	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)	1	18	–	19
523.	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)	–	2	–	2
524.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)	90	653	1	744
525.	Verma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)	6	27	–	33
526.	Verma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)	38	283	–	321
527.	Velu, Shri A.M. (Arrakonam)	–	–	–	–
528.	Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)	–	–	–	–
529.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)	–	–	–	–
530.	Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)	20	212	–	232
531.	Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)	4	36	–	40
532.	Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)	45	367	–	412
533.	Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)	72	773	–	845
534.	Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)	3	40	–	43
535.	Verma, Shri Sheo Saran (Machhalishahr)	17	127	–	144
536.	Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)	3	23	–	26
537.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)	49	406	–	455
538.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)	1	19	–	20
539.	Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)	11	77	–	88
540.	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Buldhana)	25	154	–	179
541.	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)	16	110	–	126
542.	Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)	6	116	–	122
543.	Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)	7	123	–	130
544.	Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)	–	1	–	1
545.	Yadav, Shri R.P. (Madhopura)	28	326	–	354
546.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)	13	83	–	96
547.	Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khargone)	45	422	–	467
548.	Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)	61	544	–	605
549.	Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)	3	16	–	19
550.	Yellaiah, Shri Nandi (Siddipet)	–	–	–	–
551.	Yusuf, Shri Mohd. (Siwan)	–	1	–	1
552.	Zainul Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)	13	113	–	126
553.	Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)	42	442	–	484

STATEMENT 25

Minimum and maximum number of Questions orally answered on a single day during various sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Questions orally answered

Session	Number of Minimum Questions	Dates	Number of Maximum Questions	Dates
1	2	3	4	5
First	5	30.1.80	8	28.1.80
Second	3	11.1.80	8	13.3.80
				20.3.80
Third	2	12.6.80	12	10.7.80
Fourth	3	18.11.80	11	19.12.80
		26.11.80		
Fifth	3	24.2.81	11	27.3.81
		20.4.81		
Sixth	4	17.8.81	10	28.8.81
		19.8.81		
		21.8.81		
		15.9.81		
Seventh	1	23.11.81	9	11.12.81
				15.12.81
Eighth	2	19.2.82	10	27.4.82
		22.3.82		
Ninth	4	8.7.82	10	13.7.82
		14.7.82		
		30.7.82		
Tenth	2	4.10.82	10	12.10.82
Eleventh	1	14.3.83	9	6.5.83
Twelfth	3	26.7.83	7	5.8.83
				8.8.83
				12.8.83
				16.8.83
				25.8.83
				26.8.83
Thirteenth	3	16.11.83	7	15.12.83
				21.12.83
Fourteenth	3	14.3.84	10	28.3.84
		2.4.84		
Fifteenth	2	23.7.84	7	2.8.84
				3.8.84
				10.8.84
				13.8.84

5

LEGISLATION

A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal, put in proper form which, when passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act.

The Legislative process starts with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a Private Member. In the former case, it is known as a Government Bill and in the latter case it is known as a Private Member's Bill. Money Bills (e.g., Bills, which contain only provisions for the imposition and abolition of taxes; Bills for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund; and other matters mentioned in cl(1) of Article 110 of the Constitution) can be introduced in Lok Sabha only.

After the Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence. In regard to Money Bills, Lok Sabha has got the exclusive power to legislate and Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments therein and must return such a Bill to Lok Sabha within fourteen days from the date of its receipt. It is open to Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha with regard to a Money Bill. If Lok Sabha accepts any of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses with amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha and accepted by Lok Sabha. But if Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha without any of the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha. If a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to Lok Sabha within the said period of fourteen days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha.

If a Bill, other than a Money Bill, passed by one House is rejected by the other House or, the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses, the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting, with the amendments, if any accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

When a Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent for President's assent. The Bill becomes an Act only after the President's assent has been given thereto.

The President can give his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill. The President can also return the Bill (except a Money Bill) with his recommendations to the Houses for reconsideration, and if the Houses pass the Bill again with or without amendments, the Bill has to be assented to by the President. However, in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, after it is passed by the Houses with the requisite special majority and, where necessary, ratified by the State Legislatures, the President has to accord his assent thereto.

Legislation by Seventh Lok Sabha

During the tenure of the Seventh Lok Sabha, a sizeable number of legislative measures pertaining to administrative, financial, constitutional, agricultural, industrial and social spheres were brought on the Statute Book. The number of enactments aggregated 329, of which 114 related to financial subjects. The Constitution was amended seven times. The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1980; the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1982; the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1984; the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1984; the Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1984; the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984; and the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill[1], 1984 were the seven amendments made to the Constitution during the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Besides Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1983 were also passed by the Lok Sabha.

Among the important enactments in the administrative field, mention may be made of the National Security Act, 1980; the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983; the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act,

1. Yet to be ratified by the State Legislatures before assented to by the President.

1983; the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and the National Security (Second Amendment) Act, 1984.

In the social and welfare fields, mention may be made of the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984; the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Act, 1983; the Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1982; the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Act, 1980; the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1982 and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1984.

In the judicial, legal and Parliamentary fields, the notable pieces of legislation were the High Courts and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1980; the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984; the Family Courts Act, 1984; the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980; the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983; the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1980 and the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1983.

Other noteworthy legislations enacted by the Seventh Lok Sabha were the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980; the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981; the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1981; the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Act, 1981; the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981; the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981; the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983; the Banking Service Commission Act, 1984; the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981; the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1982.

The statements 26 to 32 show the volume of legislation passed, Bills passed, subjectwise arrangement of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select Committee, Financial Business discussed, discussions and voting on Demands for Grants and Ordinances promulgated by the President.

STATEMENT 26

Volume of Legislation Passed

Year	Number of Acts passed	Year	Number of Acts passed
1935	14	1960	67
1936	24	1961	63
1937	29	1962	68
1938	26	1963	58
1939	42	1964	56
1940	42	1965	51
1941	27	1966	57
1942	26	1967	38
1943	30	1968	67
1944	18	1969	58
1945	11	1970	53
1946	38	1971	87
1947	58	1972	82
1948	62	1973	70
1949	77	1974	68
1950	80	1975	57
1951	72	1976	118
1952	82	1977	48
1953	58	1978	50
1954	54	1979	32
1955	60	1980	72
1956	106	1981	62
1957	68	1982	73
1958	59	1983	49
1959	63	1984	73

STATEMENT 27

Analytical chart regarding Bills passed by the Seventh Lok Sabha

(A) Government Bills

(Figures in parenthesis against serial No.2 show the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha)

		SESSION														
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	No. of sittings during which Bills were considered	4	6	21	22	22	20	18	16	22	22	15	21	16	24	21
2.	No. of Bills introduced	9	32	24	21	27	16	15	22	16	11	21	12	15	31	18
		(–)	(–)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(3)	(6)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(12)
3.	No. of Bills considered	9	27	18	26	20	27	19	28	24	26	15	19	18	43	33
4.	No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
5.	No. of Bills referred to Select Committee	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
6.	No. of Bills withdrawn	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

		SESSION														
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
7.	No. of Bills negatived	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
8.	No.of Bills passed	9	27	17	22	19	26	19	26	23	25	15	18	17	43	30
9.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
11.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	–	5	12	14	29	26	27	26	25	15	23	20	22	17	15
12.	No. of amendments tabled	101	23	310	512	179	773	294	288	751	185	511	304	209	224	418
13.	No. of amendments moved	65	5	155	300	65	453	132	137	159	21	114	92	107	109	134
14.	No. of amendments withdrawn, not pressed or barred.	1	2	17	10	–	44	17	1	4	1	25	5	1	12	8
15.	No. of amendments accepted	5	1	21	7	10	22	28	58	31	13	63	10	11	55	18
16.	No. of amendments negatived.	59	2	117	283	55	387	87	78	124	7	26	77	95	42	108

(B) Private Members' Bills

		SESSION														
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	No. of sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered	–	2	5	4	6	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	6	3
2.	No. of Bills introduced	17	17	56	29	42	30	22	45	24	29	45	25	21	20	13
3.	No. of Bills considered	–	3	5	3	6	4	1	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	5
4.	No. of Bills referred to Select/ Joint Committee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	No. of Bills withdrawn	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
6.	No. of Bills negatived	–	2	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
7.	No.of Bills removed from Register of pending Bills	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	6	8	–	–	–	–
8.	No. of Bills circulated for opinion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	No. of Bills on which motion for circulation was negatived			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	No. of Bills originating in Lok Sabha returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to by Lok Sabha.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	No. of Bills passed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded.	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	17	32	84	110	147	173	195	224	246	266	300	323	343	361	370
15.	No. of amendments tabled	–	1	6	12	9	10	–	8	5	–	1	1	2	7	1
16.	No. of amendments moved	–	1	5	1	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
17.	No. of amendments withdrawn	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
18.	No. of amendments accepted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	No. of amendments negatived	–	–	2	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2*

* One Amendment was moved during Fourteenth Session.

STATEMENT 28

Acts passed by Parliament during the Seventh Lok Sabha
(Arranged Subject-wise)

(Acts indicated with asterisks were treated as Money or Financial Bills)

I. Administration

1. The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
3. The Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1980.
4. The Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980.
5. The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980.
6. The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Amendment Act, 1980.
7. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act, 1980.
8. The National Security Act, 1980.
9. The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Act, 1981.
10. The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Act, 1981.
11. The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Act, 1981.
12. The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Act,1981
13. The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.
14. The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Chandigarh Amendment) Act, 1982
15. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1983.
16. The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Act, 1983.
17. The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Act, 1983.
18. The Administrators - General (Amendment) Act, 1983
19. The Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983
20. The Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983
21. The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act,1983.
22. The Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) second Amendment Act, 1983.
23. The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.
24. The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1984.
25. The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1984.
26. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act, 1984
27. The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1984.
28. The Delhi Development (Amendment) Act, 1984
29. The Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Act, 1984
30. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1984
31. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1984
32. The National Security (Second Amendment) Act, 1984

II. Agriculture & Irrigation

1. The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1980
2. The Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.
3. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
4. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1982.
5. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1982
6. The Food Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1982.
7. The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.
8. *The Vegetable Oil Cess Act, 1983.
9. The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983
10. *The Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Amendment) Act, 1984.
11. The Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.
12. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984.

III. Banking and Insurance

1. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1980.
2. The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981.
3. *The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1981.
4. *The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Act, 1981.
5. The Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.
6. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.
7. The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1982.
8. The African Development Fund Act, 1982.
9. The Chit Funds Act, 1982.
10. The State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1982.
11. The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Act, 1982.
12. The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1982.
13. The African Development Bank Act, 1983.
14. The Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983.
15. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983.
16. The Banking Service Commission Act, 1984.
17. The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984.
18. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984

IV. Civil Supply

1. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1981.
2. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981.
3. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1982.
4. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1984.

V. Commerce and Industry

1. The National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.
2. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1980
3. The Company Secretaries Act, 1980
4. The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Act, 1980
5. The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980
6. The Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act, 1980
7. The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.
8. The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Act, 1980
9. The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1980.
10. The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Raleigh Limited (Nationalisation) Act, 1980.
11. The British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1981.
12. The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981
13. The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

14. The Burmah Oil Company (Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading Limited) Act, 1981.
15. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1981.
16. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981.
17. The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Amendment Act, 1981.
18. *The Sugar Cess Act, 1982.
19. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.
20. The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1982.
21. The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1982.
22. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Pratices (Amendment) Act, 1982.
23. The Rubber (Amendment) Act, 1982.
24. The Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982.
25. The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 1982.
26. *The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Act, 1982.
27. The Andhra Scientific Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982.
28. The Jute Manufacturers Development Council Act, 1983.
29. *The Jute Manufactures Cess Act, 1983.
30. The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1983.
31. The Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983.
32. The Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1983.
33. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1984.
34. The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984.
35. The Inchek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Act, 1984.
36. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Act, 1984.
37. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1984
38. The Aluminium Corporation of India Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Aluminium Undertakings) Act, 1984.
39. The Levy Sugur Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment) Act, 1984.
40. The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984.
41. The Bengal Immunity Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984.

VI. Constitutional

1. The Constitution (Forty-Fifth Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.
3. The Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1982.
4. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties; Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1983.
5. The Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Act[1], 1984.
6. The Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Act[2], 1984.
7. The Constitution (Forty-Ninth Amendment) Act[3], 1984.
8. The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act[4], 1984.
9. The Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill[5], 1984.

VII. Defence

1. The Territorial Army (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Navy (Amendment) Act, 1982.
3. The Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1983.
4. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1983.
5. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983.
6. The Arms Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983.

VIII. Education & Culture

1. The Delhi University (Amendment) Act, 1981.
2. The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Act, 1981.
3. The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Act, 1981.
4. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act[6] 1981.
5. The Architects (Amendment) Act, 1982.
6. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1983.
7. The Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984.
8. The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984.
9. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1984.

IX. External Affairs

1. The Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention), Act, 1981.
2. The Emigration Act, 1983.

X. Fiscal & Finance

1. *The Appropriation Act, 1980.
2. *The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1980.
3. *The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1980.
4. *The Central Excises and Salt and Additional Duties of Excise (Amendment) Act, 1980.
5. *The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1980.
6. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1980.
7. *The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
8. *The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1980.
9. *The Finance Act, 1980.

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1. The Bill of the Act, was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1983". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause 1.
2. The Bill of the Act was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill, 1984". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause.1.
3. The Bill of the Act was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Bill, 1984". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause 1.
4. The Bill of the Act was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1984". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause 1.
5. The Bill of the Act was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1984". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause 1. It is yet to be ratified by the State Legislatures before assented to by the President.
6. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Aligarh Muslim University (Third Amendment) Bill, 1980." The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an Amendment to clause 1.

10. *The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980.
11. *The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
12. *The Assam Appropriation Act, 1980.
13. *The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
14. *The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1980.
15. *The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
16. *The Orissa Appropriation Act, 1980.
17. *The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
18. *The Bihar Appropriation Act, 1980.
19. *The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
20. *The Gujarat Appropriation Act, 1980.
21. *The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
22. *Maharashtra Appropriation Act, 1980.
23. *The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account), Act, 1980.
24. *The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1980.
25. *The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
26. *The Rajasthan Appropriation Act, 1980.
27. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
28. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1980
29. *The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.
30. *The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1980.
31. *The Assam Appropriation (Second Vote on Account) Act, 1980
32. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1980.
33. *The Appropriation No. 3 Act, 1980.
34. *The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.
35. *The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1980.
36. *The Hotel-Receipts Tax Act, 1980.
37. *The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1980.
38. *The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1981
39. *The Appropriation Act, 1981.
40. *The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1981.
41. *The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1981
42. *The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1981.
43. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1981.
44. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1981
45. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1981
46. *Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1981.
47. *Manipur Appropriation Act, 1981
48. *The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1981
49. *The Finance Act, 1981.
50. *The Assam Appropriation Act, 1981.
51. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1981.
52. *The Custom Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1981.
53. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Act, 1981
54. *The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1981.
55. *The Income Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1981.
56. *The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1981.
57. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Act, 1981.
58. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 7 Act, 1981.
59. *The Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1981.
60. *The Appropriation (No. 7) Act, 1981.
61. *The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1981.
62. *The Appropriation Act, 1982.
63. *The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1982.
64. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1982.
65. *The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1982.
66. *The Kerala Appropriation Act, 1982.
67. *The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1982.
68. *The Assam Appropriation Act, 1982.
69. *The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1982.
70. *The Finance Act, 1982.
71. *The Custom Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1982.
72. *The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1982.
73. *The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1982.
74. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1982.
75. *The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1982.
76. *The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1982.
77. *The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1982
78. *The Custom Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1982
79. *The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1982.
80. *The Assam Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1982.
81. *The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1982.
82. *The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1983
83. *The Appropriation Act, 1983
84. *The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1983
85. *The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1983
86. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1983.
87. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1983
88. *The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1983
89. *The Finance Act, 1983.
90. *The Appropriation No. 4 Act, 1983
91. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1983
92. *The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1983
93. *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Act, 1983
94. *The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1984.
95. *The Appropriation Act, 1984.
96. *The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1984.
97. *The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1984.
98. *The Appropriation Railways (No. 2) Act, 1984.
99. *The Appropriation Railways (No. 3) Act, 1984
100. *The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1984
101. *The Pondicherry Appropriation Act, 1984.
102. *The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1984
103. *The Punjab Appropriation Act, 1984
104. *The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1984.
105. *The Finance Act, 1984.
106. *The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1984
107. *The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution (Amendment) Act, 1984.
108. *The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1984
109 The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1984
110 *The Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1984.
111. *The Pondicherry Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1984
112. *The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1984.
113. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984
114. *The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984

XI. Health

1. The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Act, 1980
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
3. The Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Act, 1982
4. The Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Act, 1982.
5. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982.

XII. Judiciary

1. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1980.
3. The High Courts and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1980.

4. The High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981.
5. The Special Courts (Repeal) Act, 1982.
6. The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984.
7. The Family Courts Act, 1984.

XIII. Labour

1. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1980.
3. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act, 1980.
4. The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Act, 1980.
5. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1981.
6. The Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.
7. *The Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981.
8. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1981.
9. *The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act, 1981.
10. The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981.
11. The Plantation Labour (Amendment) Act, 1981.
12. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Act, 1982.
13. The Pensions' (Amendment) Act, 1982.
14. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1982.
15. *The Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act, 1982.
16. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982.
17. The Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1982.
18. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1982.
19. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1982.
20. The Workman's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1984.
21. The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 1984.
22. The Payment of Gratuity (Second Amendment) Act[1] 1984.
23. The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1984.
24. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1984.

XIV. Legal

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Powers of Attorney (Amendment) Act, 1982.
3. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983.
4. The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983

XV. Parliamentary

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1980.
2. The Assam State legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980
3. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1981.
4. The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1981.
5. The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1982.
6. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1982.
7. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 1982.
8. The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1983.
9. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1983.
10. The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984.

XVI. Social

1. The Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1982.
2. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Delhi Amendment Act, 1982.
3. The Hindu Widow's Re-marriage (Repeal) Act, 1983.
4. The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1983.
5. The Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Act, 1983.
6. The Asiatic Society Act, 1984.
7. The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984.
8. The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.
9. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984.

XVII. Transport

1. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1981.
2. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1982.
3. The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1982.
4. The Air Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1982.
5. The Chaparmukh - Silghat Railways Line and the Katakhal - Lalabazar Railway Line (Nationalisation) Act, 1982.
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Act, 1982.
7. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1982.
8. The National Waterway (Allahabad - Haldia stretch of the Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly River) Act, 1982.
9. The Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1982.
10. The Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982.
11. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982.
12. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1983.
13. *The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1983.
14. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1983.
15. The Mughal Line Limited (Acquistion of Shares) Act, 1984.
16. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1984.

XVIII. Others including Petroleum, Energy, Mines & Mineral

1. *The Oil Industry (Development) Amendment Act, 1981.
2. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Act, 1983.
3. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1983.
4. The Mines (Amendment) Act, 1983.
5. The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1984.
6. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1984.
7. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1984.

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1. The Bill to this Act was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 1984". The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

STATEMENT 29

Bills referred to Joint Committee/Select Committee

S.No.	Name of Bill	Date of Introduction	Date of Reference to Joint Committee	Date of Reference to Select Committee	Date(s) of Consideration	Date of Presentation of Report
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	A. Government Bills					
1.	The Chit Funds Bill 1980	20.11.80	–	23.12.80	15.7.82 16.7.82 19.7.82	25.11.81
2.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980	12.8.80	23.12.80	–	18.11.83 21.11.83 1.12.83	2.11.82
3.	The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981	27.2.81	18.9.81	–	–	18.11.83
4.	The Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983	19.12.83	20.12.83 21.12.83	–	25.8.84 (Discussion not concluded)	14.8.84
	B. Private Members' Bills					
	—Nil—					

STATEMENT 30

Bills circulated for public opinion

S.No.	Name of Bill	Mover of the Bill	Date of introduction	Date(s) of consideration	Date when amendment adopted to send for circulation	Date when opinions laid on the Table of the House
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	A. Government Bills					
	—Nil—					
	B. Private Members' Bills					
	—Nil—					

STATEMENT 31

I. Financial Business discussed during the Seventh Lok Sabha

Subject	Date of Presentation	Date of Discussion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Budget (General)			
(i) 1980-81	11.3.80	12.3.80 13.3.80 14.3.80	General discussion, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account.
(ii) 1980-81	18.6.80	26.6.80 27.6.80 1.7.80	General discussion
(iii) 1981-82	28.2.81	9.3.81 10.3.81 11.3.81 12.3.81 13.3.81	General discussion
		13.3.81	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Voted without discussion)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(iv) 1982-83	27.2.82	8.3.82 9.3.82 11.3.82 12.3.82 15.3.82 16.3.82	General discussion
		16.3.82	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Voted without discussion)
(v) 1983-84	28.2.83	14.3.83 15.3.83 16.3.83 17.3.83 18.3.83	General discussion
		18.3.83	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Voted without discussion)
(vi) 1984-85	29.2.84	9.3.84 12.3.84 13.3.84 14.3.84	General discussion
		14.3.84	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Voted without discussion)
B. Budget (Railways)			
(i) 1980-81	11.3.80	12.3.80	General discussion together with discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Accounts.
(ii) 1980-81	16.6.80	17.6.80 18.6.80 19.6.80 20.6.80	General discussion
		2.7.80	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants
(iii) 1981-82	19.2.81	26.2.81 27.2.81 28.2.81 2.3.81 3.3.81 5.3.81	General discussion
		16.3.81	Discussion[1] and voting on Demands and Grants
(iv) 1982-83	23.2.82	1.3.82 2.3.82 3.3.82	General discussion
		16.3.82 17.3.82	Discussion[2] and voting on Demands for Grants
(v) 1983-84	24.2.83	1.3.83 2.3.83 3.3.83 4.3.83	General discussion
		19.3.83 21.3.84	Discussion[3] and voting on Demands for Grants
(vi) 1984-85	24.2.84	5.3.84 6.3.84 7.3.84	General discussion
		15.3.84	Discussion[4] and voting on Demands for Grants
C. Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for:			
1979-80	23.1.80	30.1.80	Discussion and voting
1979-80	11.3.80	12.3.80 13.3.80 14.3.80	
1980-81	3.12.80	22.12.80	
1980-81	5.3.81	16.3.81	
1981-82	2.9.81	8.9.81 9.9.81 10.9.81	
1981-82	10.12.81	16.12.81	
1981-82	5.3.82	16.3.82	
1982-83	27.7.82	2.8.82	
1982-83	16.10.82	19.10.82	
1982-83	14.3.83	18.3.82 19.3.83	
1983-84	8.8.83	16.8.83	
1983-84	2.12.83	8.12.83 9.12.83	
1983-84	9.3.84	14.3.84	
1984-85	31.7.84	2.8.84	
D. Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for:			
1977-78	5.3.81	16.3.81	Discussion and voting
1978-79	5.3.81	16.3.81	
1979-80	10.12.81	16.12.81	
1980-81	14.3.83	18.3.83 19.3.83	
1981-82	9.3.84	14.3.84	

1. Discussed along with the Government Resolution approving certain recommendations of Railway Convention Committee contained in their First Report.
2. Discussed along with the Government Resolution seeking approval of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980.
3. Discussed along with the Government Resolution seeking approval of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980.
4. Discussed along with the Government Resolution seeking approval of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E. Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for:			
1979-80	25.1.80	30.1.80 1.2.80	Discussion and voting
1979-80	11.3.80	12.3.80	
1980-81	3.12.80	22.12.80	
1980-81	6.3.81	16.3.81 17.3.81	
1981-82	31.8.81	7.9.81 8.9.81	
1981-82	10.12.81	14.12.81 15.12.81	
1981-82	8.3.82	16.3.82 17.3.82	
1982-83	22.7.82	2.8.82	
1982-83	1.3.83	19.3.83 21.3.83	
1983-84	11.8.83	17.8.83	
1983-84	8.12.83	12.12.83	
1983-84	6.3.84	15.3.84	
F. Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for :			
1977-78	6.3.81	16.3.81 17.3.81	Discussion and Voting
1978-79	6.3.81	16.3.81 17.3.81	
1979-80	10.12.81	14.12.81 15.12.81	
1980-81	1.3.83	19.3.83 21.3.83	
1981-82	6.3.84	15.3.84	
G. Budgets in respect of States under President's Rule:			
ASSAM			
(i) Budget (Assam) for:			
1980-81	14.3.80	15.3.80	
1980-81	20.11.80	24.11.80	
1981-82	18.8.81	20.8.81 21.8.81 24.8.81	
1982-83	25.3.82	27.3.82	
1982-83	28.7.82	3.8.82 5.8.82	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Assam for:			
1979-80	14.3.80	15.3.80	
1981-82	10.12.81	18.12.81 21.12.81	
1981-82	25.3.82	27.3.82	
1982-83	15.10.82	18.10.82	
(iii) Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Assam) for:			
1980-81	14.3.80	10.6.80 11.6.80	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
BIHAR			
(i) Budget (Bihar) for 1980-81	14.3.80	15.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Bihar for 1979-80	14.3.80	15.3.80	
GUJARAT			
(i) Budget (Gujarat) for 1980-81	14.3.80	15.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Gujarat for 1979-80	14.3.80	15.3.80	
KERALA			
(i) Budget (Kerala) for 1982-83	25.3.82	27.3.82	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for 1981-82	15.12.81	17.12.81	
1981-82	25.3.82	27.3.82	
MADHYA PRADESH			
(i) Budget (Madhya Pradesh) for 1980-81	14.3.80	15.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh for 1979-80	14.3.80	15.3.80	
MAHARASHTRA			
(i) Budget (Maharashtra) for 1980-81	14.3.80	17.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Maharashtra for 1979-80	14.3.80	17.3.80	
MANIPUR			
(i) Budget (Manipur) for 1981-82	16.3.81	19.3.81	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Manipur for 1980-81	16.3.81	19.3.81	
ORISSA			
(i) Budget (Orissa) for 1980-81	14.3.80	17.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Orissa for 1979-80	14.3.80	17.3.80	
PUNJAB			
(i) Budget (Punjab) for 1980-81	14.3.80	18.3.80	
1984-85	12.3.84	19.3.84	
		1.8.84	
		2.8.84	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1979-80	14.3.80	18.3.80	
1983-84	12.3.84	19.3.84	
RAJASTHAN			
(i) Budget (Rajasthan) for 1980-81	14.3.80	18.3.80	
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Rajasthan for 1979-80	14.3.80	18.3.80	

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
TAMIL NADU				
(i)	Budget (Tamil Nadu) for 1980-81	14.3.80	18.3.80	
(ii)	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1979-80	14.3.80	18.3.80	
UTTAR PRADESH				
(i)	Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 1980-81	14.3.80	18.3.80	
(ii)	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1979-80	14.3.80	18.3.80	
H. Budgets in respect of the Union Territory				
PONDICHERRY				
(i)	Budget (Pondicherry) for 1984-85	5.3.84	15.3.84 2.8.84	
(ii)	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Pondicherry) for 1983-84	5.3.84	15.3.84	

II. Discussions and Voting on Demands for Grants

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Date(s) of Discussion	Time taken Hrs. Mts	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development	15.7.80 16.7.80 17.7.80	11.11	
		10.4.81 15.4.81 16.4.81 20.4.81	10.47	
		12.4.82 15.4.82 16.4.82 19.4.82	12.08	
		15.4.83 18.4.83 19.4.83	10.09	Agriculture only
		3.4.84	3.40	Also includes Irrigation
2.	Commerce	5.7.80 7.7.80	6.56	
		23.3.81 24.3.81	6.14	
		8.4.82 12.4.82	5.54	
		22.4.83 26.4.83	6.11	Also includes Supply
		12.4.84 16.4.84	5.49	
3.	Communications	23.7.80 2.4.81 3.4.81 6.4.81	4.55	Guillotined
		19.4.82 20.4.82 21.4.82	6.31	
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
4.	Defence	17.7.80 18.7.80 19.7.80	6.38	
		8.4.81 9.4.81	7.58	
		25.3.82 26.3.82	7.01	
		31.3.83 4.4.83 5.4.83	9.29	
		21.3.84 22.3.84 23.3.84	9.22	
		23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
5.	Education and Culture	1.4.82 5.4.82	8.19	
		26.4.83 11.4.84	–	Guillotined
		12.4.84	6.42	
6.	Energy	9.7.80 10.7.80 11.7.80	5.42*	*Also includes Coal
		21.4.81 24.4.82	–	Guillotined
		5.4.83	–	Guillotined
		6.4.83	7.35	
		5.4.84 9.4.84	8.05	
7.	External Affairs	7.7.80 8.7.80 9.7.80	8.52	
		27.3.81 30.3.81 31.3.81	8.09	
		29.3.82 30.3.82 31.3.82	10.25	
		23.3.83 24.3.83	9.03	
		20.3.84 21.3.84	7.29	
8.	Food and Civil Supplies	23.7.80	–	Guillotined

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		24.3.83	8.02	
		30.3.83		
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
9.	Health and Family Welfare	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		26.3.82	6.14	
		29.3.82	–	Guillotined
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
10.	Home Affairs	19.7.80	16.29	
		21.7.80		
		22.7.80		
		20.4.81	10.04	
		21.4.81		
		22.3.82	16.30	
		23.3.82		
		24.3.82		
		7.4.83	15.27	
		8.4.83		
		11.4.83		
		12.4.83		
		26.3.84	20.05	
		27.3.84		
		28.3.84		
		29.3.84		
11.	Industry	22.7.80	7.12	
		23.7.80		
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
		21.4.82	3.18*	*Also includes Steel and Mines
		20.4.83		
		22.4.83	7.29	
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
12.	Information and Broadcasting	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		25.3.81	7.31	
		26.3.81		
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		16.4.84	5.45	
		17.4.84		
13.	Irrigation	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		13.4.83	6.57	
		15.4.83		
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
14.	Labour	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		6.4.81		
		7.4.81	3.23	
		5.4.82	6.23	
		7.4.82		
		8.4.82		
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		17.4.84	1.04	
15.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		21.4.81	–	Guillotined
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		29.3.84	5.42	
		30.3.84		
		2.4.84		
		3.4.84		
16.	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	23.7.80	–	Guillotined
		31.3.81	6.16	
		1.4.81		
		2.4.81		
		21.4.82	–	Guillotined
		26.4.83	–	Guillotined
		17.4.84	–	Guillotined
17.	Others*	23.7.80	0.03	*Guillotined
	(a) Atomic Energy, PM's Secretariat, Space and Electronics	21.4.81	0.03	
		21.4.82	0.03	
		26.4.83	0.03	
		17.4.84	0.03	
	(b) Environment			
	(c) Ocean Development			
	(d) Finance			
	(e) Parliamentary Affairs			
	(f) Planning			
	(g) Shipping and Transport			
	(h) Social Welfare			
	(i) Steel and Mines			
	(j) Science and Technology			
	(k) Sports			
	(l) Supply			
	(m) Tourism and Civil Aviation			
	(n) Works and Housing			
	(o) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of Vice- President			

Note: Total time taken on the discussion of: (i) Budget (General); (ii) Budget (Railways); (iii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General); (iv) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways); (v) Vote on Account; and (vi) Supplementary Demands for (Excess) Grants during the Seventh Lok Sabha was 261 hours 06 minutes; of Budgets of States/Union Territories under President's Rule was 66 hours 25 minutes and on the discussion and voting on Demands for Grants of various Ministries was 365 hours 21 minutes.

STATEMENT 32

I. Ordinances promulgated by President during Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of the Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction as Bill	Corresponding Act Passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1980			
1.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 1 of 1980)	7.3.80	18.3.80	35 of 1980
2.	The Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980)	6.4.80	26.6.80	41 of 1980
3.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 3 of 1980)	15.4.80	12.6.80	40 of 1980
4.	The National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 4 of 1980)	27.4.80	26.6.80	42 of 1980
*5.	The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 5 of 1980)	1.5.80	–	
*6.	The Essential Services Maintenance (Maharashtra) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 6 of 1980)	12.5.80	–	
*7.	The Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 7 of 1980)	12.5.80	–	
*8.	The Essential Services Maintenance (Orissa) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 8 of 1980)	24.5.80	–	
9.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam) Amendment Ordinance, 1980 (No. 9 of 1980)	5.6.80	1.12.80	63 of 1980
10.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 10 of 1980)	21.8.80	8.12.80	66 of 1980
11.	The National Security Ordinance, 1980 (No. 11 of 1980)	22.9.80	4.12.80	65 of 1980
12.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 12 of 1980)	23.9.80	1.12.80	63 of 1980
13.	The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 13 of 1980)	13.10.80	8.12.80	64 of 1980
14.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 14 of 1980)	13.10.80	24.11.80	60 of 1980
15.	The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 15 of 1980)	13.10.80	8.12.80	68 of 1980
16.	The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Releigh Limited (Nationalization) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 16 of 1980)	15.10.80	5.12.80	70 of 1980
17.	The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 17 of 1980)	25.10.80	2.12.80	69 of 1980
18.	The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 18 of 1980)	25.10.80	25.11.80	67 of 1980
19.	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 19 of 1980)	10.11.80	25.11.80	59 of 1980
	1981			
20.	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 1 of 1981).	12.1.81	2.3.81	7 of 1981
21.	The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 2 of 1981)	21.1.81	9.3.81	6 of 1981
22.	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 3 of 1981)	31.1.81	23.2.81	1 of 1981

* Bill to replace the Ordinance was not introduced in either house of the Parliament.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23.	The Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 4 of 1981)	9.6.81	20.8.81	27 of 1981
24.	The British India Corporation (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 5 of 1981)	11.6.81	24.8.81	29 of 1981
25.	The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 6 of 1981)	23.6.81	5.5.81	31 of 1981
26.	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (No. 7 of 1981)	11.7.81	18.8.81	23 of 1981
27.	The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 8 of 1981)	11.7.81	8.9.81	28 of 1981
28.	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 9 of 1981)	26.7.81	21.8.81	24 of 1981
29.	The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (No. 10 of 1981)	26.7.81	10.9.81	40 of 1981
30.	The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 11 of 1981)	26.7.81	19.2.81	35 of 1981
31.	The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 12 of 1981)	26.7.81	20.8.81	36 of 1981
	1982			
32.	The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (No. 1 of 1982)	24.9.82	16.10.82	58 of 1982
	1983			
33.	The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 1 of 1983)	2.1.83	22.2.83	9 of 1983
34.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 2 of 1983)	2.1.83	22.2.83	8 of 1983
35.	The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 3 of 1983)	22.6.83	8.8.83	26 of 1983
36.	The Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 4 of 1983)	22.6.83	2.8.83	25 of 1983
37.	The Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (No. 5 of 1983)	7.10.83	15.11.83	32 of 1983
38.	The Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (No. 6 of 1983)	7.10.83	15.11.83	33 of 1983
39.	The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 7 of 1983)	7.10.83	17.11.83	38 of 1983
40.	The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 8 of 1983)	15.10.83	22.11.83	39 of 1983
41.	The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 (No. 9 of 1983)	15.10.83	15.11.83	34 of 1983
42.	The Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 10 of 1983)	18.10.83	22.11.83	40 of 1983
43.	The Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 11 of 1983)	8.11.83	2.12.83	41 of 1983
	1984			
44.	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 1 of 1984)	12.1.84	27.2.84	4 of 1984
45.	The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 2 of 1984)	28.1.84	28.2.84	16 of 1984
46.	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Ordinance, 1984 (No. 3 of 1984)	28.1.84	27.2.84	3 of 1984
47.	The Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 4 of 1984)	14.2.84	2.3.84	17 of 1984
48.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 5 of 1984)	5.4.84	23.4.84	24 of 1984

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49.	The National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 6 of 1984)	21.6.84	6.8.84	60 of 1984
50.	The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 7 of 1984)	28.6.84	31.7.84	55 of 1984
51.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 8 of 1984)	13.7.84	6.8.84	58 of 1984
52.	The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 9 of 1984)	14.7.84	6.8.84	61 of 1984
53.	*The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 10 of 1984)	17.9.84		
54.	*The National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984 (No. 11 of 1984)	19.10.84		
55.	*The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 12 of 1984)	20.10.84		
56.	*The Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Ordinance, 1984 (No. 13 of 1984)	22.10.84		
57.	*The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 14 of 1984)	20.11.84		
58.	*The Representation of People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 15 of 1984)	20.11.84		

II. Ordinances promulgated after the dissolution of Sixth Lok Sabha and corresponding Bills passed by Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Title of the Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction as Bill	Corresponding Act Passed
1.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 6 of 1979)	30.8.79	23.1.80	5 of 1980
2.	The Representation of People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 7 of 1979)	1.9.79	25.1.80	8 of 1980
3.	The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 8 of 1979)	25.9.79	23.1.80	1 of 1980
**4.	The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 9 of 1979)	25.9.79	–	–
5	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 (No. 10 of 1979)	5.10.79	25.1.80	7 of 1980
6.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 11 of 1979)	22.10.79	24.1.80	4 of 1980
7.	The Central Excise and Salt and Additional Duties of Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 12 of 1979)	24.11.79	25.1.80	6 of 1980

* Issued after Fifteenth Session (July-August, 1984)

** Bill to replace the Ordinance was not introduced in either House of Parliament

6

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

President's Address and the Motion of Thanks

In terms of article 87(1) at the commencement of the first session after each general elections to the House of People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

In the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together after the members have made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and the Speaker of Lok Sabha has been elected. No other business is transacted till the President's address. In the case of the first session of each year, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament at the time and date notified for the commencement of the session of the two Houses. Half-an-hour after the conclusion of the Address, both the Houses meet separately in their respective Chambers when a copy of the President's Address is laid on the Table of both the Houses.

Discussion on matters referred to in the President's Address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member. According to established practice, the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks are selected by the Prime Minister.

During the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha, the President addressed both Houses of Parliament, assembled together five times, *viz.*, at the commencement of the First, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Sessions. The matters referred to in these addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time involved in these discussions was 60 hours and 34 minutes.

Statement 33 shows the dates of President's address and the time involved in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks.

Adjournment Motions

The primary object of an adjournment motion is to set aside the normal business of the House and take up for discussion an urgent matter of public importance. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance can be moved with the consent of the Speaker and by leave of the House. Normally, no business not included in the list of business can be taken up in the House. The adjournment motion is an extraordinary procedure.

The Speaker gives his consent to the moving of an adjournment. The motion has to be disposed of before sought to be raised is definite, urgent and of public importance. The question of public importance and urgency is decided on merits of each notice by the Speaker in his discretion.

After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and time fixed for its discussion, the Speaker allows the motion to be moved at the appointed hour which is usually at 1600 hours. The time allotted for discussion is 2½ hours, unless the debate concludes earlier.

When the motion "that the House do now adjourn" is being discussed, the Speaker has no power to adjourn the House for the day because during that time the power vests in the House to take a decision on its adjournment. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. In case the motion is adopted, the House automatically stands adjourned in pursuance of the adoption of the motion. If the motion is negatived, discussion on the business which had been interrupted by the adjournment motion is resumed or the next item on the Agenda taken up for a short while and then the House is adjourned by the Speaker for the day. When the motion is withdrawn by leave of the House, the House may be adjourned without resuming further business if it is time for the House otherwise to adjourn in the normal course.

During the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha, notices of 5762 adjournment motions were received. Of these 24 notices on 7 subjects were admitted and discussed, taking a total time of 34 hours and twenty-six minutes. The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to railway accidents and safety, deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor, tragic death of visitors to Qutab Minar, using of religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar, to aggravate law & order situation, deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and communal violence in Punjab and Haryana.

Four of the notices on the subject could not be proceeded with as the Members concerned when called

one by one to ask for leave of the House were not present in the House. One of the notices was not pressed by the Member concerned when called upon to ask leave of the House and instead he requested for discussion of the subject under rule 184/193 on the same day. The House agreed that the discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the subject earlier might be held on that day.

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the remaining 5738 notices of motions for adjournment.

Statement 34 shows the total number of notices of adjournment motions received, brought before the House and time taken thereon in various sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Statement 35 gives the subject matter of adjournment motions admitted and discussed in the House. Statement 36 shows the number of adjournment motions for which consent was withheld by the Speaker after mentioning them in the House.

No-Confidence Motions

During the span of Seventh Lok Sabha, notices of three motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers were received. After discussion, all the three motions were negatived by the House taking a total time of 30 hours and thirty-two minutes. Statement 37 gives details about these No-Confidence Motions.

Calling Attention

A Member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement immediately or ask for time to make a statement at a later date. No debate is permitted on the statement made by the Minister but every member who called the attention may ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. Urgency and public importance are the main tests of admissibility of a calling attention notice. Not more than two calling attention matters can be taken up at any one sitting of the House. If notices on more than one matter are received for the same day, the Speaker generally selects one matter which in his opinion is more urgent and important.

The concept of calling attention notices is of Indian origin. It is an innovation in the modern parliamentary procedure.

A total number of 44,627 calling attention notices on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Seventh Lok Sabha. Of these, 4390 notices on various subjects were admitted representing 9.83 per cent of total received. In response to the notices admitted, 301 statements were made before the House by the Ministers concerned (*see* statement 38).

Short Duration Discussions

In order to provide opportunities to Members to discuss matters of urgent public importance, a convention was established in Lok Sabha in March, 1953 whereby members could raise discussion for short duration without a formal motion or vote thereon. This procedure was later incorporated in the Rules of Procedure of the House (Rule 193).

There is no formal motion before the House nor voting in respect of such a discussion. The member who gives notice may make a short statement and any other member, who has previously intimated the Speaker, may be permitted to take part in the discussion. The member who raises the discussion has no right of reply. At the end of the discussion, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply.

During the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha, 56 short duration discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on the following subjects : Political developments in Afghanistan and resultant escalation of tension in the neighbourhood; atrocities on Harijans and women; increase in prices of agricultural inputs; depletion in natural resources and ecological balances, situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country; inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye election to Parliament; Indian Ocean; communal riots in various parts of the country; situation in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Sri Lanka; and incidents over fencing on Indo-Bangladesh border.

Motions

Save insofar as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, no discussion on a matter of general public interest can take place in the House except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.

Although no particular form has been prescribed, motions for raising discussion on matters of general public interest are usually tabled in two forms. Under the first form, the House takes note of a document laid on the Table, while under the second, the position regarding a specific matter is taken into consideration by the House.

The first form is generally used in respect of a motion which seeks to discuss a report or a statement etc., laid on the Table of the House. The motion in this form is a non-committal substantive motion and is submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the discussion. Such motions are discussed under rule 191 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The second form of motion is generally used when a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter is to be taken into consideration. Such motions are discussed under rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The motion in this form is not submitted to the vote of the House and at the close of the debate, no further question is put. However, if a member moves a substantive motion in substitution of the original motion, the vote of the House is taken thereon.

Among the important matters raised during the Seventh Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342, mention may be made of the following : Steep rise in prices of essential commodities, alarming incidence of rape on women, flood situation, communal riots, electoral reforms, international situation, India's extended arrangements with the IMF; sixth five year Plan (1980-85), Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi, Mid-term appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan; White Paper on Punjab; Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90); Report of the Eighth Finance Commission and disapproval of the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing Ministry headed by Shri N.T. Rama Rao without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Statement 39 shows discussions under rule 193 and statement 40 shows the motions moved under rules 191 and 342 during the tenure of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Half-an-Hour Discussions

Half-an-hour discussion may be raised by a member on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, starred, unstarred or short notice, and the answer to which needs elucidation of facts. Normally notice to raise half-an-hour discussion should be given immediately after or within three days of the date on which the question, in respect of which facts are sought to be elucidated, has been answered in the House. The discussion is limited to half-an-hour and is held in the last thirty minutes of a sitting of the House. Half-an-hour discussions in sessions other than Budget session are usually held on three days in a week. During the Budget session, normally not more than one half-an-hour discussion, discussion under rule 193 or discussion on No-Day-Yet-Named Motion is put down in a week till the disposal of financial business. But during the last few days of a session, more than one such discussion may be allowed. There is no voting on a half-an-hour discussion as there is no formal motion before the House.

Statement 41 shows the half-an-hour discussions raised during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A member or a Minister may, subject to the Rules of Procedure, move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories:

(i) resolutions which are mere expressions of opinion by the House;

(ii) resolutions which have a statutory effect; and

(iii) resolutions which the House passes in the matter of control over its own proceedings.

Resolutions may also be categorised as:–

(i) Private Members' resolutions;

(ii) Government resolutions; and

(iii) Statutory resolutions.

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation, or it may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the Government or convey a message, or commend, urge or request an action or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

A resolution must purport to convey the opinion of the House as a whole and not only of a section thereof. Moreover, the subject-matter of a resolution should relate to a matter of general public interest and only those matters which are primarily the concern of the Government of India can form the subject matter of a resolution.

The last two and a half hours of a sitting on every alternate Friday of a session are usually allotted for the discussion of Private Members' Resolutions.

Government resolutions are subject to the same rules as the Private Members' resolutions. The three broad categories under which Government resolutions may be classified are:–

(i) resolutions approving international treaties, conventions or agreements to which the Government is a party;

(ii) resolutions declaring or approving certain policies of the Government; and

(iii) resolutions approving recommendations of certain committees.

Statutory resolutions are those which are moved in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Such resolutions can be moved both by

Government and Private Members. Certain enactments expressly require the Government to bring forward a resolution within a specified period of time.)

In all, 110 resolutions were discussed during the Seventh Lok Sabha as against 36 in the Sixth Lok Sabha, 140 in the Fifth, 79 in the Fourth; 84 in the Third: 83 in the Second; and 67 in the First Lok Sabha. Of the 110 resolutions discussed during the Seventh Lok Sabha, 8 were Government resolutions all of which were adopted; 74 were statutory resolutions out of which 33 were adopted; and 25 were Private Members' resolutions out of which one was adopted and 3 were resolutions proposed by the Speaker and adopted unanimously.

Statement 42 shows the resolutions–Government, Private Members', and Statutory–moved during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha and the resolutions proposed by the Speaker.

Statement 43 shows matters under Rule 377 raised during the various sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Point of Order

Any member can invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of a breach of rule or law of the House. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the House or conventions or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and must raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at a particular moment. A point of order is not a point of privilege and it is not permissible for a member to raise a point of order to ask for information or to explain his position. A point of order cannot be raised against the decision of the Speaker in regard to the admissibility of notices.

455 points of order were raised during the Seventh Lok Sabha, and 45 hours and 23 minutes were spent on them. Of these, only 100 points of order were upheld by the Speaker. Statement 44 shows the details about the Points of Order raised during Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 33

Dates of the President's Address and the time involved in discussion on Motion of Thanks during the Seventh Lok Sabha

Session	Date of President's Address	Date(s) of Discussion on Motion of Thanks	Total Time Taken Hrs. Mts.
First	23.1.80	25.1.80	10.06
		28.1.80	
		29.1.80	
		30.1.80	
Fifth	16.2.81	19.2.81	13.06
		20.2.81	
		23.2.81	
		24.2.81	
		25.2.81	
		26.2.81	
Eighth	18.2.82	23.2.82	12.19
		24.2.82	
		25.2.82	
		26.2.82	
		27.2.82	
		1.3.82	
Eleventh	18.2.83	22.2.83	13.58
		23.2.83	
		24.2.83	
		25.2.83	
		28.2.83	
		1.3.83	
Fourteenth	23.2.84	27.2.84	11.05
		28.2.84	
		1.3.84	

STATEMENT 34

Adjournment motions in the Seventh Lok Sabha

Number of notices received, brought before the House, admitted and the total time involved thereon

Year and Session	Total number of notices received	Notices brought before the House: Number	Notices brought before the House: % of total	Number of notices admitted	Total time taken Hrs. Mts.
1980					
First	13	–	–	–	–
Second	71	–	–	–	–
Third	255	70	27.45	–	1.55
Fourth	360	36	10.00	4*	1.01
1981					
Fifth	785	24	3.05	1	5.26
Sixth	475	1	0.21	1	3.41
Seventh	398	1	0.25	1	0.07
1982					
Eighth	682	–	–	–	–
Ninth	342	–	–	–	–
Tenth	313	–	–	–	–
1983					
Eleventh	564	15	2.65	15*	5.19
Twelfth	358	1	0.28	1	9.20
Thirteenth	338	–	–	–	–
1984					
Fourteenth	486	1	0.20	1	6.33
Fifteenth	322	–	–	–	–
	5762	149	2.58	24	33.22

* Notices on the same subject

STATEMENT 35

Adjournment motions admitted and discussed

S. No.	Date of Discussion	Name of the Member	Subject-matter of the Adjournment Motion	Name of the Member who spoke on the adjournment motion	Adjournment motion whether negatived or withdrawn	Time Taken Hr. Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	17.11.80	Shri Basudev Acharya Shri A.K. Balan Shri Rup Chand Pal Shri Harikesh Bahadur	Reported accidents of Sangam Express, Saurashtra Mail and Punjab Mail resulting in the death of hundreds of passengers and injuries to many others.	—	Members concerned when called one by one to ask for leave of the House under rule 60 were not present. The matter was accordingly not proceeded with.	0.46
2.	19.2.81	Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	Death of eight persons and the illness of several persons due to consumption of illicit liquor in Delhi, the capital of our nation and the serious situation arising out of that.	1. Shri Eduardo Faleiro 2. Shri Sunil Maitra 3. Shri Mool Chand Daga 4. Smt. Pramila Dandavate 5. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar 6. Swamy Indervesh 7. Smt. Sanyogita Rane 8. Shri Tapeshwar Singh 9. Shri K. Mayethevar 10. Shri Daleep Singh Bhuria 11. Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal 12. Shri Xavier Arakal 13. Shri Jharkhande Rai 14. Shri A.K. Roy 15. Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar 16. Shri Yogendra Makwana.	Negatived	3.25
3.	17.8.81	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	Government's failure in ensuring safe travel on the Railways as evidenced by various accidents, the worst being near Samastipur, resulting in the death of a large number of persons.	1. Acharya Bhagwan Dev 2. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh 3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate 4. Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri 5. Shri Chandrajit Yadav 6. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi 7. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal 8. Shri Zainul Basher 9. Shri Xavier Arakal 10. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit 11. Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief 12. Shri Narayan Choubey 13. Shri R.K. Yadav 14. Shri Vishwanath Sharma 15. Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap 16. Shri Kedar Pandey	Negatived	3.41
4.	7.12.81	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Prof. Madhu Dandavate Shri Satish Agarwal Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Ram Lal Rahi Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh	Failure of Government to make adequate arrangement to regulate the entry and exit of visitors to Qutab Minar specially on Fridays when entry is free resulting in a grim tragedy on 4th	—	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when called upon to ask for leave of the House under rule 60 did not press the notice of adjournment motion. He requested for discussion of subject under	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Shri Daulat Ram Saran Shri B.D. Singh Shri Jagpal Singh Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri P.K. Kodiyan Shri Narayan Chaubey Shri Nagangom Mohendra Smt Gita Mukherjee Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri Shri Ramavatar Shastri Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav Shri K.M. Madhukar Shri Surya Narayan Singh Shri Jharkhande Rai Shri Harikesh Bahadur	December 1981 taking a toll of 45 lives most of whom were women and children.		rule 184/193 on same day. The House agreed that discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 4th December 1981 might be held on that day (7.12.81)	
5.	27.4.83	Shri B.D. Singh	Failure of Government to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar, etc. are not used in a manner to aggravate law and order situation as evidenced by the killing of a senior Indian Police Service Officer near the Golden temple, Amritsar on 25th April, 1983.	1. Shri Charan Singh 2. Shri R.S. Sparrow 3. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty 4. Shri Era Anbarasu 5. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal 6. Shri F.H. Mohsin 7. Shri Ram Jethmalani 8. Shri R.L. Bhatia 9. Shri C.T. Dhandapani 10. Shri Zainul Basher 11. Shri Indrajit Gupta 12. Shri Ram Nagina Misra 13. Shri A.K. Roy 14. Shri Harikesh Bahadur 15. Shri Chitta Basu 16. Shri Chandrajit Yadav 17. Shri P.C. Sethi 18. Shri B.D. Singh	Negatived	5.19
6.	26.7.83	Shri B.D. Singh	Very serious deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and failure of the Government to settle the issues.	1. Shri Charan Singh 2. Shri R.L. Bhatia 3. Shri Satyasadhan Charkaborty 4. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma 5. Shri George Fernandes 6. Shri Chandulal Chandrakar 7. Smt. Gurbrinder Kaur Brar 8. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 9. Shri C.M. Stephen 10. Shri K. Mayathevar 11. Shri G.S. Nihal Singhwala 12. Shri Indrajit Gupta 13. Smt. Krishna Sahi 14. Shri H.N. Bahuguna 15. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan 16. Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri 17. Shri Chitta Basu 18. Shri S. Soundarajan 19. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra 20. Shri Chandrajit Yadav 21. Prof. Saifuddin Soz 22. Prof. K.K. Tewari 23. Shri P.C. Sethi	Negatived	9.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	28.2.84	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	Regarding the situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between the CRPF and sections of the people both in Punjab and Haryana	1. Shri R.S. Sparrow 2. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty 3. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma 4. Shri Charan Singh 5. Shri Vikram Mahajan 6. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 7. Prof. K.K. Tewari 8. Smt. Indira Gandhi 9. Shri Bhogendra Jha 10. Shri Zainul Basher 11. Shri Harikesh Bahadur 12. Shri R.L. Bhatia 13. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan 14. Dr. Karan Singh 15. Shri A.K. Roy 16. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz 17. Shri Buta Singh 18. Shri Charanjit Yadav 19. Shri P.C. Sethi	Negatived	6.33

STATEMENT 36

Adjournment motions brought before the House but consent withheld

S. No	Subject	Name of the Member	Date on which brought before the House	Ground on which consent withheld by the Speaker
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Announcement made by the Government increasing prices of certain petroleum products.	Shri Chitta Basu Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri Ramavatar Shastri Shri P.K. Kodiyan Shri K.M. Madhukar Smt. Geeta Mukherjee Shri Narayan Choubey Shri Mohendra Ngangom Shri K.A. Rajan	9.6.80	The matter could be discussed during the general discussion on the General Budget scheduled to commence on 21.6.80
2.	Law and Order Situation in Tripura.	Shri R.N. Rakesh Shri Chandrapal Shailani Shri Harikesh Bahadur Shri Ashfaq Husain Shri T.S. Negi	11.6.80	The Calling Attention notice on the subject admitted for 12.6.80
3.	Disruption of means of communications between Assam and the rest of the country.	Shri Baju Ban Riyan Shri Krishna Chandra Halder Shri Dinen Bhattacharya Smt. Suseela Gopalan Shri Niren Ghosh	7.7.80	Consent withheld being a continuing matter.
4.	Government's failure to protect the life and honour of men and women belonging to weaker sections of society particularly of Harijans, reported rape of tribal women and of police excesses and atrocities perpetrated on some women.	Shri Harikesh Bahadur Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Mani Ram Bagri Shri Chitta Basu	8.7.80	The matter could be raised during discussion on Demands for Grants of M/o Home Affairs from 15th to 17th July, 1980.

1	2	3	4	5
		Shri Niren Ghosh Shri Basudeb Acharya Shri Mukunda Mandal Shri Rupchand Pal Shri Dinen Bhattacharya Shri Ajit Kumar Saha		
5.	Unabated dastardly attacks on Harijans in various parts of the country, rape of Harijan and tribal women at various places and failure of the Government to protect the weaker sections of the society.	Shri Mukunda Mandal Shri Ajoy Biswas Shri Basudeb Acharya Shri Rupchand Pal Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty Shri Dinen Bhattacharya Shri Niren Ghosh Shri Hannan Mollah Shri Ajit Kumar Saha Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	9.7.80	Discussion on atrocities on Harijans and adivasis women etc. fixed for 10.7.80
6.	Strike by doctors in Delhi Hospitals.	Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	10.7.80	The Calling Attention on subject answered on 8.7.80
7.	Reported rape of a woman by certain policemen of Dabawali Police Station of Sirsa distt. in Haryana and her subsequent demise leading to demonstration by public and firing by police on 16th July, 1980.	Shri Maniram Bagri Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal Shri Satish Agarwal Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap Shri Chandrapal Shailani Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	17.7.80	It related to law and order which was a state subject. Such matters could be discussed during debate on Demands for Grants of M/o Home Affairs.
8.	Reported killing of four Harijans of Karsarua village in Sasaram Block, distt. Rohtas, Bihar and 2 Harijans at Sivasagar Police Station of the same district by the Police.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	21.7.80	The matter could be raised during discussion on Demands for Grants of M/o Home Affairs.
9.	Food situation in Haryana	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	21.7.80	The calling attention on the subject had been admitted for 22.7.80.
10.	Deaths of several persons due to poisoned liquor in Delhi	Shri R.P. Yadav	21.7.80	The matter could be raised during discussion on Demands for Grants of M/o Home Affairs.
11.	Throwing of a bomb in the middle school in Phuwari, Patna resulting in injuries to fifteen children including eight girls.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	24.7.80	The matter being a state subject.
12.	Dacoity in Rampura, Delhi.	Shri Ramavatar Shastri Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Harikesh Bahadur	24.7.80	Short Notice Question on the subject answered on 30.7.80
13.	Reported probe Committee indictment against the Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh	Shri Niren Ghosh	24.7.80	The matter being a State subject.
14.	Reported resignation of Justice Ramesh Chandra Shrivastava, Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court.	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri G.M. Banatwalla Shri George Fernandes Shri Harikesh Bahadur Prof Madhu Dandavate	28.7.80	Calling Attention on the subject admitted for the same day.

1	2	3	4	5
		Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal Shri Niren Ghosh Shri R.K. Mhalgi Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan Shri Chitta Basu Shri Bapusaheb Paruleker Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap		
15.	Reported instructions issued by the Centre to the State Inspector General of Police to the effect that action should be taken against newspapers publishing news about rape cases.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Jharkhande Rai	7.8.80	Consent withheld for lack of factual basis.
16.	Reported news of barbarous acts by Bihar Police in which Bihar Police are alleged to have blinded several undertrial persons.	Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar Shri Samar Mukherjee Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Shri R.K. Mhalgi Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri Harikesh Bahadur Shri Ramavatar Shastri Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	28.11.80	The calling attention on the subject admitted for 1.12.1980.
17.	Reported deaths and blinding of a number of persons as a result of consumption of poisonous and spurious liquor in certain places in Haryana and Punjab.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	4.12.80	The matter being a State subject.
18.	Reported constitutional crisis in Assam following the adjournment *sine-die* of the Assam Legislative Assembly without passing the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, and the Finance Bill and the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address.	Shri B.D. Singh Shri Chitta Basu Shri George Fernandes Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Prof Madhu Dandavate Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shri R.K. Mhalgi	1.4.81	After hearing the members and the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the Speaker, withholding his consent stated that the Demands for Grants were passed by the Assam Legislature after discussion but the Appropriation Bill which was introduced was not proceeded with the stage of passing. The State Legislature was prorogued by the Governor under Article 174(2) of the Constitution. The Governor had introduced an Ordinance under Article 213 which does not lay down any limitation in respect of Appropriation Bills or Money Bills. The Ordinance, therefore does not contravene the provision contained in Article 213.
19.	Failure of Government to protect the independence of the judiciary against increasing threat from the Executive as evidenced by the reported protest by the Chief Justice of India against circular issued by the Union Law Minister to State Chief Ministers asking Chief Justices of High Courts to obtain consent in writing from additional Judges to be transferred to any High Court.	Shri Suraj Bhan Shri Krishna Chandra Halder Shri Satish Aggarwal Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya Shri Jytirmoy Bosu Shri Niren Ghosh Prof Madhu Dandavate Shri Mukunda Mandal	9.4.81	As it was not a matter for adjournment motion.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Reported failure of the Central Government to implement the Supreme Court decision regarding payment of Dearness Allowance and Bonus to L.I.C. Employees and having instead got made a reference to the Supreme Court for reconsideration.	Shri Chandrajit Yadav Smt. Geeta Mukherjee Shri Ramavatar Shastri *Smt. Pramila Dandavate Shri Chitta Basu Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	22.4.81	Calling Attention on the subject admitted for 23.4.81.

STATEMENT 37

Motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 during Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Member incharge	Subject	Date(s) of Discussion	Time Taken Hrs. Mts.	Remarks
1.	Shri George Fernandes	Want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.	8.5.1981	10.40	Negatived
2.	Shri Samar Mukherjee	Want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.	17.9.1981	9.47	Negatived
3.	Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna	Want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.	16.8.1982	10.05	Negatived

STATEMENT 38

Notices of calling attention of ministers to matters of urgent public importance under rule 197 during the Seventh Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Notices received	No. of Notices admitted	Col. 3 as percentage of Col.2	No. of statements by Ministers*	Col. 5 as percentage of Col.3	Total time taken (Approx.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Hrs. Mts
First	310	66	21.29	5	7.57	2.58
Second	632	80	12.65	10	12.50	5.26
Third	2704	390	14.42	37	9.74	31.39
Fourth	1717	169	9.84	18	11.24	17.00
Fifth	4209	528	12.54	42	7.95	36.11
Sixth	2625	306	11.65	19	6.20	21.44
Seventh	2485	316	12.71	15	4.74	17.19
Eighth	5654	707	12.50	33	4.68	37.02
Ninth	2751	255	9.26	14	5.49	15.41
Tenth	1965	244	12.41	16	6.55	18.24
Eleventh	4356	248	5.69	27	10.80	32.01
Twelfth	3400	283	8.32	15	5.30	20.14
Thirteenth	3074	191	6.21	15	7.85	16.28
Fourteenth	5745	454	7.90	28	6.16	35.35
Fifteenth	3000	153	5.10	7	4.11	10.38
	44,627	4,390	9.83	301	6.83	318.20

* More than one notice was received on the same subject and a single statement made/laid in response to all such notices.

STATEMENT 39

Discussions on matters of urgent public importance for short duration under rule 193 held during the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Subject	Name of the Member	Date of Discussion
1	2	3	4
	First Session		
1.	Recent Political Developments in Afghanistan and the resultant escalation of tension in the neighbourhood.	Shri Chitta Basu	1.2.80
	Second Session		
2.	Atrocities being perpetrated on the Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	13.3.80
	Third Session		
3.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 2.7.80 regarding alleged molestation of a woman on 18.6.80 at Bhagpat.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	4.7.80
4.	Large-scale increase in the incidents of rape and atrocities on women particularly working class women, Harijan and Adivasi women and the involvement of police officials in such crimes.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	10.7.80
5.	Situation arising out of the spiralling prices of agricultural inputs, especially of fertilizers in the country.	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	6.8.80
6.	Widespread rape of mother earth resulting in the cumulative depletion of the natural resources, pollution of the habitat and upsetting the ecological balance.	Shri Digvijay Sinh	11.8.80
	Fourth Session		
7.	Choice of technology and foreign collaboration for the urea and amonia fertilizer plants to be built on the basis of Bombay High Complex.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	23.12.80
8.	Report of justice C.A. Vaidialingam, Special Judge of his inquiry into the allegations against family members of the former Prime Minister and former Home Minister.	Shri K. Lakkappa	23.12.80
	Fifth Session		
9.	Statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs on 24.2.81 regarding law and order situation in Gujarat.	Shri Ratansinh Rajda	5.3.81
10.	Situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	23.4.81
11.	Atrocities being perpetrated on Adivasis in different parts of the country and the steps needed to prevent their recurrence.	Shri George Fernandes	28.4.81
	Sixth Session		
	—Nil—		
	Seventh Session		
12.	Situation arising out of the conspiracy by the separatist elements against the integrity of the country.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	7.12.81
13.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 4.12.81 regarding tragic death of 45 persons and injuries to several others at Qutab Minar, Delhi on 4.12.1981.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	7.12.81
14.	Inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye election to Parliament.	Shri Chitta Basu	14.12.81
15.	Situation arising out of the killing of Harijans in Deholi Village, Mainpuri District, Uttar Pradesh.	Shri Suraj Bhan	24.12.81

1	2	3	4
	Eighth Session		
16.	Urgent need to ensure remunerative prices for potatoes to the growers.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	16.3.82
17.	Functioning of the AIIMS, New Delhi and the need to hold an impartial inquiry into its functioning.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	26.3.82
18.	Need to re-orient the credit policies of the nationalised banks to extend finance to the vital sector of agriculture on terms which are not more exacting than those applicable to industry, which would made up for the requisite financial resources lacking all these years for this sector, and which would provide gainful employment to an overwhelming majority of our people.	Shri Uttam Rathod	16.4.82
19.	Need to develop Indian Ocean with particular reference *inter alia* to charting of the fish and mineral resources, farming of the continental Shelf; mining of the Ocean bed, including off-shore oil drilling; tidal currents and thermal convertions as source of energy; patrolling of Effective Economic Zone; controlling of pollution, saltation and over exploitation of fish resources and building up of national defence in depth.	Shri Digvijay Sinh	28.4.82
20.	Killings and atrocities being committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar and other parts of the country.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	30.4.82
	Ninth Session		
21.	Atrocities being committed on the Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar and other parts of the country.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	8.7.82
22.	Alarming increase in the incidence of rape and atrocities committed on women including dowry deaths.	Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.	15.7.82
23.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 9th July, 1982 regarding the situation in Lebanon.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	22.7.82
24.	Statement made by the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers in the House on 28th July, 1982 regarding the transaction relating to the purchase of HSD from M/s. Kuo Oil in February, 1980.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	28.7.82
25.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies in the House on 20th July, 1982 regarding drought conditions in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	3.8.82
26.	Report of the Backward Classes Commission, 1980, laid on the Table of the House on 30th April, 1982.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	11.8.82
	Tenth Session		
27.	Situation arising out of the communal riots in various parts of the country	Shri Harikesh Bahadur	7.10.82
28.	Statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in the House on 4.10.82 regarding flood and drought situation in various parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in that behalf.	Shri Harikesh Bahadur	14.10.82 15.10.82
29.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4.11.82 regarding the situation in Punjab.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	5.11.82
	Eleventh Session		
30.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4.11.82 regarding the situation in Punjab.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	4.3.83
31.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 3.3.83 regarding incidents in Assam.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	14.3.83
32.	Problems of agricultural labour.	Shri Ram Swarup Ram	4.5.83.
33.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4.5.83 regarding situation in Assam.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	5.5.83
34.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4.5.83 regarding incident that occurred at Patiala on 2nd May, 1983.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	9.5.83

1	2	3	4
	Twelfth Session		
35.	*Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 27.7.83 regarding reported attacks on the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka and on the residences of the acting High Commissioner and other staff members of Indian High Commission.	—	27.7.83
36.	Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 2.8.83 regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka	Shri Ram Jethmalani	4.8.83 5.8.83
37.	Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 12.8.83 on the situation in Sri Lanka.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	18.8.83
38.	Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission (Backward Classes Commission) by Government.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	19.8.83
39.	Situation arising out of reported investment in Indian industries and take over bids of Indian Companies by certain non-resident Indians and action taken by Government in the matter.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	21.8.83
40.	Statement made by the Minister of Finance in the House on 18.8.83 on price situation.	Smt. Pramila Dandavate	25.8.83
	Thirteenth Session		
41.	Need for electoral reforms with special reference to defections	Shri B.V. Desai	17.11.83
42.	Statement made by the Minister of Finance in the House on 22.11.83 regarding price situation.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	22.11.83
43.	**Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 2.12.83 re: the situation arising out of training camps for training of extremists of Punjab in its neighbouring areas.	—	2.12.83 5.12.83
44.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 14.12.83 re: the espionage activities of certain persons including retired officers of the Defence Services.	Prof. Madhhu Dandavate	20.12.83
45.	Statement made by the Minister of Commerce and Supply in the House on 15.11.83 regarding import of animal tallow.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	22.12.83
	Fourteenth Session		
46.	Situation arising out of the Jute workers' strike.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	8.3.84
47.	Statement made by the Minister of Shipping and Transport in the House on 15.3.84 re: indefinite strike by Port and Dock Workers at Major Ports from the mid-night of 15/16 March 1984.	Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	22.3.84
48.	Continuing atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	27.3.84
49.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 2.4.84 regarding Akalis' demands concerning article 25 of the Constitution and the incidental matters.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	4.4.84
50.	Situation arising out of the reported decision of the Government of Sri Lanka to impose military rule in Jaffna, Sri Lanka and the renewed spate of killings of Tamilians of Indian origin there and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto.	Shri Rasheed Masood	6.4.84
51.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 17.4.84 regarding the burning of railway stations in Punjab and the shooting of some persons at Amritsar	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	18.4.84
52.	Reported economic crisis in the language news agencies leading to strike and lockout in "Samachar Bharati" and strike notice by the workers of "Hindustan Samachar" and the action taken by the Government in the matter.	Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad	19.4.84
53.	Situation arising out of incidents over fencing on Indo-Bangladesh Border.	Shri R.N. Rakesh	26.4.84
	Fifteenth Session		
54.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the House on 26.7.84 regarding development in Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Chitta Basu	30.7.84 31.7.84

* As decided in the House on 27.7.83, calling attention was converted into discussion.
** As decided in the House on 2.12.83, calling attention was converted into discussion

1	2	3	4
55.	Situation arising out of the communal riots in different parts of the country.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	8.8.84
56.	Statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in the House on 16.8.84 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	25.8.84

STATEMENT 40

Discussions on motions under rules 191 and 342 held during the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha

S.No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of the Member	Date (s) of Discussion	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
	First Session				
	—Nil—				
	Second Session				
1.	Twenty-eighth Report of UPSC	191	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	11.3.80	Discussion not concluded
2.	Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78	342	Shri Yogendra Makwana	19.3.80 20.3.80 21.3.80	
*3.	Steep rise in prices of essential commodities.	191	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	27.3.80	Negatived
*4.	Unprecedented price rise and widespread blackmarketing of many items and creation of a public distribution system.	191	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	27.3.80	Negatived
5.	Alarming incidence of rape on women	191	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	27.3.80 28.3.80	Discussion not concluded.
	Third Session				
6.	Twenty-eighth Report of UPSC	191	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	12.6.80	Adopted
7.	Disapproval of the conduct of the Minister of Energy and Coal Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhuri.	191	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	7.8.80	Negatived
8.	Statement made by the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers on 10.6.80 re: increase in the prices of petroleum products in June, 1980.	342	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	12.8.80	–
9.	Statement made by the Minister of Irrigation on 27.7.80 re: flood situation.	342	Shri Ram Nagina Misra	12.8.80	–
	Fourth Session				
10.	Rise in prices of essential Commodities including sugar	191	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	25.11.80	Negatived
11.	Unprecedented communal riots in various parts of the country.	342	Shri B.V. Desai	3.12.80	–
12.	Remunerative prices to farmers for their produce	191	Shri Chitta Basu	11.12.80	Negatived
13.	Performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	191	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	22.12.80	Negatived.
	Fifth Session				
14.	Motion regarding situation arising out of the agitation and violent demonstrations against reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country.	191	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	18.3.81	Adopted as amended

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Motion to rescind the Resolution regarding Third Report of the Committee of Privileges of Sixth Lok Sabha adopted on 19 December, 1978.	191	Shri B.R. Bhagat	7.5.81	Adopted as amended
	Sixth Session				
16.	Appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our Scientists, Engineers, Technicians and workers on the launching of the Apple and the inauguration of the utilisation of experimental programme.	191	Shrimati Indira Gandhi	17.8.81	Adopted
17.	Electoral Reforms	191	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	20.8.81	Negatived.
18.	Statement made by the Minister of State for Irrigation on 24.8.81 re: flood situation in the country.	342	Shri Harikesh Bahadur	1.9.81	٢
19.	Current price situation	342	Shri R. Venkataraman	3.9.81	–
20.	Drought conditions prevailing in certain parts of the Country	342	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	11.9.80	–
21.	International situation.	342	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	18.9.81	Discussion not concluded
	Seventh Session				
22.	India's extended arrangements with the IMF.	342	Shri R. Venkataraman	2.12.81	–
23.	Present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.	342	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	10.12.81	Substitute motion moved by Shri B.V. Desai adopted.
	Eighth Session				
	—Nil—				
	Ninth Session				
	—Nil—				
	Tenth Session				
24.	Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85	342	Shri S.B. Chavan	2.11.82 3.11.82 4.11.82	–
25.	29th, 30th and 31st Reports of the U.P.S.C.	191	Shri P. Venkatasubbiah	5.11.82	Discussion not concluded.
	Eleventh Session				
26.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 21.2.83 regarding Assam	342	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	21.2.83 22.2.83	–
27.	Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi.	191	Shri Kamal Nath	22.3.83	Adopted
28.	29th, 30th and 31st Reports of the U.P.S.C.	191	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	10.5.83	Discussion not concluded.
	Twelfth Session				
29.	Situation arising out of the annual floods and drought in various parts of the country resulting in heavy loss of life, property and crops seriously affecting the economy of the country and the imperative need for the implementation of the short-term and long term measures to meet the situation.	191	Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	11.8.83	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Thirteenth Session				
30.	International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.	342	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	6.12.83	-
31.	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Mid-term Appraisal.	191	Shri S.B. Chavan	12.12.83 13.12.83 14.12.83	Adopted
	Fourteenth Session				
32.	International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.	342	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	9.5.84	-
	Fifteenth Session				
33.	White paper on the Punjab Agitation laid on the Table of the House on 23.7.84	191	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	24.7.84 25.7.84 27.7.84	Adopted
34.	Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, laid on the Table of the House on 30.7.84	191	Shri P.C. Sethi	1.8.84	Discussion not concluded
35.	Report of the Eighth Finance Commission together with Memorandum showing action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on 24.7.84	191	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	1.8.84 8.8.84 9.8.84	Adopted
36.	26th and 27th Reports of the Commissioner, and 1st and 2nd Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	342	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha	14.8.84 17.8.84	
37.	Disapproval of the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing Ministry headed by Shri N.T. Rama Rao without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.	191	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	21.8.84	Negatived

STATEMENT 41

Half-an-hour discussions held during the Seventh Lok Sabha

1	Name of the Member who raised the discussion	Subject	Date on which raised
1	2	3	4
	First Session 1980		
	—Nil—		
	Second Session 1980		
1.	Dr. Farooq Abdullah	Inquiry into gold auctions	26.3.80
2.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	Shipyard at Haldia	28.3.80
	Third Session 1980		
3.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	High Level working groups on Cement Industry	16.6.80
4.	Shri Ramavatar Shastri	Additional facilities to Freedom Fighters.	3.7.80
5.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Delay in declaration of results of Assembly Elections in Bihar	16.7.80
6.	Shri Bhogendra Jha	Per capita installed capacity availability and consumption of electricity	23.7.80
7.	Shri Niren Ghosh	Creation of excess power generation capacity	30.7.80
8.	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	Marketing of Cardamom	1.8.80
9.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	Import of Anti-biotic drugs from U.S.A.	4.8.80
10.	Shri Bheekhabhai	Separate Ministry for Scheduled Tribes	6.8.80
11.	Shri T.R. Shamanna	Uniform procedure for sale of commodities at fair price shops	8.8.80
12.	Shri Harinath Mishra	Bagasse based paper industry in North Bihar	11.8.80

1	2	3	4
	Fourth Session 1980		
13.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	Un-utilised stocks of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme and revision in allocation of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme	24.11.80
14.	Shri Ratansinh Rajda	Film on Mahatma Gandhi	28.11.80
15.	Shri Bhogendra Jha	New Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga Line	5.12.80
16.	Shri R.P. Yadav	Faulty Telephone Service in Delhi	8.12.80
17	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Closure of Kota Atomic Power Station Rajasthan	15.12.80
18.	Shri Rasheed Masood	Load Shedding in the Capital	22.12.80
	Fifth Session 1981		
19.	Smt. Krishna Sahi	Supply of power from DVC to Calcutta	25.2.81
20.	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	Cash Deposit for Booking of Tata Truck and Bus Chassis	11.3.81
21	Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	Special attention for drinking water during Sixth Plan	25.3.81
22.	Shri R.L.P. Verma	Closure of M/s India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd., Hazinagar, West Bengal	1.4.81
23.	Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	Foreign Aircraft lying abandoned at Bombay	8.4.81
24	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Agreement with CARE Inc	15.4.81
25.	Shri R.P. Yadav	Compensation to passengers for the late running of Trains	22.4.81
26	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	Incentives and disincentives to check population	29.4.81
27	Shri G. Narasimha Reddy	Districts in various States affected by drought during 1980-81	4.5.81
28	Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	News-item captioned 'A curable disease made incurable by poverty'	6.5.81
	Sixth Session 1981		
29	Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	Financial Assistance to Flood Affected States	24.8.81
30.	Shri B.V. Desai	Incentives for Industrialisation of Backward Areas	26.8.81
31.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	Review of History and Language Textbooks	28.8.81
32.	Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	Combination Carrier Vallabhbhai Patel Looted by Pirates	31.8.81
33.	Shri Bhogendra Jha	Acreage of Land to be irrigated after completion of Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan Canal	2.9.81
34	Shri B.V. Desai	States' views on the Recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power	4.9.81
35.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Construction of Dams by Madhya Pradesh Government in Gandhi Sagar Area	7.9.81
36.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	Improvement in System of Selection for Civil Services	9.9.81
37.	Shri Krishan Kumar Goyal	Production of Urea.	16.9.81
38	Shri Xavier Arakal	Growth of Universities and Colleges	18.9.81
	Seventh Session 1981		
39.	Shri R.G. Gaekwad	Ban on Hunting of Birds	30.11.81
40.	Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda	Sale of Imported Sugar	11.12.81
41.	Shri B.V. Desai	Review of Coal Organisation	16.12.81
42.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Life Saving Drugs	18.12.81
43.	Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	Permanent Railway Card Passes to Railway Committees and issue of Cheque Passes.	21.12.81
44.	Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	Three Language formula in Delhi Schools	23.12.81
	Eighth Session 1982		
45.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Closure of Kota Atomic Power Station.	5.3.82
46.	Shri Harinath Mishra	News-item captioned 'Harmful Drugs'.	23.4.82
	Ninth Session 1982		
47.	Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey	Tender from Ministry of Defence of N.T.C. for supply of Cloth.	19.7.82
48.	Shri Harinath Mishra	Report of working Group on Eradication of Leprosy.	26.7.82
49.	Shri B.V. Desai	Agreement with Foreign firm to design and produce prototype helicopter at HAL	30.7.82
50.	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	Late running of Trains.	2.8.82
51.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Capitation Fees	6.8.82

1	2	3	4
	Tenth Session 1982		
52.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	Dropping of Drought Prone Area Programme in Rajasthan	11.10.82
53.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	Import of wheat from U.S.A. and Import of Foodgrains.	13.10.82
54.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Sugar cane Arrears	15.10.82
55.	Shri Rasheed Masood	Heavy Losses incurred by Food Corporation of India	18.10.82
56.	Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	Viral Fever and Malaria in Delhi	22.10.82
57.	Dr. Karan Singh	Exclusion of occupied area of Jammu & Kashmir from the map published in Indian Government advertisement.	3.11.82
58.	Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	Acquisition of Improved Design of Bullock Cart Wheel	5.11.82
	Eleventh Session 1983		
59.	Shri H.N. Bahuguna	Support Price of Wheat	8.4.83
60.	Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	Number of Gas Consumers per agent	22.4.83
61.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	Employment of Children in hazardous jobs	4.5.83
62.	Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	Jawaharlal Nehru University	6.5.83
63.	Shri K. Lakkappa	Rise in Prices of Cars	9.5.83
	Twelfth Session 1983		
64.	Shri R.L.P. Verma	Dowry Deaths in Delhi	3.8.83
65.	Shri Trilok Chand	Representations for inclusion of Communities in the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5.8.83
66.	Shri B.V. Desai	Target of Irrigation Potential during Sixth Plan	8.8.83
67.	Shri H.N. Bahuguna	Uniform Prices for Foodgrains	12.8.83
68.	Shri B.V. Desai	Bank Frauds	17.8.83
69.	Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	Nutrient value of Mother Dairy Milk	22.8.83
70.	Shri Harikesh Bahadur	Ban on advertisement of Artificial Milk Food	24.8.83
71.	Shri Bhogendra Jha	Sanctioning of Bagmati Master Plan	26.8.83
	Thirteenth Session 1983		
72.	Shri B.V. Desai	Shortfall in Power Generation in 1984-85	21.11.83
73.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Granting of Loans to SC/ST Persons in various States	2.12.83
74.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Free medical help to Poor	5.12.83
75.	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	Pollution of Yamuna Water	7.12.83
76.	Shri H.N. Bahuguna	Poor Environmental Management in Uttarakhand	14.12.83
77.	Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	Drug addiction among University Students	19.12.83
78.	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	Leprosy Patients and opening of more hospitals for their treatment	21.12.83
	Fourteenth Session 1984		
79.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Enquiry Report regarding DESU Bills	21.3.84
80.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Study made with regard to Socio-Economic Developments of Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas.	27.4.84
81.	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	U.K. Curbs on entry of Indians.	30.4.84
82.	Shri Dharam Dass Shastri	Financial assistance to Indian Construction Companies.	2.5.84
83.	Shri K. Lakkappa	Increase in Losses in Steel Authority of India Limited	7.5.84
	Fifteenth Session 1984		
84.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Power requirements and Production in the country	1.8.84
85.	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	Steps to increase production of groundnut	3.8.84

STATEMENT 42

Resolutions discussed in the Seventh Lok Sabha

S.No	Date/Dates on which the Resolution was discussed.	Subject-matter of the Resolution	Name of the Minister who moved	Time taken in debate Hrs. Mts.	Action taken by the House.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS			
		First Session			
		– Nil –			
		Second Session			
		– Nil –			
		Third Session			
1.	1.8.80 4.8.80	* Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members from Lok Sabha to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-a-vis General Finance.	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi	1.17	Adopted
2.	1.8.80 4.8.80	* Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to associate 6 members with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues and other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance viz-a-vis General Finance	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi	1.17	Adopted
		Fourth Session			
		– Nil –			
		Fifth Session			
3.	16.3.81 17.3.81	Approval of recommendations made in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable to the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues.	Shri Kedar Pande	6.47	Adopted
		Sixth Session			
		– Nil –			
		Seventh Session			
		– Nil –			
		Eighth Session			
4.	16.3.82 17.3.82	Approval of the recommendations made in the Fourth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues.	Shri P.C. Sethi	5.06	Adopted
5.	29.4.82	Situation recently created in Punjab and the condemnation of certain calculated acts of sacriiege committed by some miscreants and fanatical elements in Amritsar.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi	0.07	Adopted unanimously.
		Ninth Session			
		– Nil –			
		Tenth Session			
		– Nil –			
		Eleventh Session			
6.	19.3.83	Approval of the recommendations made in paras	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhary	6.35	Adopted

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
	21.3.83	63, 64, 67 and 70 contained in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, presented to Parliament on 5.11.1982.			
		Twelfth Session			
		– Nil –			
		Thirteenth Session			
7.	15.12.83 16.12.83 22.12.83	Approval of the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.	Shri B. Shankaranand	4.07	Adopted
		Fourteenth Session			
8.	15.3.84	Approval of the recommendations made in paras 7, 8, 12, 13 contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1980), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, presented to Parliament on 24.2.1984.	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury	5.14	Adopted
		Fifteenth Session			
		Nil –			

B. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

		First Session			
1.	1.2.80 2.2.80	Disapproval of the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 (No. 10 of 1979)	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	2.57	Negatived
2.	2.2.80	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 12.12.79 in relation to the State of Assam.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	0.56	Adopted
		Second Session			
3.	14.3.80	Approval of notification increasing the export duty on hessian cloth and bags (other than carpet backing)	Shri R. Venkataraman	0.37	Adopted
4.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Bihar.	Giani Zail Singh	9.27	Adopted
5.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Gujarat.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
6.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
7.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Maharashtra	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
8.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Orissa.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
9.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Punjab.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Rajasthan.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
11.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.	Giani Zail Singh	9.27	Adopted
12.	25.3.80 26.3.80	* Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.2.80 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.	Giani Zail Singh		Adopted
		Third Session			
13	9.6.80 10.6.80	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 12.12.79 in respect of Assam for a further period of six months w.e.f. 12.6.80.	Giani Zail Singh	5.04	Adopted
14	3.7.80	Disapproval of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1980)	Shri T.R. Shamanna	1.42	Negatived
15.	3.7.80 4.7.80	Disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1980)	Shri George Fernandes		Negatived
16.	3.7.80 4.7.80 5.7.80	Approval of the Notification issued by the Government of Assam declaring certain services as essential services.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	4.38	Adopted
17	4.8.80	Approval for fixing the sum of one hundred and thirty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may have on loan.	Shri Vikram Mahajan	1.07	Adopted
18.	4.8.80 5.8.80	Approval of the draft Ministers' (Allowances Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980	Shri Yogendra Makwana	1.15	Adopted
		Fourth Session			
19	27.11.80 1.12.80	Disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance 1980 (No. 14 of 1980)	Shri Chitta Basu	2.49	Negatived
20.	2.12.80	Disapproval of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 19 of 1980)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	3.47	Negatived
21.	9.12.80	Disapproval of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 12 of 1980)	Shri Satish Agarwal	4.11	Negatived
22.	10.12.80 11.12.80 12.12.80 15.12.80	Disapproval of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 (No. 11 of 1980)	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	9.48	Negatived
23.	17.12.80 18.12.80	Disapproval of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 13 of 1980)	Shri Satish Agarwal	8.13	Negatived
24.	18.12.80	Disapproval of the Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 18 of 1980)	Shri Phool Chand Verma	0.49	Negatived
25.	18.12.80 19.12.80	Disapproval of the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 17 of 1980)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	2.42	Negatived

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	19.12.80	Disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 10 of 1980)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	2.17	Negatived
27.	19.12.80	Disapproval of the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 15 of 1980)	Shri Chaturbhuj	0.25	Negatived
		Fifth Session			
28.	26.2.81	Approval of notification increasing the export duty on groundnut kernel and on groundnut in shell.	Shri Maganbhai Barot	1.55	Adopted
29.	5.3.81 6.3.81	Disapproval of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1981)	Shri Indrajit Gupta	3.54	Negatived
30.	18.3.81	Disapproval of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1981)	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	3.56	Negatived
31.	19.3.81	Approval of Proclamation issued by the President on 28.2.81 in relation to the State of Manipur.	Giani Zail Singh.	2.00	Adopted
32.	20.3.81 23.3.81	Disapproval of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1981)	Shri R.L.P. Verma	1.41	Negatived
		Sixth Session			
33.	20.8.81 21.8.81 24.8.81	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 30.6.81 in relation to the State of Assam.	Giani Zail Singh	3.42	Adopted
34.	25.8.81	Disapproval of the Compulsory Desposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (No. 7 of 1981)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	0.56	Negatived
35.	25.8.81 26.8.81	Disapproval of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 9 of 1981)	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	1.34	Negatived
36.	26.8.81	Disapproval of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 4 of 1981)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	1.02	Negatived
37.	14.9.81	Disapproval of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 8 of 1981)	Shri Phool Chand Verma	1.39	Negatived
38.	14.9.81 15.9.81	Disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (No 10 of 1981)	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	8.42	Negatived
39.	16.9.81	Disapproval of State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 11 of 1981)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	0.44	Negatived
40.	16.9.81 17.9.81	Disapproval for fixing the sum of one hundred and fifty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may have on loan.	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhary	0.04	Adopted.
		Seventh Session			
41.	17.12.81	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 21.10.81 in relation to the State of Kerala.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	4.18	Adopted
42.	18.12.81 21.12.81	* Approval of the issue of the notification of the Government of Assam declaring the services in connection with production, supply and distribution of electricity including other services under the Assam State Electricity Board to be essential services within the State of Assam	Shri Yogendra Makwana	4.04	Adopted

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	21.12.81	* Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 30.6.81 in respect of Assam for a further period of six months w.e.f. 30.12.81	Shri Yogendra Makwana	4.04	Adopted
		Eighth Session			
44.	27.3.82	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 17.3.82 in relation to the State of Kerala.	Giani Zail Singh	4.28	Adopted
45.	27.3.82	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 19.3.82 in relation to the State of Assam.	Giani Zail Singh	2.44	Adopted
46.	29.4.82	Approval for fixing the sum of one hundred and eighty five crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may have on loan.	Shri Vikram Mahajan	0.07	Adopted
		Ninth Session			
47.	3.8.82 5.8.82	* Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 19.3.82 in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 19.9.82.	Shri R. Venkataraman	5.03	Adopted
48.	3.8.82 5.8.82	* Approval of the issue of the notification of the Government of Assam dated 5.5.1982 declaring certain services to be essential services within the State of Assam.	Shri Nihar Rajan Laskar		
		Tenth Session			
49.	18.10.82	Disapproval of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1982)	Shri Bhogendra Jha	1.29	Negatived
50.	18.10.82	Approval of the issue of the Government of Assam notification dated 30th September, 1982 declaring certain services to be essential services within the State of Assam.	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	1.58	Adopted
		Eleventh Session			
51.	21.3.83 22.3.83	Disapproval of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	2.29	Negatived
		Twelfth Session			
52.	9.8.83 10.8.83	Disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 4 of 1983)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	4.31	Negatived
53.	16.8.83	Disapproval of the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance 1983 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1983)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	1.01	Negatived
		Thirteenth Session			
54.	15.11.83 16.11.83	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 6th October, 1983 in relation to the State of Punjab.	Shri P.C. Sethi	6.00	Adopted
55.	17.11.83	*Disapproval of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1983)	Shri K.A. Rajan	2.15	Negatived
56.	17.11.83	* Disapproval of the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1983).	Shri P.K. Kodiyan		

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	17.11.83	* Disapproval of the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1983)	Shri Indrajit Gupta	2.15	Negatived
58.	5.12.83	Disapproval of the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal	2.17	Negatived
59.	6.12.83	Disapproval of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1983).	Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	1.21	Negatived
60.	6.12.83 7.12.83 8.12.83	Disapproval of the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1983)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	6.01	Negatived
61.	14.12.83 15.12.83	Disapproval of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1983).	Shri P.K. Kodiyan	4.22	Negatived
		Fourteenth Session			
62.	1.3.84 2.3.84 3.3.84	Disapproval of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1984).	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	2.47	Negatived
63.	3.3.84	Disapproval of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1984)	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	2.22	Negatived
64.	3.3.84 8.3.84	Disapproval of the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1984)	Prof. Saif ud-din Soz	2.14	Negatived
65.	8.3.84	Disapproval of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1984)	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	2.55	Negatived
66.	19.3.84	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 6.10.83 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 by the President, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 6.4.84.	Shri P.C. Sethi	3.23.	Adopted
67.	24.4.84 25.4.84	Disapproval of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1984)	Shri Suraj Bhan	4.02	Negatived
		Fifteenth Session			
68.	23.7.84	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 25.5.84 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	0.02	Adopted
69.	6.8.84	Disapproval of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984.	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	1.22	Negatived
70.	10.8.84	Disapproval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	2.55	Negatived
71.	13.8.84	Disapproval of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.	Shri George Fernandes	4.53	Negatived
72.	14.8.84 16.8.84	Disapproval of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984.	Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	6.15	Negatived

* Discussed together

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	27.8.84	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 25.5.1984 in respect of Sikkim issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 25.11.84	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	0.09	Adopted
74.	27.8.84	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 6.10.1983 in respect of Punjab issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months w.e.f. 6.10.84	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	0.02	Adopted
		C. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS			
		First Session			
1.	25.1.80	Setting up of petro-chemicals unit at Begusarai (Bihar)	Shrimati Krishna Sahi	1.44	Negatived
2.	25.1.80 1.2.80	Taking over of wholesale trade in certain essential commodities	Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri	2.19	Negatived
3.	1.2.80	Centre-State relationship	Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	0.50	Discussion not concluded
		Second Session			
4.	21.3.80	Centre-State relationship	Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	2.27	Discussion not concluded
		Third Session			
5.	20.6.80	Centre-State relationship	Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	0.55	Negatived
6.	20.6.80 4.7.80	Central Legislation for agricultural workers.	Shri P.K. Kodiyan	3.03	Negatived
7.	4.7.80 18.7.80 1.8.80	Serious situation in North East India	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	4.18	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
8.	1.8.80	Implementation of policies and Programmes for tribal areas and Scheduled Castes.	Shri Giridhar Gomango	1.40	Discussion not concluded
		Fourth Session			
9.	23.11.80 12.12.80	Implementation of policies and Programmes for tribal areas and Scheduled Castes.	Shri Giridhar Gomango	5.00	Discussion not concluded
		Fifth Session			
10.	27.2.81	Implementation of policies and Programmes for tribal areas and Scheduled Castes.	Shri Giridhar Gomango	0.48	Negatived
11.	27.2.81 13.3.81	Steps to increase food production	Prof. Satya Deo Sinha	2.29	Negatived
12.	13.3.81 27.3.81	National Youth Commission to solve unemployment problem.	Shri Phool Chand Verma	3.27	Nagatived
13.	27.3.81 10.4.81 24.4.81	Development of hilly regions.	Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	5.36	Nagatived
14.	24.4.81 8.5.81	Prohibition to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi	Shri Tayyab Hussain	2.40	Discussion not concluded
		Sixth Session			
15.	28.8.81	Prohibition to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi	Shri Tayyab Hussain	1.50	Adopted as amended.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	28.8.81 11.9.81	Job guarantee to the educated youth of SC and ST.	Shri Ram Swarup Ram	2.54	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
17.	11.9.81	Steps to set up industrial projects under Central Sector in West Bengal	Shri Chitta Basu	0.03	Discussion not concluded.
		Seventh Session			
18.	18.12.81	Steps to set up industrial projects under Central Sector in West Bengal	Shri Chitta Basu	2.50	Negatived
19.	18.12.81	Welfare of construction workers	Shri M.M. Lawrence	0.05	Discussion not concluded.
		Eighth Session			
20.	26.2.82	Welfare of construction workers	Shri M.M. Lawrence	2.16	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
21.	26.2.82 12.3.82	Revision of import policy	Shri M. Ramanna Rai	2.16	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
22.	12.3.82 26.3.82	Drinking water facilities in rural areas.	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	2.43	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
23.	26.3.82 8.4.82 23.4.82	Steps to ameliorate condition of toiling masses.	Shri K.A. Rajan	3.24	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
24.	23.4.82	Steps to promote secular outlook in the country.	Smt. Vidya Chemupati	1.50	Discussion not concluded.
		Ninth Session			
25.	16.7.82 30.7.82	Steps to promote secular outlook in the country.	Smt. Vidya Chennupati	3.12	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
26.	30.7.82 13.8.82	Steps for removal of backwardness of the North-Eastern region.	Shri Baju Ban Riyan	3.44	Negatived
27.	13.8.82	Steps for speedy implementation of socio-economic programme.	Shri K. Lakkappa	0.36	Discussion not concluded.
		Tenth Session			
28.	15.10.82	Steps for speedy implementation of socio-economic programme	Shri K. Lakkappa	2.08	Discussion not concluded.
		Eleventh Session			
29.	4.3.83	Steps for speedy implementation of socio-economic programme	Shri K. Lakkappa	2.31	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
30.	4.3.83 18.3.83 31.3.83	"Right to work" as fundamental right	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	4.27	Negatived
31.	31.3.83 15.4.83 29.4.83	Centre-State Relationship	Shri Amal Datta	5.32	Discussion not concluded.
		Twelfth Session			
32.	5.8.83 19.8.83	Centre State relationship	Shri Amal Datta	4.58	Negatived
33.	19.8.83	Industrial sickness	Shri E. Balanandan	0.05	Discussion not concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Thirteenth Session			
34.	2.12.83 16.12.83	Industrial sickness	Shri E. Balanandan	3.52	Negatived
35.	16.12.83	Unemployment	Shri T.S. Negi	1.07	Discussion not concluded
		Fourteenth Session			
36.	2.3.84 30.3.84 12.4.84	Unemployment	Shri T.S. Negi	5.56	Negatived
37.	12.4.84 27.4.84	'Right to free and Compulsory education' as Fundamental Right.	Shri Saifuddin Choudhary	4.04	Negatived
38.	27.4.84	Development of rural areas	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	0.02	Discussion not concluded
		Fifteenth Session			
39.	3.8.84 17.8.84	Development of Rural areas	Shri Ram Lal Rahi	2.54	Negatived
		D. RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SPEAKER			
1.	22.2.83	Condemnation of brutal killings and riots that took place in Assam and appeal to the people of Assam to strengthen the feelings of mutual cooperation and brotherhood and find a solution to the complicated problem.		0.03	Adopted unanimously.
2.	23.3.84	Homage to the National Martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev		0 03	Adopted unanimously.
3.	3.4.84	Killing of Shri V.N. Tewari, a Member of Parliament at Chandigarh		0.17	Adopted unanimously.

STATEMENT 43

Matters under rule 377

S. No.	Name of the Session	No. of matters raised	Total time taken Hrs. Mts.
1.	First Session	33	0.38
2.	Second Session	79	2 42
3.	Third Session	294	9.52
4.	Fourth Session	157	6.14
5.	Fifth Session	346	12.04
6.	Sixth Session	183	6.24
7.	Seventh Session	150	5.26
8.	Eighth Session	314	11.50
9.	Ninth Session	171	6.37
10.	Tenth Session	150	5.04
11.	Eleventh Session	337	10.30
12.	Twelfth Session	169	4.55
13.	Thirteenth Session	169	4.10
14.	Fourteenth Session	358	10.31
15.	Fifteenth Session	224	6.25
		3134	103.22

STATEMENT 44

Points of Order

Session	No. of Points of Order raised	Points of Order up-held by the Chair	Points of Order not upheld by the Chair	Points of Order on which no ruling was given being no Point of Order	Time Spent Hrs. Mts.
First	15	2	13	-	1.21
Second	38	11	27	-	4.00
Third	92	20	64	8	6.42
Fourth	51	12	30	9	6.08
Fifth	84	19	53	12	8 10
Sixth	35	4	24	7	2.37
Seventh	19	7	8	4	1 16
Eighth	29	3	21	5	3.25
Ninth	18	2	14	2	1.28
Tenth	10	1	8	1	1 16
Eleventh	14	1	10	3	2 00
Twelfth	21	4	14	3	1.30
Thirteenth	7	4	3	-	1 10
Fourteenth	12	5	7	-	1 09
Fifteenth	10	5	5	-	3 11
	455	100	301	54	45.23

7

PRIVILEGE MATTERS

STATEMENT 45

Privilege matters raised in Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Brief Subject	Name of the Member who raised the matter	Date on which matter brought before the House	Time Taken Hr.Mts.	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alleged derogatory remarks made by Shri J.R.D. Tata, former Chairman, Air India, in a Press Statement issued by him on 28 May, 1979 about Members of Parliament, Members of the Public Undertakings Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) and its Chairman.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	2.2.1980	0.03	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu moved the following motion, which was adopted by the House:- "That the motion of privilege against Mr. J.R.D Tata be sent to the Privileges Committee."
2.	Question of Privilege given notice of by some Members against the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, and Minister of Home Affairs for giving alleged misleading information to the House on 29.1.1980 regarding the reported arrest of Shri J.K. Singh, DIG CBI and a notice of question of privilege given by Prof Madhu Dandavate against the Chief Minister of Haryana, for making alleged derogatory statement against the House on the matter.		2.2.1980	0.12	The Speaker gave his ruling and withheld his consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege under rule 222.
3.	Throwing of some papers from the Visitor's Gallery on the floor of the House and shouting of slogans.		11.3.1980	0.10	The Speaker informed the House that three visitors who had thrown some papers from the Visitor's Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at 2.45 p.m on that day (11 March, 1980), had made statements but not expressed regret for their action. The Speaker observed that he had brought it to the notice of the House for such action as the House might deem fit. Thereafter, the following motion moved by Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, was adopted by the House. "This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Harbans Singh, Kailash Chander Bharti and Nand Ram who threw some leaflets from the Visitor's Gallery and shouted slogans at 2.45 p.m. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty." This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Question of provilege given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, against the Minister of Engergy, Irrigation and Coal re. alleged misleading information given to the House on 11 March 1980 during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 3 relating to power generation by DVC.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	26.3.1980	0.03	The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege under Rule 222
5.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Eduardo Faleiro against Sarvashri George Fernandese, Ram Vilas Paswan, Samar Mukherjee, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Madhu Dandavate, Indrajit Gupta and Chitta Basu for casting aspersions on the Speaker, as reported in the Hindustan Times and the Patriot of 27 March, 1980.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	11.6.1980	0.01	The Speaker informed the House that the Editor and General Manager of UNI and the General Manager of PTI in their reply had stated that the impugned news-item was based on a signed statement/ Press briefing by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. The unqualified apology tendered by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for his statement reported in the Press was accepted and the matter was treated as closed.
6.	Complaint made by Shri Mani Ram Bagri regarding alleged misreporting of the Member by Hind Samachar of 29 June, 1980, an Urdu daily of Jullundur.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	8.7.1980	0.01	The Speaker informed the House that the Editor of the Newspaper had expressed regret for the mistake. In view of the regret expressed by the Editor, the matter was treated as closed
7.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu against certain officers of the Ministry of Industry for writing to the Ministry of Home Affairs to take such action as that Ministry might like against another officer of the Ministry for giving certain evidence before the sub-committee of Committee on Public Undertakings of Lok Sabha on 16 October 1978.	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	10.7.1980	0.01	The Speaker gave his ruling and withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
8.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Mani Ram Bagri regarding alleged misreporting of the party affiliation of Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap while reporting the proceedings of the House by the Patriot of 25 July, 1980, an English daily of New Delhi.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	30.7.1980	0.02	The Speaker informed the House that the Editor of Patriot had expressed his sincere regrets for the mistake and had also published a correction in his newspaper of 30.7.1980. In view of the regret expressed by the Editor the matter was treated as closed.
9.	Question of privilege raised by Shri Kunwar Ram regarding the harassment caused to him and abusive remarks used in respect of Members of Parliament by Police Guard at New Secretariat, Patna, on 29 November, 1980	Shri Kunwar Ram	5.12.1980	0.05	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges and announced it in the House.
10.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri George Fernandes against the Minister of Railways (Shri Kedar Pandey) regarding alleged leakage of the Railway Budget presented to the House on 19 February, 1981.	Shri George Fernandes	23.2.1981	0.05	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
11.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu against the Minister of Energy (Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri) for giving misleading information regarding his personal bio-data published in "Seventh Lok Sabha Who's Who"	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	2.3.1981	0.02	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
12.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri K.A. Rajan, N.K. Shejwalkar and Jyotirmoy	Sarvashri K.A. Rajan, N.K. Shejwalkar and	3.3.1981	0.18	The Speaker observed that the matter had caused him concern

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bosu against the Minister of Home Affairs (Giani Zail Singh) regarding reported direction issued by him for some briefs to be provided to some members of the ruling party through the party office.	Jyotirmoy Bosu			and he had taken it up immediately with the Government. He had since received a letter from the Home Minister stating *inter alia* that "on careful consideration of the matter, I found that this would lead to complications. Accordingly, I have since withdrawn these instructions." The Speaker further observed that "I need hardly stress that in such matters which affect the interest of Members every care should be taken to see that Parliamentary Conventions are duly observed". The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.
13.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Mani Ram Bagri regarding allegations made in Rajya Sabha about a Member of Lok Sabha having evaded custom duty thereby lowering dignity of this House.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	27.3.1981	0.05	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
14.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mani Ram Bagri and Prof. Madhu Dandavate against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (Shri C.P.N. Singh) regarding certain observations about him made by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, on 26 March, 1981.	Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mani Ram Bagri and Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	27.3.1981	0.05	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
15.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri and Jaipal Singh Kashyap against the Chief Minister of Gujarat for a reported statement made by him that the policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being a matter of vital importance, a Commission should be appointed to examine this issue, when Lok Sabha had already unanimously passed a Resolution on the subject.	Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri and Jaipal Singh Kashyap	21.4.1981	0.01	The Deputy Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of matter as ae question of privilege.
16.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, K. Lakkappa and Rajesh Kumar Singh against the Chief Justice of India, Shri Y.V. Chandrachud and another Judge, Shri V.D. Tulsapurkar for allegedly making certain remarks about Members of Parliament as reported in a newspaper report, during the proceedings on a case in the Supreme Court.	Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, K. Lakkappa and Rajesh Kumar Singh	8.5.1981	0.04	The Speaker observed *inter alia* that Parliament and Supreme Court should have mutual respect for each other and should not over step their limits and responsibilities allotted by the Constitution The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.
17.	Question of privilege given notices of by K.P. Unnikrishnan and several other members against the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers (Shri P.C. Sethi), Minister of Home Affairs (Giani Zail Singh) and others for causing an enquiry into how Shri Unnikrishnan "came into possession of photo copies of the files, notings and Reports" which he had "quoted and laid on the Table of the House" on 23 December, 1980 during the discussion in Lok Sabha on that day under rule 193 on the choice of technology and foreign collaboration for the urea and ammonia fertiliser plants to be built on the basis of Bombay High Complex.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and several other members	8.5.1981	0.04	The Speaker observed that he was looking into the matter. The Speaker added that the right of a member to function freely and without fear or favour in the House is a Constitutional Guarantee.

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18.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, Rajesh Pilot, K.K. Tewari, Ashok Gehlot, Kamal Nath against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for admitting in the House on 3 March 1981 that he had corresponded with the Minister of External Affairs and that "he had released to the Chinese the information obtained by him from the Minister" regarding the Mac Mohan Line border between India and China.	Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, Rajesh Pilot, K.K. Tewari, Ashok Gehlot and Kamal Nath	8.5.1981	0.02	The Speaker observed that he was looking into the matter.
19.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Eduardo Faleiro against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for casting aspersions on the Speaker in the House on 31 March 1981.	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	8.5.1981	0.02	The Speaker observed that Shri Bosu had been requested to state what he had to say in the matter but no reply had been received and that he would have to consider whether it was a fit case for being referred to the Committee of Privileges under rule 227
20	Question of privilege regarding the remark "I did it" made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on 3 March, 1981, in response to Shri Eduardo Faleiro's statement on that day that "a Member of Parliament wrote to the Minister of External Affairs mentioning that a Bengali author had prepared a plan showing a portion of India as part of China and asked the Minister of External Affairs as to what his reaction was. The Minister of External Affairs said we were aware of this matter; we are seized of it; it is under consideration. This Member of Parliament divulged this information to the Chinese Embassy and it got "	Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, Rajesh Pilot K.K.Tewari, Ashok Gehlot and Kamal Nath	8.5.1981 17.8.1981	0.02 0.04	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
21	Motion to consider the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 8 May, 1981, in the matter of privilege against Shri J.R.D. Tata, former Chairman of Air India	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	19.8.81	1.09	Motion negatived by the House
22	Question of privilege regarding alleged censoring of mail and tapping of telephones of Members	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Shri George Fernandes	28.8.1981	0.22	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
23	Question of privilege regarding an alleged misleading statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 26 August, 1981	Shri R.N. Rakesh	- do -	- do -	- do -
24	Shouting of slogan from the Visitors' Gallery by some visitors.	—	28.8.1981	0.02	The Chairman informed the House that six visitors had shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 3.50 P.M. and had made statements but not expressed regret for their action. The House resolved that they had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day
25.	(i) Question of privilege against the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman, for allegedly misleading the House on 2 September, 1981, while replying to clarificatory questions on the Calling	Sharvashri Geroge Fernandes, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bosu.	4.9.1981 7.9.1981 8.9.1981 16.9.1981	0.07 0.07 0.06 0.07	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege

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	Attention regarding the reported irregularites in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain trusts in Maharashtra.	Mani Ram Bagri, Madhu Dandavate, K.P. Unnikrishnan, Ram Jethmalani, Ram Vilas Paswan, Harikesh Bahadur, Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Indrajit Gupta, Chitta Basu, Satish Agrawal, Somnath Chatterjee, Rashid Masood and Ajit Kumar Mehta.			
	(ii) Question of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie, Executive Editor of the Indian Express for a report published under his name in the Indian Express dated 4 and 12 September 1981, respectively, containing reflections on the Minister of Finance, Shri R.Venkataraman, in respect of certain remarks made by him in the House on 2 September, 1981.	Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, George Fernandes, Harikesh Bahadur, Niren Ghosh, Rashid Masood, Ram Vilas Paswan and Jaipal Singh Kashyap			The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
26.	Throwing of some papers and shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House by a visitor.	—	15.9.1981	0.03	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor had thrown some papers from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at about 11.40 A.M. and had made statement and expressed regret for his conduct. The House resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning.
27.	Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery by two visitors.	—	17.9.1981	0.01	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that two visitors had shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 4.15 P.M. and had made statements but not expressed any regret for their action. The House resolved that they had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day
28	Question of privilege given notices of by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and several other members against the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Shri P.C. Sethi), Minister of Home Affairs (Giani Zail Singh) and others for causing an enquiry into how Shri Unnikrishnan "Came into possession of photocopies of the files, notings and Reports" which he had "quoted and laid on the Table of the House" on 23 Dec., 1980, during the discussion in Lok Sabha on that day under rule 193 on the choice of technology and foreign collaboration for the urea and ammonia fertiliser plants to be built on the basis of Bombay High Complex.	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and several other members	8.5.1981 17.12.1981	0.04 0.15	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege

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29.	Question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, MP and use of abusive remarks against him by the police at Ujjain on 15 December, 1981.	Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	22.12.1981	0.02	The House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on a motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan.
30.	Question of privilege given notice of by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy against Shri Indrajit, a journalist, who had written two articles in which he had raised the point whether the original report given by the Committee of Privileges of Australia had in fact been gone into by the Chair while giving his ruling regarding censorship of mail in August, 1981.	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	19.2.1982	0.02	The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that his earlier ruling on the subject did not require any modification.
31.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, George Fernandes and A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar regarding alleged leakage of the Railway Budget before its presentation to the House.	Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, George Fernandes and A.Neelalohithadasan Nadar	25.2.1982	0.01	The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that the question of any breach of privilege would not arise in alleged leakage of the Budget but there was certainly the question of propriety.
32.	Question of privilege given notice of by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy against the Chairman, Railway Board for making certain remarks in a Press Conference on 23 February, 1982	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	25.2.1982	0.01	The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that if a Press Conference was held after the presentation of the Budget in Parliament, it should be held by the Minister concerned himself and nothing should be revealed in the Press Conference which was not consistent with the statements made earlier in the House.
33.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Satish Agarwal against Shri R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-chief of Blitz, Bombay and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of Delhi Recorder regarding allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal in a news report and an article published in the Blitz in its issue dated 21 November, 1981.	Shri Satish Agarwal	17.3.1982	0.02	The House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on a motion moved by Shri Satish Agarwal.
34.	Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and trying to throw some leaflets on the floor of the House by some visitors.	—	18.3.1982	0.40	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that six visitors shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and tried to throw some leaflets on the floor of the House at about 12.35 P.M. and had made statements but not expressed any regret for their action. The House resolved that they had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1982 for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.
35.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Harikesh Bahadur against the Minister of Home Affairs for certain remarks made by him in the House on 24 March, 1982, which were ordered by the Deputy	Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Harikesh Bahadur	31.12.1982	0.03	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.

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	Speaker with the sense of the House to be kept out of record.				
36.	Question of privilege given notices of by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, Sarvashri Jagdish Tytler, Harish Rawat, Xavier Arakal and Prof. K.K. Tewari against the Indian Express for publishing a news report purporting to give out what had been kept out of the proceedings by the House.	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi Sarvashri Jagdish Tytler, Harish Rawat, Xavier Arakal and Prof. K.K. Tewari.	31.3.1982	0.03	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
37.	Notice received on 1 April, 1982, from the Deputy Registrar of the Patna High Court (Civil Writ-Jurisdiction) for appearance of the Chairman, Parliament Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the Court on 30 April, 1982 in the matter of Writ Petition C.W.J.C. No. 221 of 1982 filed by the Bihar Nuniya Mahasangh praying for issue of a writ of Mandamus to give recognition to Nuniya community in the State of Bihar as Scheduled Tribes.	—	5.4.1982	0.02	The Speaker observed that as per past practice of the House the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been asked not to respond to the notice and the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was being requested to apprise the Patna High Court of the correct constitutional position in that regard
38.	Shouting of slogans and throwing some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House by a visitor.	—	5.4.1982	0.01	The Speaker informed the House that a visitor threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans at about 12.05 P.M. and had made a statement and had expressed regret for his action. The House further resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the rising of the House on that day and thereafter released with a stern warning
39.	Motion to consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 21 April, 1982, in the matter of privilege regarding harassment caused to Shri Kunwar Ram, MP and abusive remarks used in respect of Members of Parliament by Police Guard at New Secretariat, Patna, on 29 November, 1980.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Prof Ajit Kumar Mehta and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.	13.7.1982	2.26	The motion was adopted by the House. Another motion referring back the Second Report to the Committee of Privileges for a review of the quantum of punishment to be awarded was thereafter adopted by the House.
40.	(i) Question of privilege regarding allegedly not making available to the Committee on Public Undertakings file No. P.20 of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers required in connection with a subject taken up for examination by that Committee.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate & Sarvashri Harikesh Bahadur, Ram Vilas Paswan and George Fernandes	15.7.1982	0.11	The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that he had gone through the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings but he had not come across any recommendation or observation of the Committee to the effect that they had called for a particular file from the Ministry and that it was not made available to them and thereby impeding the examination of the subject by the Committee. The Speaker, however, advised the members to furnish pertinent information to the Committee on Public Undertakings who would no doubt take it into account while giving the Action Taken Report.

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	(ii) Question of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie of the Indian Express alleging that he had in his article entitled "Case of a Missing File", incorporated certain matters which did not find a place in the Report, etc. presented by the Committee on Public Undertakings to the House.	Sarvashri Harikesh Bahadur, Ram Vilas Paswan, Prof. K.K. Tewari and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	15.7.1982		The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that since the Committee on Public Undertakings were directly concerned with the matter, he was referring the matter to that Committee in the first instance.
	(iii) Requests from members for making available to them the verbatim records of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings held on 24 March and 2 April, 1982, in connection with the transaction with Kuo Oil, Hong Kong, about the import of the crude and petroleum products.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri Samar Mukherjee, Indrajit Gupta, Satish Agarwal, George Fernandes and K.P. Unnikrishnan	15.7.1982		The Speaker gave his ruling and observed that he agreed with the views of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings that as per precedents, the proceedings of the Committee were kept confidential and not made available to any person other than the members of the Committee and as per existing practice only minutes of the sittings of the Committee were laid on the Table of the House, and that it was open to the members to furnish pertinent information to the Committee on Public Undertakings who would no doubt take it into account while giving the Action Taken Report
41.	Request from a member seeking permission to lay what he described as the verbatim record of the meeting of the Committee on Public Undertakings in April, 1982, so as to provide a background about the oil deal with Kuo Oil and the missing file P.20.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	28.7.1982	0.10	The Speaker gave his ruling and expressed his inability to accede to the request made by the member
42.	Throwing of some papers from the Speaker's Gallery on the floor of the House by a visitor.	—	28.7.1982	0.01	The Speaker informed the House that a visitor threw some papers from the Speaker's Gallery on the floor of the House at about 6.20 p.m. and had made a statement and had expressed regret for his action. The House resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
43.	Question of privilege regarding alleged failure of the Government to lay on the Table Action Taken Report on the Report of Backward Classes Commission, 1980.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan and Jaipal Singh Kashyap.	11.8.1982	0.04	The Deputy Speaker read out the Speaker's ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege
44.	Question of privilege regarding reported proposed summoning of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.P., before the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha in connection with a question of alleged breach of privilege and contempt of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha by Shri Vajpayee.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	7.10.1982	0.07	The Speaker gave his ruling and observed *inter alia* that it was a well established convention that if a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House was made out against a member who belonged to another House, the matter was reported to the Presiding Officer of that House for

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					taking such action as he might consider necessary. The Speaker also observed that in pursuance of the decision taken at the Presiding Officers' Conference, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha had passed a resolution in December, 1958 to that effect. He hoped that all concerned would take the relevant facts into account while dealing with this sensitive and important issue.
45.	Question of privilege against the District Magistrate, Patna, regarding alleged delay in sending intimation by him about the arrest of Shri Jagpal Singh, M.P.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri	20.10.1982	0.01	The Speaker observed *inter alia* that in view of the regret expressed by the District Magistrate, Patna, the matter may be treated as closed.
46.	Question of privilege regarding alleged manhandling of Dr. Golam Yazdani, M.P., by some people at Malda and inaction on the part of the police authorities on 8 December, 1982.	Dr. Golam Yazdani	5.11.1982	0.06	The Speaker, after taking the sense of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.
47.	Question of privilege regarding alleged assault on Shri Jagpal Singh, M.P., by the District Magistrate and Police Officers at Patna on 12 October, 1982.	Shri Jagpal Singh	5.11.1982	0.01	The Speaker, after taking the sense of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.
	Eleventh Session				
48.	Question of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for allegedly making wrong and misleading statements in the Hosue on 14 March, 1983, in regard to a Note stated to have been sent by the Chief Election Commissioner to Government after the first round of poll in Assam for postponing the elections.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Harikesh Bahadur	24.3.1983	0.15	The Speaker gave his ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.
49.	Question of privilege against the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University for his alleged undignified and unbecoming behaviour with the Member at a meeting of the court of Aligarh Muslim University held on 26 March, 1983.	Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad	29.4.1983	0.14	The House referred the matter to the Committee of Privilege on a motion moved by Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad.
50.	Shouting of slogans and throwing of a cloth containing some printed matter thereon from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House by a visitor	—	10.5.1983	0.03	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that a visitor shouted slogans and threw a piece of cloth containing some printed matter on the floor of the House from the Visitors' Gallery at about 14.50 hours and had made a statement but had not expressed any regret for his action. The House resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
51.	Trying to shout some slogan by a visitor from the Visitors' Gallery.	—	2.3.1984	0.03	The Chairman informed the House that a visitor who tried to shout some slogans from the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Visitors' Gallery, at about 12.13 hours had been taken into custody immediately by the Watch and Ward Officer. The visitor had made a statement but had not expressed any regret for his action. On a motion moved by the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Thursday, the 8th March, 1984, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.
52.	Shouting of slogan from the Visitors' Gallery.	—	7.5.1984	0.06	The Chairman informed the House that a visitor who shouted some slogans from the Visitor's Gallery at about 14.53 hours had been taken into custody immediately by the Watch and Ward Officer. The visitor had made a statement, but had not expressed any regret for his action. On a motion moved by the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House resolved that he had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1984, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.
53.	Alleged Breach of Privileges of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly by Union Law Minister Shri Jagannath Kaushal in turning down its resolution for abolition of Legislative Council by bringing a Central Legislation in Parliament to this effect.	Prof. K.K. Tewari	22.8.1984	0.01	In his ruling the Speaker observed that questions of privileges concerning sitting Members of other House should be referred to the Presiding Officer concerned for taking such action as he might consider necessary. Secondly, it is exclusively for the Central Government to choose the time and occasion to initiate legislation on a particular subject and bring that before Parliament. Further if it was considered violation of the provisions of article 169 of the Constitution it was a matter to be decided by courts of law and no question of Parliamentary Privileges would arise. The Speaker hoped that all concerned would take into account all relevant facts while dealing with this sensitive and important issue

8

SUO MOTU STATEMENTS/PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Suo Motu statements made by Ministers

In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy in regard to a matter of topical interest, Ministers make statements in the House, from time to time, under rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure, with the consent of the Speaker.

As a rule, no questions are permitted after a statement is made by a Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place. In order that Parliament may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences in the country, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences *suo motu*. As a general convention, policy statements are first made on the floor of the House, when it is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the public.

Statement 46 gives the important statements made by Ministers during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha. A glance at the statement shows that a maximum number of 34 *suo motu* statements were made/laid during the third and fifth sessions followed by 29 each during eleventh and twelfth sessions. The number was 11 each during fourth and fourteenth sessions while no statement was made/laid during the opening sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha. Total number of such statements during the entire period of Seventh Lok Sabha was 297.

Papers laid on the Table

In parliamentary parlance, 'Papers laid on the Table' signify any document, statement, report, rules and regulations, Government notifications etc., which are laid on the Table of the House in order to bring them on record. The purpose is to make available to Parliament authoritative facts and information with a view to preparing ground for discussion on various matters in the House.

Lok Sabha is vested with the power of ordering all papers to be laid before it which are necessary for its information. Papers are, however, generally laid in compliance with specific provisions contained in the Constitution, various Central Statutes, Rules of Procedure of the House, Directions issued by the Speaker from time to time and the settled practices and conventions in regard thereto and the recommendations of Parliamentary Committees.

Papers laid under the Constitution

The following papers are laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of the constitutional provisions:-

(i) Budget and other documents connected therewith (article 112);
(ii) Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants (article 115);
(iii) Ordinances promulgated by the President (article 123);
(iv) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (article 151);
(v) Reports of the Finance Commission (article 281);
(vi) Reports of the Union Public Service Commission (article 323);
(vii) Reports of the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (article 338);
(viii) Reports of the Backward Classes Commission (article 340);
(ix) Reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (article 350B);
(x) Proclamations regarding President's rule in a State (article 356);
(xi) Presidential Orders issued under article 359;
(xii) Proclamations of Emergency (article 352)
(xiii) Proclamations regarding Financial Emergency (article 360)

Papers laid under Statutes

The following papers are laid under various Statutes:-

(i) Annual reports and audited accounts in respect of public undertakings incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, or created under specific Acts of Parliament;
(ii) Reports of statutory bodies, other than public undertakings, created under specific Acts of Parliament.
(iii) Rules, sub-rules, regulations, bye-laws framed by the Government in exercise of the power of delegated legislation;
(iv) Government resolutions, statutory or executive orders or any other papers issued under various central statutes.

Papers laid under the Rules of Procedure

The following categories of papers are laid on the Table under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:-

(i) Reports of Select and Joint Committee on Bills;
(ii) Reports of standing Parliamentary Committees;
(iii) Petitions;
(iv) Statements regarding Ordinances;
(v) Rules, regulations etc., as modified in accordance with amendments adopted by both Houses;
(vi) Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha, including Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments;
(vii) Bills returned by the President for reconsideration;
(viii) Replies to Unstarred Questions or Questions not reached for oral answer.

Papers laid under Directions by the Speaker

In pursuance of the Directions issued by the Speaker, the following papers are required to be laid on the Table:-

(i) Statements by Ministers in reply to half-an-hour discussions when a full reply could not be given at the allotted time for the purpose;
(ii) Opinions on Bills circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;
(iii) Bills assented to by the President;
(iv) Statements in response to calling attention in case more than one notice is admitted on the last day of a session;
(v) Minutes of standing Parliamentary Committees;
(vi) Documents connected with the report of a select or joint committee.

Papers laid on the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee

Parliamentary Committee may sometimes make recommendations in their reports presented to the House requiring certain documents, reports, explanatory memoranda etc., to be placed before the House. In pursuance of such recommendations, the relevant papers are laid on the Table of the House.

A Private Member can also lay a paper on the Table of the House with the permission of the Speaker. Thus, when a Private Member quotes from a document, he may lay it on the Table of the House either of his own accord or in pursuance of a demand made in the House. A Private Member may also be required to lay on the Table documents to substantiate allegations made by him.

During Seventh Lok Sabha a total of 13,969 papers were laid on the Table of the House. Statement 47 shows break-up of Papers laid by the Government as well as by the Private Members during each session of the Seventh Lok Sabha and statement 48 indicates the categorywise number of papers laid on the Table of the House during each of the fifteen Sessions.

STATEMENT 46

Suo-motu statements made/laid by Ministers under rule 372

Sl No	Subject	Name of Minister	Date	Time Taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Hrs Mts
	First Session			
	Nil			
	Second Session			
1	Price and Procurement Policy for Wheat and Gram for the 1980-81 Rabi Marketing season	Shri Birendra Singh	13 3 80	0 02
2	Productivity linked bonus to the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs and Allied Departments	Shri C M Stephen	14 3 80	0 04
3	Government business for the week commencing 17 March, 1980	Shri Bhishma Naram Singh	15 3 80	0 18
4	Purchase of onions	Shri R V Swaminathan	15 3 80	0 02
5	Lathi charge by police on a procession of blind men on Sunday, 16 March 1980 at Parliament Street, New Delhi	Giani Zail Singh	17 3 80	0 14

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	Reported burning of huts on the outskirts of Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh on 15 March, 1980.	Giani Zail Singh	18.3.80	0.04
7.	Two missing blind persons after their demonstration on March 16, 1980	Shri Yogendra Makwana	19.3.80	0.02
8.	Derailment of 11 Dn. Barak Valley Express between Dihakho and Mupa stations of Northeast Frontier Railway on 20 March, 1980.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	20.3.80	0.01
9.	Demonstration in West Bengal over the situation in Assam.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi	21.3.80	0.05
10.	Report of Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission).	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri	21.3.80	0.01
11.	Government business for the week commencing 25 March, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	21.3.80	0.13
12.	Incident of clash between some policemen and some lawyers in Gwalior on 20 March, 1980.	Giani Zail Singh	21.3.80	0.01
13.	Decision to accord full diplomatic recognition to the office of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in New Delhi.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	26.3.80	0.04
14.	Grant of productivity linked bonus to the workers of Defence Production Establishments	Shri C.P.N. Singh	28.3.80	0.02
	Third Session			
15.	Agitation by a section of the Loco Running Staff in Delhi Division of Northern Railway	Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	9.6.80	N.A.
16.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products due to increase in the price of imported crude oil and petroleum products by the OPEC countries.	Shri Veerendra Patil	10.6.80	0.10
17.	Arrest of some persons including some MLAs from Assam in New Delhi on 11 June, 1980.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	11.6.80	0.04
18.	Government business for the week commencing 16 June, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	13.6.80	0.12
19.	Decision by a section of the loco running staff of the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway to call off the agitation w.e.f. the midnight of 16 June, 1980.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	16.6.80	0.01
20.	Official visit of Minister of External Affairs to USSR from June 3 to 7, 1980.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	17.6.80	0.13
21.	New Members of the Press Commission	Shri V.P. Sathe	20.6.80	0.09
22	Government business for the week commencing 23 June, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	20.6.80	0.17
23.	Measures taken by Central Government to provide immediate relief to the relief camps in Tripura	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	20.6.80	0.03
24.	Oil and gas discoveries made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Bay of Bengal	Shri Veerendra Patil	20.6.80	0.04
25.	Cancellation of Notification under rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 for holding an investigation into the crash of aircraft in New Delhi on 23 June, 1980	Shri A.P. Sharma	26.6.80	0.03
26	Government business for the week commencing 30 June, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	27.6.80	0.25
27.	Collision between 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express and 45 Up Delhi-Amritsar Janata Express between Delhi and Shahdara stations of Northern Railway on 27 June, 1980.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	30.6.80	0.02
28.	Newsprint allocation policy 1980-81	Shri V.P. Sathe	2.7.80	0.01
29	Alleged molestation of a woman on 18 June, 1980 at Baghpat	Giani Zail Singh	2.7.80	0.50
30.	Regarding discussion on the Statement made by Minister of Home Affairs on the alleged molestation of a woman on 18 June, 1980 at Baghpat to be held on Friday, 4 July, 1980 at 6 P.M.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	2.7.80	0.01
31.	Report of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Shri Kedar Pandey	7.7.80	0.09

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32.	Acceptance by the Government of India of certain GATT Agreements on Non-Tariff Measures.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	9.7.80	0.05
33.	Withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund towards payment of amount to Banks nationalised on 15 April, 1980.	Shri Maganbhai Barot	10.7.80	0.02
34.	Centenary celebrations of 1400th Hijra Era.	Shri B. Shankaranand	15.7.80	0.02
35.	Outcome of the Nineteenth meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission from 9 to 11 July, 1980.	Shri Kedar Pandey	15.7.80	0.04
36.	Launching of SLV-3 by the Indian Department of Space at Sriharikota on the morning of 18 July, 1980.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	18.7.80	0.02
37.	Revised terms of reference of the Press Commission.	Shri V.P. Sathe	24.7.80	0.05
38.	Government business for the week commencing 28 July, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	25.7.80	0.32
39.	Decision by Government to grant a further instalment of Dearness allowance to Central Government employees and also another instalment of dearness relief to pensioners w.e.f. 1 May, 1980.	Shri R. Venkataraman	25.7.80	0.04
40.	Committee appointed by the Government to review the performance of the Food Corporation of India	Shri R.V. Swaminathan	28.7.80	0.01
41.	Congratulations to Indian Hockey Team for their victory in the Olympic games in Moscow	Smt. Indira Gandhi	30.7.80	N.A.
42.	Resumption of talks with Shri Laldenga, President Mizo National Front	Giani Zail Singh	30.7.80	0.05
43.	Assam situation	Giani Zail Singh	30.7.80	0.03
44.	Government business for the week commencing 4 August, 1980	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	1.8.80	0.41
45.	Correcting the information given on 24 July, 1980 during reply to the debate on the Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1980 regarding provision for Vijayanagar Steel Plant	Shri R. Venkataraman	6.8.80	0.35
46.	Government business during the remaining part of the Session	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	8.8.80	0.35
47.	Adjournment sine-die of Lok Sabha on 12 August, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	11.8.80	N.A.
48.	Acceptance by Government of the major recommendations contained in the Tandan Committee Report on Marketing of Tea	Shri Z.R. Ansari	12.8.80	0.04
	Fourth Session			
49.	Iraq-Iran conflict	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	18.11.80	0.15
50.	Government business for the week commencing 24 November, 1980.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	21.11.80	0.40
51.	Setting up of an Advisory Committee to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes of Media Units under its control as well as its terms of reference	Shri V.P. Singh	28.11.80	0.04
52.	Government business for the week commencing 1 December, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	28.11.80	1.39
53.	Government business for the week commencing 8 December, 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	5.12.80	0.50
54.	Completion of the sponge iron Plant with the assistance of UNDP/UNIDO, at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	9.12.80	0.01
55.	Clarifying the matter raised under Rule 377 by Shri Chanderjit Yadav in the House on the 4th December, 1980 regarding functioning of AIR and Doordarshan	Shri V.P. Sathe	10.12.80	0.15
56.	Government business for the week commencing 15 December 1980	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	12.12.80	0.54
57.	Derailment of 85 UP Assam Mail between Kansath and Behrya stations on Eastern Railway on the 12th December, 1980	Shri Mallikarjun	12.12.80	0.02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
58.	Regarding the visit to India of Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from December 8 to 11, 1980.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	15.12.80	0.10
59.	Decision of the Govt. on the recommendations of the Tribunals for Working Journalist and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees.	Shri N.D. Tiwary	23.12.80	0.02
	Fifth Session			
60.	Train accidents which occurred between Kattandapatti and Vaniyambodi stations of Southern Railway on 11 February 1981 and between Durandha and Chinwa stations of N.E. Railway on 15 February, 1981.	Shri Kedar Pandey	17.2.81	0.11
61.	Agitation by a section of Loco Running Staff of Railways.	Shri Kedar Pandey	17.2.81	0.09
62.	Occupation of Indian Mission and the Guatemala Mission in Mexico city by a Group of Mexican Indians.	Shri P. Shivshankar	19.2.81	0 01
63.	Government business for the week commencing 23 February, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	20.2.81	0.21
64.	Law and Order situation in Gujarat.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	24.2.81	0.10
65.	Government business for the week commencing 2 March, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	28.2.81	0.20
66.	Government business for the week commencing 9 March, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	6.3.81	0.37
67.	Government business for the week commencing 16 March, 1981.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	13.3.81	0.20
68.	Intensive ticket checking drive recently launched on the Northern Railway.	Shri Kedar Pandey	16.3.81	0.22
69.	Increase in the rate of royalty on crude oil.	Shri P.C. Sethi	18.3.81	0 01
70.	Price and procurement policy of Wheat and Barley	Rao Birendra Singh	18 3.81	0 05
71.	Discussions by World Bank Team about import of High Power Locomotives.	Shri Mallikarjun	24 3 81	0 02
72.	Formation of Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Committee.	Shri S.B. Chavan	25.3 81	0 01
73.	Correcting certain information given on 30 March, 1981 during calling attention regarding reported payment of Rs. 31,90,500/- by M/s Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd. by way of black-money for purchase of office premises in Dalmia House at Nariman Point Bombay.	Shri R. Venkataraman	30 3 81	0 01
74	Change in order of discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Communications.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	30 3.81	0 01
75	New pattern of investment of funds of charitable and religious trusts and institutions.	Shri R.Venkataraman	31 3.81	0 03
76.	Reported death of a boy due to shooting by police on a runway taxi on 30th March, 1981.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	3.4.81	0 01
77	Payment of an additional instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees and also payment of an instalment of "Relief" to Pensioners w.e.f. the 1st December, 1980.	Shri R.Venkataraman	3.4.81	0 02
78.	Outcome of the intergovernmental meeting concluded on 4th April, 1981 between India and Bangladesh for the Review of the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on 5th November, 1977 on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows.	Rao Birendra Singh	7.4.81	0.05
79.	Withdrawal of money from Contingency Fund of India towards the setting up of Economic Administration Reforms Commission.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	8.4.81	0.03
80.	Clarifying the position in regard to the matter raised under rule 377 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan in the House on 1 April, 1981 regarding 'Partisan attitude of All India Radio on the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Shri Vasant Sathe	9.4.81	0.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
81.	Setting up of a Commission for High Court Bench in Western Uttar Pradesh.	Shri P. Shivshanker	15.4.81	0.02
82.	Vanaspati prices.	Rao Birendra Singh	15.4.81	0.03
83.	Power break-down in Delhi on 21 April, 1981.	Shri Vikram Mahajan	22.4.81	0.01
84.	Government decision on LIC Bonus Issue	Shri R.Venkataraman	22.4.81	0.07
85.	Attack on Income Tax Officers engaged in search and seizure in certain premises in Srinagar.	Shri R.Venkataraman	23 4 81	0.03
86	New incentives for tyre and Paper industry.	Shri Charanjit Chanana	24 4 81	0.09
87	Government business for the week commencing the 27th April 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	24 4 81	0.39
88.	Damage to the Air India Aircraft earmarked for the use of Prime Minister during her Scheduled official visit to foreign countries	Giani Zail Singh	27 4 81	0 35
89	Running of a special train from Ahmedabad to Delhi on 26th April, 1981	Shri Kedar Pandey	29 4 81	0 05
90	Correcting certain information given to the House on 21 April, 1981 during the course of reply to the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs	Giani Zail Singh	30 4 81	0 02
91	Government business for the week commencing the 4th May, 1981	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	30 4 81	0 28
92	Incidence of violence at Biharshanef in the State of Bihar	Giani Zail Singh	5 5 81	0 05
93	Killing of Harijans by dacoits in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh	Giani Zail Singh	6 5 81	0 03
	Sixth Session			
94	Accident to 416 Dn N Passenger between Badalghat and Dhamaraghat stations of N E Railway on 7 6 1981			
95	A collision between 1 KGR goods and 33 Dn Passenger between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongsara Station of S E Railway on 16 7 1981	Shri Kedar Pandey	17 8 81	0 01
96	Derailment of 1 UP Delhi Mail between Ambaiyasan Jn and Dangarwa Station of Western Railway on 18 7 1981			
97	India's discussions for drawings from the International Monetary Fund	Shri R Venkataraman	17 8 81	0 03
98.	Reference made by a member in the House earlier today to a news item about alleged CIA link of a Union Minister	Giani Zail Singh	17 8 81	0 01
99	Government business for the week commencing the 24th August, 1981	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	21 8 81	0 20
100.	Flood situation in the country	Shri Z.R Ansari	24 8 81	0 02
101.	Government Business for the week commencing the 31st August, 1981	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	28 8 81	0 21
102.	De-railment of 121 Dn. Tamil Nadu Express at Ralapet Station, (SC Rly) on 31 August, 1981.	Shri C K Jaffer Sharef	1 9 81	0 04
103.	Setting up of Commission for a High Court Bench in Western Uttar Pradesh.	Shri P Shiv Shankar	4 9 81	0 02
104.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th September, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	4 9 81	0.20
105.	Discovery of a new oil field by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	Shri P.C. Sethi	4 9 81	0 02
106.	Setting up of the Medical Education Review Committee.	Shri B.Shankaranand	7 9 81	0 04
107.	Government Business for the week commencing the 14th September, 1981.	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	11 9 81	0.23
108.	The report of the second Backward Classes Commission.	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	18 9 81	0.02
	Seventh Session			
109.	India's extended agreement with the International Monetary Fund.	Shri R.Venkataraman	23 11 81	0 18
110.	Reported offer of a No-War Pact by Pakistan.	Shri P.V Narasimha Rao	25.11.81	0 09

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
111.	Hijacking of Air India Air Craft.	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	26.11.81	0.05
112.	Government Business for the week commencing the 30th November, 1981.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	27.11.81	0.21
113.	Regarding the reconstitution of the Law Commission for a period of three years from 14.12.81 to 13.12.84.	Shri P. Shivshankar	4.12.81	0.01
114.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th December, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	4.12.81	0.10
115.	Tragic death of 45 persons and injuries to several others at Qutab Minar, Delhi on 4 December, 1981.	Giani Zail Singh	4.12.81	0.03
116.	Railway Financial Matters.	Shri Kedar Pandey	7.12.81	0.18
117.	Fire in Ahmedabad on December 6, 1981 resulting in the death of several persons.	Shri Yogendra Makwana	10.12.81	0.01
118.	Regarding launching of Bhaskara II and commencement of its utilisation.	Shri C.P.N.Singh	10.12.81	0.06
119.	Government Business for the week commencing the 14th December, 1981.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	11.12.81	0.17
120.	Recent official Sino-Indian talks held in Beijing, the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel and the situation in Poland.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	17.12.81	0.06
121.	Government Business for the week commencing the 21st December, 1981.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	18.12.81	0.20
122.	Setting up of Expert Committee to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax on certain commodities.	Shri R.Venkataraman	21.12.81	0.02
123.	Points raised by Prof.K.K. Tewari in the House on 21.12.81 about making an enquiry into the alleged predictions about the Prime Minister which had appeared in some papers.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	21.12.81	0.05
124.	Assassination of Jathedar Santokh Singh, President, Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee on 21 December, 1981.	Giani Zail Singh	22.12.81	0.05
125.	Regarding India's decision to be a Party to the agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities negotiated in UNCTAD.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	22.12.81	0.04
126.	Regarding Second Backward Classes Commission's Report	Shri Yogendra Makwana	22.12.81	0.02
	Eighth Session			
127.	Recent visit to India of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao	19.2.82	0.05
128.	The collision of 21 Down New Delhi bound Dakshin Express with Agra-Itarsi goods train at Agra Cantt. station on 27 January, 1982.	Shri P.C.Sethi	19.2.82	0.04
129.	Government Business for the week commencing the 23rd February, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	19.2.82	0.17
130.	The Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	19.2.82	0.03
131.	Press briefing after the Budget	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	27.2.82	0.02
132.	Government business for the week commencing the 1st March, 1982.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	27.2.82	0.18
133.	Appointment of a new Chairman of the Expert Committee to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales Tax on certain commodities and extension of term of the Committee.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	1.3.82	0.01
134.	Water in aviation fuel at the International Airport at Bombay on February 27 and 28, 1982.	Shri P.Shivshankar	5.3.82	0.05
135.	Government business for the week commencing the 8th March, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	5.3.82	0.16
136.	Government business for the week commencing the 15th March, 1982.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	12.3.82	0.15
137.	Regarding merger of dearness allowance, grant of instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees and also relief to Central Government pensioners and family pensioners.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	15.3.82	0.07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
138.	Change of site for the proposed steel plant in Orissa.	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha	16.3.82	0.04
139.	The increase in the levy sugar quotas of various State Governments/ Union Territories.	Rao Birendra Singh	19.3.82	0 03
140.	Government Business for the week commencing the 22nd March, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	19 3.82	0 23
141	The recent railway accident at an unmanned level crossing near Kolnur station of South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh involving a tourist bus and Jayanti Janata Express.	Shn P.C.Sethi	22 3.82	0.05
142.	On the situation in Bangladesh.	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao	24 3.82	0.01
143.	Regarding the attack on the premises of the US Consulate General in Bombay on 25th March, 1982.	Shn P. Venkatasubbaiah	26.3.82	0.01
144	Certain economic issues discussed during Prime Minister's recent visit to United Kingdom	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	31 3.82	0.01
145	Regarding de-regulation of steel prices	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	1 4.82	0.02
146	Regarding an incident that took place on 14 April, 1982 in Flat No. 184, South Avenue, New Delhi occupied by Shri Dalbir Singh, MP	Giani Zail Singh	15 4.82	0.05
147	Reported announcement made by the President of Pakistan regarding appointment of observers for 'northern areas' on the Pakistan Federal Council	Shri P V.Narasimha Rao	15.4.82	
148	Regarding Government's decision on the question of introduction of colour Television in the country	Shri Vasant Sathe	15 4 82	0 01
149	Regarding procurement price for 1981-82 wheat crop	Rao Birendra Singh	15 4 82	0 01
150	Regarding certain new lines/projects which are proposed to be taken up immediately	Shri P C Sethi	16 4 82	0 02
151	Regarding an advance from the Contingency Fund of India to meet expenditure on the Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the working and activities of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Sewa Sangh, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and other organisations closely connected with them	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	21 4 82	0 02
152	Regarding launching of INSAT-1A	Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh	23 4 82	0 06
153	Government business for the week commencing the 26th April, 1982	Shri P Venkatasubbaiah	23 4 82	0 20
	Ninth Session			
154	Regarding Overdrafts of States	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	8 7 82	0 05
155	Government business for the week commencing the 12th July, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	9 7 82	0.20
156.	Situation in Lebanon	Shrimati Indira Gandhi	9 7 82	0 07
157.	India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund—Programme for the second year.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	13 7 82	0.05
158	Government business for the week commencing the 19th July, 1982	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	16 7 82	0 18
159	Regarding a major accident that occurred at Topa Colliery of the Central Coalfields Limited in the Hazaribagh District on 16 July, 1982 resulting in the death of 16 persons	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	19 7 82	0 02
160.	Drought conditions in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.	Rao Birendra Singh	27 7 82	0.07
161.	Government business for the week commencing the 26th July, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	22.7.82	0 18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
162.	Release of a further instalment of Additional Dearness allowance to Central Government Employees and relief to Pensioners including family pensioners w.e.f. 1st April, 1982.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	22.7.82	0.02
163.	Increase in the issue price of wheat to the Public Distribution System and the roler flour mills.	Rao Birendra Singh	22.7.82	0.03
164.	Creation of buffer stock of sugar.	Rao Birendra Singh	26.7.82	0.03
165.	Regarding the incidents which took place in Hauz Kazi and Lahori Gate Police Stations areas of Delhi on the 25th and 26th July, 1982	Shri R.Venkataraman	28.7.82	0.09
166.	Transaction relating to the purchase of HSD from M/s Kuo Oil in February.	Shri P.Shiv Shankar	28.7.82	0.09
167.	Extension of the time for completion of the inquiry and submission of report by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations.	Shri P.Venkatasubbaiah	28.7.82	0.02
168.	Government business for the week commencing the 2nd August, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	30.7.82	0.20
169.	Blow-out in one of the wells being drilled in the Bombay High field.	Shri P.Shiv Shankar	2.8.82	0.05
170.	Hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane on 4 August, 1982.	Shri A.P.Sharma	5.8.82	0.02
171.	Government business for the week commencing the 9th August, 1982.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	7.8.82	0.35
172.	Sale of tickets of ASIAD to the Members of Parliament.	Shri Buta Singh	7.8.82	0.02
173.	Killing of two persons of Scheduled Caste in village Manoharpur also known as Mohanpura , District Aligarh, U.P.	Shri R.Venkataraman	9.8.82	0.05
174.	Proposal for delinking of the management of the Haldia Dock Complex from that of Calcutta Port Trust.	Shri Veerendra Patil	13.8.82	0.02
175.	Setting up of a Tripartite Committee to deal with the problems being faced by the Textile Industry including its workers.	Shri Shivraj V.Patil	13.8.82	0.02
176.	Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America and Japan.	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao	13.8.82	0.10
	Tenth Session			
177.	Flood situation in the country	Shri Kedar Pandey		0.01
178.	Flood and drought situation in various parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in that behalf.	Rao Birendra Singh		0.01
179.	Procurement price for paddy and coarse kharif cereals and minimum support price of cotton (Kapas) for 1982-83 marketing season.	Rao Birendra Singh	4.10.82	0.03
180.	President's Medical Check-up at Houston (USA)	Shri B.Shankaranand		0.01
181.	Passage by J&K State Legislative Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Resettlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Bill, 1980.	Smt. Indira Gandhi		0.02
182.	Release of an instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to the pensioners including family pensioners.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee		0.02
183.	President's health.	Shri B.Shankaranand		
184.	Israeli invasion of Lebanon	Smt. Indira Gandhi	5.10.82	0.02
185.	Visit of an all party delegation to Meerut on 6th October, 1982.	Shri P.C.Sethi		
186.	President's health at Texas Heart Institute, Houston (U.S.A.)	Shri B.Shankaranand	7.10.82	0.01
187.	Gas discovery by ONGC, in Tripura on 7th October, 1982.	Shri P.Shiv Shankar		
188.	Government Business for the week commencing the 11th October, 1982.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	8.10.82	0.16
189.	Prime Minister's visit to the USSR	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao	11.10.82	0.08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
190.	Recent visit to India of H.E. Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao	11.10.82	0.18
191.	Incidents which occurred near Parliament House on Monday, 11 October, 1982.	Shri P.C.Sethi	12.10.82	0.06
192.	Government business for the week commencing the 18th October, 1982.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	16.10.82	0.12
193.	Incidents that were reported to have occurred in Amritsar (Punjab) on the 18th October, 1982.	Shri P.C.Sethi	19.10.82	0.06
194.	Productivity linked bonus for the employees of the Government of India Presses.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh		0.04
195.	National Capital Region.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	20.10.82	0.02
196	Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Government) Bill, 1982.	Shri N.K.P. Salve		0.04
197	Situation in Punjab	Shri P.C.Sethi		
198	Press reports which appeared on 23rd October, 1982 about Prime Minister's speeches in Nagaland.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	4.11.82	0.02
199	Visit of H.E. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq President of Pakistan	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao		
	Eleventh Session			
200	Regarding situation in Assam	Shri P.C.Sethi	21.2.83	0.07
201.	Certain accidents in the stone and bajri mines in the Union Territory of Delhi.	Shri Veerendra Patil	22.2.83	0.05
202	Family Welfare Programme	Shri B.Shankaranand	25.2.83	0.06
203	Government business for the week commencing the 28th February, 1983	Shri Buta Singh	25.2.83	0.30
204	Incidents in Assam	Shri P.C.Sethi	3.3.83	0.08
205	Setting up of an Advisory Board on Energy	Shri Shivraj V.Patil	4.3.83	0.01
206	Regarding situation in Assam	Shri P.C.Sethi	14.3.83	0.27
207	Collision between B-114 Bandel-Howrah local and H-292 Haripal-Howrah local at Howrah station on 15.3.83	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury	17.3.83	0.11
208.	Government business for the week commencing the 21st March, 1983	Shri Buta Singh	19.3.83	0.20
209	Regarding situation in Assam	Shri P.C. Sethi	22.3.83	0.07
210	Setting up of a Commission on Centre State relations	Smt. Indira Gandhi	24.3.83	0.03
211	Strike by the workers of Delhi Transport Corporation on 23rd March, 1983.	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	24.3.83	0.05
212	Press reports that Indian Ambassador in Washington appeared to give evidence before a Committee of the U.S. Congress	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	31.3.83	0.06
213.	Withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting the requirement of funds of the newly constituted Advisory Board on Energy	Shri N.R. Laskar	5.4.83	0.04
214	Regarding situation in Punjab	Shri P.C. Sethi	5.4.83	0.07
215.	Procurement price for wheat and the minimum support price for barley for 1983-84 Marketing Season and related matters.	Rao Birendra Singh	7.4.83	0.02
216.	Release of two instalments of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to the pensioners including family pensioners	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	8.4.83	0.04
217.	Theft of Firearms from the Malkhana room of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ganganagar, Rajasthan	Shri P.C. Sethi	15.4.83	0.04

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
218.	Import and Export Policy for 1983-84.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	15.4.83	0.12
219.	Launching of Satellite Launch Vehicle SLV-3-D-2.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	18.4.83	0.04
220.	Setting up of a National Committee on the celebration of Birth Centenary of Shri Nand Lal Bose.	Shri P.K. Thungon	19.4.83	0.03
221.	Incident that occurred at Amritsar on 25th April, 1983.	Shri P.C. Sethi	26.4.83	0.04
222.	Government Business for the week commencing the 2nd May, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	29.4.83	0.20
223.	Show of gas in the well drilled in Razole (Andhra Pradesh).	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	3.5.83	0.01
224.	Incident that occurred at Patiala on 2nd May, 1983.	Shri P.C. Sethi	4.5.83	0.01
225.	Situation in Assam.	Shri P.C. Sethi	4.5.83	0.13
226.	Government business for the 9th and 10th May, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	6.5.83	0.15
227.	Arrival of the first batch of enriched uranium from France.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	6.5.83	0.01
228.	Registration for telephones by freedom fighters under priority category and scheme for payment of freedom fighter's pension through Post Office Savings Bank.	Shri V.N. Gadgil	10.5.83	0.03
	Twelfth Session			
229	Regarding India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund – Programme for the third year	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	26.7.83	0.21
230.	Regarding terms of reference and composition of the Fourth Central Pay Commission.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	26.7.83	0.21
231	Statement on Punjab	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	26.7.83	0.21
232.	Regarding minimum support price fixed by Government for raw cotton for 1983-84 season.	Rao Birendra Singh	27.7.83	0.03
233	Regarding reported attacks on the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka and on the residences of the acting High Commissioner and other staff members of Indian High Commission.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	27.7.83	0.07
234.	Regarding visit of Minister of External Affairs to Sri Lanka	Shrimati Indira Gandhi	28.7.83	0.02
235.	Government Business for the week commencing the 1st August, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	29.7.83	0.20
236	Regarding the extension of the time for completion of the inquiry and submission of Report by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other Organisations.	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	1.8.83	0.02
237	Regarding recent visit to Sri Lanka by Minister of External Affairs	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	2.8.83	0.20
238	Regarding the letters threatening the life of Shri Charan Singh, Member of Parliament and Leader of the Lok Dal in Lok Sabha.	Shri P.C. Sethi	3.8.83	0.07
239	Government Business for the week commencing the 8th August, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	5.8.83	0.21
240	Government Business for the week commencing the 16th August, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	12.8.83	0.14
241	Regarding situation in Sri Lanka	Smt. Indira Gandhi	12.8.83	0.18
242	Statement on Price Situation.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	18.8.83	0.06
243.	Regarding Government's decision on Pun Committee Report on Gold Auctions held in 1978.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	18.8.83	0.09
244.	Measures to further accelerate rapid development of Electronics.	Shri M.S. Sanjeevi Rao	18.8.83	0.10
245.	Government business for the week commencing the 22nd August, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	19.8.83	0.20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
246.	Statement on the flood situation in the country.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	22.8.83	0.02
247.	Statement on Punjab.	Shri P.C. Sethi	25.8.83	0.03
	Thirteenth Session			
248.	Regarding import of animal tallow.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.	15.11.83	0.05
249.	Government business for Monday, the 21st and Tuesday, 22nd November, 1983.	Shri Buta Singh	18.11.83	0.53
250.	Regarding price situation.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	22.11.83	0.07
251.	Government business for the week commencing the 5th December, 1983	Shri Buta Singh	2.12.83	0.20
252.	Regarding the reported statement of threat to Hindus in Punjab by Shri Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, on December 1, 1983 at Amritsar	Shri P.C. Sethi	5.12.83	0.50
253.	Regarding the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in New Delhi from 23rd to 29th November, 1983	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	5.12.83	0.10
254.	Statement on New Oil Strike in Godavari offshore	Shri Gargi Shankar Misra	5.12.83	0.05
255.	Regarding arrest of certain Retired Defence Services Officers in connection with suspected espionage activities	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	6.12.83	0.02
256.	Government Business for the week commencing the 12th December, 1983	Shri Buta Singh	9.12.83	0.20
257	Regarding the espionage activities of certain persons including retired officers of the Defence Services	Shri P.C. Sethi	14.12.83	0.01
258.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th December, 1983	Shri Buta Singh	16.12.83	0.26
	Fourteenth Session			
259.	Government Business for the week commencing the 27th February, 1984	Shri Buta Singh	24.2.84	0.14
260.	Government Business for the week commencing the 5th March, 1984	Shri Buta Singh	3.3.84	0.37
261.	The fire that broke out in Tis Hasari Telephone Exchange in Delhi on 2nd March, 1984, disruption of telephone services in that Exchange and the steps taken to normalise the services	Shri V.N. Gadgil	7.3.84	0.03
262.	Government Business for the week commencing the 12th March, 1984	Shri Mallikarjun	9.3.84	0.16
263.	New Gas strike in Godavari onshore and oil and gas strike at Gangdhar in Cambay Basin	Shri P. Shiv Shankar	14.3.84	0.03
264.	Incident at Imphal on 14th March, 1984.	Shri P.C. Sethi	15.3.84	0.05
265.	Threat of strike by port and dock workers at all Major Ports with effect from the mid-night of 15th March, 1984.	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	15.3.84	0.05
266.	Government Business for the week commencing the 19th March, 1984	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	15.3.84	0.14
267.	Manufacture of telecommunication equipment	Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao	23.3.84	0.06
268.	Assassination of Shri H.S. Manchanda, President, Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.	Shri P.C. Sethi	29.3.84	0.04
269.	Suspension of payments by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of Government of West Bengal.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	30.3.84	0.16
270.	Explosion in Jamnagar while bombs were being loaded.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	30.3.84	0.02
271.	Akalis demands concerning article 25 of the Constitution.	Shri P.C. Sethi	2.4.84	0.06
272.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri A.A. Rahim	3.4.84	0.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
273.	Statement expressing pride and pleasure at Sqn. Leader Rakesh Sharma being the first Indian to go into space.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	4.4.84	0.01
274.	Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to some foreign countries.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	6.4.84	0.03
275.	Calling off the strike by the port and dock workers of the Major Ports over the revision of wage structure.	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	11.4.84	0.02
276.	Import and Export Policy for 1984-85.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	11.4.84	0.08
277	Certain firms placed in abeyance for improper imports of tallow.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	12.4.84	0.14
278.	Burning of Railway stations in Punjab and the shooting of some persons at Amritsar.	Shri P.C. Sethi	17.4.84	0.02
279.	Revised figures of foodgrains production.	Rao Birendra Singh	19.4.84	0.05
280.	Landing of a Pakistani small aircraft at Mukerian, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, on the 18th April, 1984.	Shri R. Venkataraman	21.4.84	0.04
281.	Government Business for the week commencing the 23rd April, 1984.	Shri Buta Singh	21.4.84	0.03
282.	Government Business for the week commencing the 30th April, 1984.	Shri Buta Singh	27.4.84	0.21
283.	Level crossing accident on Surendra Nagar-Wankanar Section on 3rd May, 1984	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury	3.5.84	0.02
284.	Reported Pakistani troop movement in Northern Pakistan occupied Kashmir.	Shri R. Venkataraman	4.5.84	0.01
285.	Government Business for the week commencing the 7th May, 1984.	Shri Buta Singh	4.5.84	0.01
	Fifteenth Session			
286.	Recent Developments in Jammu and Kashmir	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	26.7.84	0.02
287.	Government Business for the week commencing 30 July, 1984.	Shri Buta Singh	27.7.84	0.02
288.	Government Business for the week commencing 6 August, 1984.	Shri Mallikarjun	3.8.84	0.35
289.	Extension of time for completion of Inquiry and submission of report by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other bodies.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha	3.8.84	0.02
290.	Regarding Bomb Explosion at the International Arrival Hall of Madras Airport.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	6.8.84	0.04
291.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	8.8.84	0.08
292.	Government Business for the week commencing the 13th August, 1984.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	10.8.84	0.18
293.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	16.8.84	0.18
294.	Accident of Jabalpur Gondia Passenger train between Chargaon and Samarpura Railway Stations on Gondia-Jabalpur narrow gauge Section of South Eastern Railway.	Shri Mallikarjun	17.8.84	0.04
295.	Government Business for the remaining part of the Session	Shri Buta Singh	17.8.84	0.02
296.	Hijacking of Indian Airline Aircraft on 24 August, 1984.	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	24.8.84	0.05
297.	Hijacking of Indian Airline Aircraft of 24 August, 1982 (post release)	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan	27.8.84	0.01

STATEMENT 47

Statistics of Papers laid on the Table from First to Fifteenth Sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha by the Government as well as Private Members

S. No.	Session	Papers laid by the Government	Papers laid by Private Members	Total
1.	First	0953	—	0953
2.	Second	0809	—	0809
3.	Third	0869	01	0870
4.	Fourth	0947	13	0960
5.	Fifth	1234	04	1238
6.	Sixth	0641	Nil	0641
7.	Seventh	725	01	0726
8.	Eighth	1073	Nil	1073
9.	Ninth	0610	Nil	0610
10.	Tenth	0530	Nil	0530
11.	Eleventh	01772	04	1776
12.	Twelfth	0583	Nil	0583
13.	Thirteenth	1115	Nil	1115
14.	Fourteenth	1299	Nil	1299
15.	Fifteenth	786	Nil	0786
	GRAND TOTAL	13,946	23	13,969

STATEMENT 48

Session-wise statistics of different categories of papers laid on the Table of the House during the span of Seventh Lok Sabha

S No.	Category	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Fifteenth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bills assented to by the President.	Nil	3	35	6	22	10	21	14	Nil	28	29	2	17	34	26
2.	Statutory Notifications	479	199	383	379	489	226	226	394	240	188	571	320	437	479	348
3.	Ministerial Statements															
	(i) In response to assurances	22	8	18	20	26	17	15	21	13	20	25	15	22	31	17
	(ii) In response to CA Motions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Others	65	88	34	55	44	22	8	24	5	28	24	10	19	41	11
4.	Reports and allied Papers															
	(i) Government	312	313	253	373	497	156	349	445	231	124	702	150	384	494	211
	(ii) Parliamentary Committees	Nil	Nil	2	9	17	8	17	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	5	Nil
	(iii) Appropriation, Audit Accounts etc.	23	55	57	27	81	37	23	107	64	10	111	38	47	105	34
	(iv) Others	12	1	11	20	30	91	22	7	47	115	121	22	161	92	100
5.	President's Address to Parliament.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1			1	–		1	–
6.	Presidential Proclamation and related papers	17	18	19	1	3	4	3	8	1	Nil	1	Nil	3	Nil	3
7.	Ordinances and related papers	12	2	8	10	3	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	2	7	4	4
8.	Budget Estimates/ Demands for Grants etc.	Nil	3	15	Nil	36	10	Nil	35	2	Nil	38	Nil	Nil	30	Nil
9.	Papers laid by Private Members u/d 118(2)(i)	Nil	Nil	1	13	4	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Miscellaneous	10	199	25	45	15	9	41	17	5	16	157	22	18	12	32
	TOTAL	953	809	870	960	1238	641	726	1073	610	530	1776	583	1115	1299	786

9

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

Committees

The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied in nature, but considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted through Parliamentary Committees.

Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds; *ad hoc* Committees and the standing Committees. *Ad hoc* committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they complete the task assigned to them and submit a report. The principal *ad hoc* Committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills. Other *ad hoc* Committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they become *functus officio* as soon as they submit their reports.

Apart from the *ad hoc* committees, each House of Parliament has standing committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Privileges and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Rules Committees etc. Of spec al importance is yet another class of committees which act as Parliament's "Watch Dogs" over the executive. These are the Committees on Subordinate Legislation, the Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Public Undertakings. The Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings play an important role in exercising a check over governmental expenditure.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the standing parliamentary committees held 1963 sittings – the three Financial Committees accounting for as many as 1018 sittings.

Of the *ad hoc* Committees, the Joint Committee to examine the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, held 41 sittings and presented 1 report. The Joint Committee on Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1980 and the Joint Committee on the Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1983 presented one report each and held 44 and 27 sittings respectively. The Joint Committee on Chit Funds Bill 1980 and the Joint Committee on Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill 1981 held 25 and 65 sittings respectively and presented one report each.

Statement 49 gives an account of the work done by the Parliamentary Committees during the term of Seventh Lok Sabha and statement 50 gives details of petitions presented during each of the fifteen sessions held during the span of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Conferences

A brief resume regarding the nature and purpose of important Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad is given below:-

(i) Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India had its inception in 1921 in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

The object of the conference, as stated in the resolution adopted at the Third Conference held in Delhi in December, 1923 is "to secure the appropriate coordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India." As many as 49 Conferences have been held so far, the last one having been held at Calcutta in October-November, 1984.

The Conference of Presiding Officers is now generally convened annually for 2-3 days at different State Capitals by rotation. The agenda for the Conference is decided upon by a committee of 5 or 6 Presiding Officers — appointed by the Chairman of the Conference (i.e. Speaker, Lok Sabha) — from out of the points suggested for discussion by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides the points of Parliamentary procedures, other matters of common interest to all legislatures, are also discussed at the Conference.

(ii) Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India

The Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India is also held every year usually on the day preceding the Presiding Officers Conference.

The agenda for the Conference is decided by a Committee of Legislature Secretaries from out of the points suggested by the Secretaries of State Legislatures. The first such conference was held in Gwalior in 1953 and the last one was held at Calcutta in October, 1984.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, thanking the Delegates to the Thirtieth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, held at Isle of Man from September 25 to October 5, 1984, on his election as Chairman of C.P.A. (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association), Executive Committee.

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha meeting the Queen Mother in Isle of Man during the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Members of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation with Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt during the course of visit by the Delegation to that country in January, 1983.

Conference of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of all Legislative Bodies in India held at Calcutta in October, 1984.

(iii) Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within the various national Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between members of different Parliments (constituted into National Groups) and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective countries in the firm establishment and development of the democratic institutions. The activities of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are determined and guided by an Inter-Parliamentary Council. Each National Group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union holds Conferences twice a year. Originally the Inter-Parliamentary Union used to hold its Conference once a year. At the 131st session of Inter-Parliamentary Council held in Rome (Italy) in September, 1982, it was decided that the Union would hold two Conferences in a year, each of them being a self-contained meeting.

Its meetings are generally held in the capitals of various countries. The National Group hosting the Conference is responsible for organising the Conference.

The delegations are generally composed of members from the various Parties or Groups in National Parliaments and thus both Government and Opposition members from various countries are represented at the Conference. The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegations to the annual Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1949. A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation was sent to the last annual Conference held at Geneva (Switzerland) in October, 1984.

(iv) Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)

The CPA is an association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of race, religion or culture, are united by community of interest, respect for the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of Parliamentary democracy.

These objectives are pursued by means of conferences, plenary and regional, the interchange of delegations, holding of seminars, issue of publications and periodicals notably the 'Parliamentarian' and through the work of the parliamentary Information and Reference Centre.

The Association, founded in 1911, has evolved with the Commonwealth.

The Presiding Officers of Legislative Chambers are normally the Branch Presidents. The Clerk of the Legislature usually performs the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Branch.

Plenary-Conferences of the Association are held annually and they take place in a different Commonwealth country each year.

These Conferences, normally lasting a week, debate matters of immediate concern to the Commowealth.

Statement 51 gives the list of the Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 49

Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Sixth Lok Sabha

A. Standing Committees

(i) Financial Committees

Items	Years				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Committee on Estimates					
No. of Reports presented	17	18	19	30	5
No. of sittings held	65	85	84	141	19
Duration of sittings (in hours)	121.00	147.00	164.30	306.30	43.05
No. of pages of material studied	8215	7285	5175	6422	766
No. of Sub-committees/Study Groups constituted	10	11	7	6	6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of Establishments/Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	47	67	67	57	13
Committee on Public Accounts					
No. of Reports presented	51	59	50	57	14
No. of sittings held	114	105	88	85	24
Duration of sittings (in hours)	139.20	251.10	196.20	171	39
No. of pages of material studied	884	8959	8532	7950	800
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	7	7	7	7	7
No. of offices visited by the Committee during their tours	84	64	48	40	17
Committee on Public Undertakings					
No. of Reports presented	24	26	27	20	4
No. of sittings held	77	111	64	59	19
Duration of sittings (in hours)	180.45	227.45	127.35	95.40	33.35
No. of pages of material studied	26,300	15,720	5412	14,354	2622
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	4	5	5	5	4
No. of establishments/organisations/places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	31	56	22	41	17

(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

No. of Reports presented	15	10	15	16	2
No. of sittings held	29	25	49	47	5
Duration of sittings (in hours)	65	55	96	89	6
No. of pages of material studied	12,120	10,100	15,200	15,700	6,000
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	5	5	5	5	5
No. of establishments/organisations/places visited by the Committee/Study Groups during their tours	27	37	20	20	19

(iii) Other Standing Committees

Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of reports presented
Committee on Petitions	70	20
Committee of Privileges	68	5
Rules Committee	9	Nil
General Purposes Committee	13	Nil
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	105	27
Committee on Government Assurances	37	10
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	81	81
Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House.	61	22
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.	16	16

Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of reports presented
Business Advisory Committee	72	66
Library Committee	13	Nil
Library Sub-Committee	19	Nil
House Committee	40	Nil
Accommodation Sub-Committee	7	Nil
Ad hoc Sub Committee	10	Nil
Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	9	Nil
Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	38	Nil
Railway Convention Committee	70	12
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	62	12
B. *Ad hoc* Committees		
Joint Committee to examine the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	41	1
Joint Committee on Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980	44	1
Joint Committee on Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	65	1
Joint Committee on Chit Funds Bill, 1980	25	1
Joint Committee on Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1983.	27	1

STATEMENT 50

Petitions presented during Seventh Lok Sabha

S.No.	Session	Number of Petitions Presented
1.	First (21.1.1980 to 2.2.1980)	1
2.	Second (11.3.1980 to 28.3.1980)	2
3.	Third (9.6.1980 to 12.8.1980)	3
4.	Fourth (17.11.1980 to 23.12.1980)	4
5	Fifth (16.2.1981 to 9.5.1981)	3
6.	Sixth (17.8.1981 to 18.9.1981)	2
7	Seventh (28.11.1981 to 24.12.1981)	3
8	Eighth (18.2.1982 to 30.4.1982)	2
9	Ninth (8.7.1982 to 16.8.1982)	2
10	Tenth (4.10.1982 to 5.11.1982)	Nil
11	Eleventh (18.2.1983 to 10.5.1983)	2
12	Twelfth (25.7.1983 to 26.8.1983)	2
13	Thirteenth (15.11.1983 to 22.12.1983)	Nil
14	Fourteenth (23.2.1984 to 9.5.1984)	1
15	Fifteenth (26.7.1984 to 27.8.1984)	1
	TOTAL	28

STATEMENT 51

Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings during the period of Seventh Lok Sabha

No.of the conference/ meeting	Venue	Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	A. Indian		
(i) Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India			
	Bangalore	17th & 18th January, 1981	
	Hyderabad	28th & 29th December, 1981	
	Patna	7th & 8th November, 1982	
	Bombay	2nd & 3rd January, 1984	
	Calcutta	29th & 30th October, 1984	

1	2	3	4

(ii) Conferences of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India.

Bangalore	16th January, 1981
Hyderabad	27th December, 1981
Patna	6th November, 1982
Bombay	1st January, 1984
Calcutta	28th October, 1984

(iii) Symposia held under the auspices of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

Bangalore	19th January, 1981
Hyderabad	30th December, 1981
Patna	9th November, 1982
Bombay	4th January, 1984
Calcutta	31st October, 1984.

(iv) Conferences of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees

1. Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation, New Delhi	25th & 26th July, 1981
2. Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Govt. Assurances, New Delhi	22nd & 23rd August, 1981
3. Conference of Chairmen of Public Undertakings Committees, New Delhi	24th & 25th April, 1982
4. Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Private Members Bills and Resolution, New Delhi	1st & 2nd May, 1982
5. Conference of Chairment of Estimates Committees, New Delhi	18th & 19th December, 1982
6. Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees, New Delhi	19th & 20th February, 1983
7. Conference of Chairmen of Library Committees New Delhi	19th & 20th March, 1983.
8. Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi	5th, 6th & 7th August, 1983

B. Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary Conferences which Indian Delegations attended

(i) Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union

67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Berlin (GDR)	16th to 24th September, 1980	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended
68th I.P. Conference and the meetings of the I.P. Council.	Havana (Cuba)	15th to 23rd September, 1981	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
69th I.P. Conference and the meetings of the I.P. Council	Rome (Italy)	12th to 23rd September, 1982	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
70th I.P. Conference and the meetings of the I.P. Council	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	2nd to 13th October, 1983	A 9- member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
71st I.P. Conference and the meetings of the I.P. Council	Geneva (Switzerland)	2nd to 7th April, 1984	A 10-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
72nd I.P. Conference and the meetings of the I.P. Council	Geneva (Switzerland)	24th to 29th September, 1984	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.

(ii) Spring Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Oslo (Norway)	7th to 12th April, 1980	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
Manila (Philippines)	21st to 25th April, 1981	A 4-member Indian Delegation attended.

1	2	3	4
	Lagos (Nigeria)	13th to 17th April, 1982	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Helsinki (Finland)	24th to 29th April, 1983	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
(iii)	Conferences of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association		
26th	Zambia	19th September to 4th October, 1980	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended
27th	Fiji	10th to 24th October, 1981	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended
28th	Bahamas	10th to 24th October, 1982	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
29th	Nairobi (Kenya)	22nd October to 6th November, 1983	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended
30th	Douglas (Isle of Man)	25th September to 5th October, 1984	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended
(iv)	Meetings of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association		
	Lusaka (Zambia)	3rd October, 1980	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, MP, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch at the meeting
	Suva (Fiji)	23rd October, 1981	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar MP Speaker Lok Sabha represented the India Branch at the meeting
	Nassau (Bahamas)	21st October, 1982	Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, MP, represented India Branch at the meeting
	Nairobi (Kenya)	3rd November, 1983	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, MP Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch at the meetings
	Douglas (Isle of Man)	3rd to 4th October, 1984	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, MP, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch at the meeting
(v)	Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers		
6th	Ottawa (Canada)	20th to 27th April, 1981	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker Lok Sabha and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended
7th	Wellington (New Zealand)	8th to 11th January, 1984	Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended
(vi)	Meetings of the Association of the Secretaries-General of Parliament		
	Oslo (Norway)	April, 1980	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Berlin (GDR)	September, 1980	Secretary, Lok Sabha attended
	Manila (Philippines)	April, 1981	Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha attended
	Havana (Cuba)	September, 1981	Secretary, Lok Sabha attended
	Lagos (Nigeria)	April, 1982	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Rome (Italy)	September, 1982	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Helsinki (Finland)	April, 1983	Additional Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	October, 1983	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Geneva (Switzerland)	April, 1984	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended
	Geneva (Switzerland)	September, 1984	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended

10

VISITORS TO PARLIAMENT

During the sittings of the Lok Sabha, admission of strangers to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of the members is regulated in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker. All persons other than members of the House are regarded as strangers, with the exception of the Officers of the House and staff on duty. When the House is sitting, the Chamber is reserved for the exclusive use of members and strangers are not permitted therein. The other portions of the House where strangers may be permitted to go under specified conditions are Galleries and the Central Hall.

Admission of strangers to the various Galleries of Lok Sabha is regulated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under the directions of the Speaker. Admission to the Galleries is by cards.

Speaker's Gallery — This gallery is intended for use by persons who are Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and their wives, Ministers of State Governments and their wives and Presidents of All India political parties in case they cannot be accommodated in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

Distinguished Visitors' Gallery — This Gallery is intended for use by the persons who are wives/husbands of sitting Members of Parliament, ex-members of Parliament, Members and Secretaries of State Legislatures, Judges, Vice-Chancellors and high officials of the Government of India and State Governments, men of standing in public life, such as Presidents of All India political parties and Distinguished visitors from foreign countries.

Special Gallery — This gallery is meant for sons, daughters, father and mother of Member of Parliament.

Diplomatic Gallery — This gallery is meant for the use of the foreign diplomats.

Public Gallery — This gallery is meant for the use of the general public.

Rajya Sabha Gallery — This gallery is exclusively meant for the use of the Members of Rajya Sabha who may like to watch the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

Official Gallery — This gallery is intended only for officials of the Government of India and in certain cases, for officials of the Governments of States, whose presence is required in connection with the business before the House.

Special Box — This is reserved for the family and guests of the President, Governors of States, Heads of States, Prime Ministers and Crown Princes of foreign countries and other high personages, e.g., ex-Presidents and ex-Governor Generals, Chief Justice of India, Chief Ministers of States, etc.

Statement 52 shows the number of visitors to the different galleries during the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Session-wise break up is shown in statement 53. Statement 54 shows the foreign delegations/dignitaries who visited the Parliament House during the 7th Lok Sabha.

During the periods when Lok Sabha is not in session, arrangements are made to take the visitors round the Parliament House building. The visitors are taken inside in convenient batches. They are taken round the building on the authority of a sight-seers' permit issued by the Reception Office on the recommendation of Members of Parliament.

Statement 55 shows the year-wise number of sight-seers shown round the Parliament House during the period of Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 52

Number of Visitors of different Galleries during the sittings of the fifteen sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha

S No	Name of Gallery	Number of Visitors to the gallery	Percentage to Total
1	Public Gallery	3,53,616	83 72
2	Official Gallery	21,383	5 06
3	Speaker's Gallery	23,015	5 44
4	Distinguished Visitors' Gallery	12,006	2 84
5	Rajya Sabha Gallery	3,423	0 82
6	Diplomatic Gallery	1,010	0 24
7	Special Gallery	7,728	1 83
8	Special Box	202	0 05
	TOTAL	4,22,383	100 00

STATEMENT - 53

Statement showing the attendance in the different Galleries during Seventh Lok Sabha

Session	Public gallery	DV gallery	Speaker gallery	Special gallery	RS gallery	Official gallery	Diplomatic Box	Special Box
1st	11,036	362	907	221	71	491	18	-
2nd	15,236	589	1,197	284	109	812	28	-
3rd	30,206	2,136	1,369	940	163	2,323	142	-
4th	25,401	672	1,324	479	29	1,254	17	16
5th	39,098	978	2,970	769	195	2,820	93	9
6th	22,041	572	2,092	188	134	1,203	89	-
7th	79,193	1,846	5,095	1,268	1,981	915	75	43
8th	21,158	585	1,349	476	165	2,139	92	32
9th	13,110	189	956	335	90	1,243	60	12
10th	15,946	366	419	175	22	990	20	-
11th	23,489	867	1,297	610	150	2,142	78	15
12th	12,636	512	858	335	47	1,004	81	-
13th	12,582	409	594	215	13	948	48	28
14th	19,276	1,126	1,630	536	148	2,163	117	47
15th	13,208	797	958	697	106	935	52	-
	3,53,616	12,006	23,015	7,728	3,423	21,383	1010	202

STATEMENT 54

Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Seventh Lok Sabha

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
	1980 [February-December]	
1.	9-member Norwegian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Svenn Stray, Vice-President of Stortinget (Norwegian Parliament)	
2.	15-member Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Alois Indra, M.P., Member of the Pesidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	
3.	Honourable Mosese Qionbaravi, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Fiji and President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	
4.	5-member Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Academician Prof. Bazaryn Shirendyb, Deputy Chairman of the Great Peoples Khural and President of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian Peoples Republic	
5.	14-member Delegation of the National Assembly of Bhutan	
6.	H.E. Mr. O.Long, Director-General, GATT	
7.	Mr. Pierre Bas, Member of French Parliament	
8.	Dr. Johann Szuszkiewicz, Director (Chief of Mission).	
9.	Delegation of the Committee of the Foreign Relations of the German Bundestag (Parliament of FRG) led by Dr. Gerhard Schroder, MP.	
10.	Mr. Gerald Goetting, Vice-President of the GDR (Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the GDR)	
11.	Mr. Richard S.Pribble, MP and Whip of Labour Party of New Zealand	
12.	H.E. Mr. Stefan Andrei, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.	
13.	H.E. Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission of European Communities.	
14.	9-member delegation of the Permanent Commission for Development Cooperation, Second Chamber, States General (Netherlands Parliament).	
15.	H.E. Mr. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture of Sri Lanka and Mrs. Senanayake	
16.	H.E. Mr. Ginsha Philipov, Member of the State Council (Collective Presidency) Bulgaria	
17.	Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and party	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
18.	5-member delegation of the Worker's Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by H.E. Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK (i.e. Speaker).	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
19.	Mr. Nelson Ruis, a member of Canadian Parliament.	
20.	3-member delegation from the Soviet Union led by H.E. Mr Mohamadullah Kholov, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.	
21.	Delegation of Nigerian Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	
22.	5-member British Parliamentary Delegation.	
23.	Delegation of the Committee on Defence of the Nigerian House of Representatives.	
24.	Hon. Luis Adrian Solomons, Member of Australian Parliament and Mrs. Solomons.	
25.	11-member delegation of Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Currency.	
26.	15-member delegation of Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Transport.	
27.	5-member delegation of Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Public Petitions.	
28.	Mr. John H. Osbown, Conservative British MP.	
29.	Mr. Godfrey Thompson, President of the Library Association and Director of Libraries and Art Galleries, City of London.	
30	10-member delegation of Parliament from Taiwan.	
31	Mr. B.N. Bieshenvel, former Prime Minister of Netherlands and Advisory Director of Unilever.	
32	14-member delegation of the Bhutanese National Assembly	
33.	H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR addressed the Members of Parliament on 10 December, 1980 in the Central Hall, Parliament House.	
	1981	
34	H.E. Mr. M.A. Bakeer Markar, Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka and Mrs. Markar.	
35.	10-member Ghanaian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. E.D. Mahami, First Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Ghana	
36.	7-member Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. R. Kartidjo, Vice-Speaker of Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (Parliament of Indonesia)	
37	6-member Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Bahjat Al-Talhouni, President of the Senate of Jordan	
38	9-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Abdel Hamid Radwan, MP, Deputy Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	
39.	5-member Romanian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Iosif Szasz, M.P., Alternate Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.	
40.	6-member Colombian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Hernando Turbay, President of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia.	
41.	7-member Democratic People's Republic of Korea Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Hwang Jang Yap, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	
42.	7-member Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. P.M. Ruddock, MP.	
43.	Rt. Hon. Mr. George Thomas, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons of the U.K. accompanied by Mr. Donald Lord, Assistant Secretary (Parliamentary).	
44	21-Member European Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon. Paul Verges, Member of Committee on Development and Cooperation.	
45.	20-member USSR Supreme Soviet Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. V.V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.	
46.	7-member Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mirza Gholam Hafiz, Speaker, Parliament of Bangladesh.	
47.	5-member Delegation of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundestag).	
48.	Mr. Charles Simeons, ex-MP and Associate Member of the U.K. Branch of the CPA.	

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
49.	British Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.	
50.	Delegation of the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.	
51.	Mr. Lar Korvald, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.	
52.	Mr.DCW Revolta, First Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, U.K.	
53.	6-member delegation of Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly led by Mr. Maurice Couve De Murville.	
54.	H.E. Madame Lyudmila Zhivkov, Chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.	
55.	His Royal Highness Prince Clause of the Netherlands	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
56.	8-member Delegation of Bhutan led by H.E. Dasho Lam Penjor, Deputy Planning Minister of Bhutan	
57.	H.E. Mr. Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
58.	Miss Betty Boothroyd and Mr. Thorne, Members of House of Commons of the U.K.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
59.	Mr. Pio-Carlo Ternzio, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union accompanied by his wife	
60.	Delegation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Group of Finland	
61.	H.E. Mr. Ali Bin Ahmad Al-Ansari, Minister for Labour and Social Affairs, Government of Quatar and Party	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
62.	Kenyan Parliamentary Delegation.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
63.	Equador Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Gill Barragan, Vice-President of the National Chamber of Representatives of Equador Parliament.	
64.	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Osman, Special Royal Emissary of the King of Morocco and party	
65.	Dr.(Mrs.) Daeubler Gmelin, Member of the Parliament of Federal Republic of Germany	
66.	4-member Morocco Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Ahmed Osman	
67.	Hon. W.R. Baxter, Member of the Victorian Legislative Council.	
68.	Mr. Keizo Obuchi, Member of the House of Representatives of the National Diet Japan	
69.	11-member Delegation of the Nigerian Senate Committee on Health led by Senator M.A. Ojukwu, Chairman of the Committee.	
70.	15-member delegation of the Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture	
71.	Delegation of the Veteran Affairs Committee of the Nigerian House of Representatives.	
72.	Delegation of the Committee on Water Resources of the Nigerian Senate.	
73.	12-member delegation of the Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Mines and Power led by its Chairman Hon. P.A. Ghinije.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
74.	8-member delegation of the Presidential Committee on Code of Conduct of Nigeria, led by Hon. Alhaji Is a Kaitra.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
75.	Mr. Arne Larsen, Chairman and Members of the Public Accounts Committee of Danish Parliament	
76.	Dr. R.M. Salas, Executive Director, UNFPA	
77.	12-member delegation of the Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on Appropriation and Finance led by Hon. Alhaji M. Bacheka.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
78.	Delegation of Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on National Planning and Economic Development.	
79.	Mr. M.T. Ryle, Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons, London.	
80.	10-member delegation of the Penang Branch of CPA led by the Speaker of the Penang State Assembly.	
81.	Major-General Sri Hardiman, Member of the Military Supreme Court of Indonesia.	
82.	11-member delegation of the Committee on Public Enterprises of Sri Lanka Parliament.	
83.	Mr. Breau Herb, Member of the House of Commons, Canada and former Parliamentary Secretary to Ministries of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Energy, Mines and Resources and External Affairs.	
84.	Dr. Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	
85.	H.E. Mr. Georgi Yardanov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
86.	Miss Flora McDonal, MP (Canada)	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.
87.	Mrs. P.T. Toner, MP (Australia) accompanied by her daughter Miss Jean Toner.	Watched the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
88.	Lord Chelwood, MP from U.K.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
89.	Hon. Brian A. Chatterton, Member of the Legislative Council of South Australia.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
90.	The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P. Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed the Members of Parliament on 16 April, 1981 in the Central Hall, Parliament House.	
	1982	
91.	13-member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.	
92.	H.E. Mr. Leon Bollendoff, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg accompanied by Mr. G. Wagner, Secretary-General of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg.	
93.	Hon'ble Sir Richard Harrison, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand.	
94.	10-member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.	
95.	8-member Kuwait Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jassim Hamad Al-Saqr, MP and Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly of Kuwait.	
96.	H.E. Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council.	
97.	H.E. Dr. Wahid Ali, President of the Senate of Trinidad and Tobago.	
98.	2-Member Colombian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Gustavo Dajer Chadid, President of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Islamic Republic of Iran.	
99.	35-member Iranian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Jojjat-Ul-Islam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Islamic Republic of Iran.	
100.	8-member British Parliamentary Delegation led by the Rt. Hon. Peter John Mitchell Thomas, Q.C., M.P.	
101.	7-member Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation led by Senator John Wash-Pam, Deputy President of the Senate of Federal Republic of Nigeria.	
102.	Mr. Peastey, Executive Officer of the Australian Parliament House Construction Austority.	
103.	5-member Sub-Committee of the British House of Commons of Race Relations and Immigration led by Hon. John Daniel Wheeler, M.P., Chairman of the Sub-Committee.	
104.	H.E. Professor Alexander Fol, Minister of National Education of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.	

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
105.	Rt. John Peyton, Member of the House of Commons, U.K. accompanied by Mrs. Peyton.	
106.	Delegation of the French Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces led by Mr. Jacques Menard, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.	
107.	Ayatollah Mahadavi Kani, former Prime Minister of Iran.	
108.	Dr. Kim Hyun Uk, MP from the Republic of Korea.	
109.	Mr. Mario Carbeelo Pazos, Senator, Mr. Demeteno Ruiz, Deputy and Mr. Carles Sanchoz Cardenas, Deputy of the Mexican Parliament.	
110.	Miss Maria Aguiar, Member of Parliament from Portugal	
111.	17-member Delegation of Greenwich Theatre Company of U.K.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
112.	Mr. E.A. Shevardnadze, MP and Alternate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR, accompanied by Mr. L. Borodin, MP and Mr. V. Thikhomirov, MP	
113.	Mr. G.Schabowski, MP and Alternate Member of the Politburo of GDR's Communist Party	
114.	H.E. Mr. Bwang Jang Yop, Speaker of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	
115.	4-member Delegation of Syrian Engineers.	
116.	7-member delegation of the Special Commission in charge of verifying and auditing accounts of the French National Assembly led by Mr. Rene Gillard, Chairman of the Delegation	
117.	8-member Group of Lawyers and Jurists from the United States	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
118.	Mr. David R.Bowen, U.S. Congressman.	
119.	Dr. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the Constitutional Commission of Nigeria	
120.	Mr. Nooruddin Habbla, Chairman and Mr. Abdulla Sukri, Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council of Syria	
121.	Hon. J.K. Nageno Minister of Basic Education of Kenya accompanied by some Officials of his Ministry	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
122.	6-member delegation of the Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea led by Mr. Sei Kee Lee Chairman of the Special Committee of the South Korean National Assembly of Olympic Games	
123.	8-member Cyprus Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. George Ladas, President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus	
124.	8-member Zambian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. R.M. Nabulyoto, OGCF, M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia	
125.	6-member Algerian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. A. Belayat, M.P., Members of the Central Committee and Vice-President of the Popular National Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.	
126.	15-member Senegalese Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. Alioune Badara Mbengue, M.P., Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal	
127.	12-member Mauritian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. Chattradhari Daby, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius.	
128.	10-member Syrian Arab Republic of Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Al Zoubi, Speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic	
129.	Mr. Herb Breau, Member of the House of Commons of Canada	
130.	Hon'ble David M. Connolly, M.P. and Chairman of Public Accounts Committee of Australia	
131.	H.E. Dr. Zbigniew Gertych, Deputy Speaker of Polish Parliament	
132.	Mr. Frans Andriessen Commissioner EEC and Party	

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
133.	H.E. Mr. Bum Suk Lee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea and Party.	
134.	Dr. Heinrich Toeplitz, President of the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic.	
135.	Chief J.C. Emica, Member of House of Representatives of Nigeria and one Senator.	
136.	Senator Edmound Muskie, former Secretary of State of USA.	
137.	H.E. Mr. Se Eungoh, Minister of State for Political Affairs of the Republic of Korea.	
138.	Mr. Justice V.C.R.A. Crabb, Chief Justice of Court of Appeal of Ghana.	
139.	Hon'ble Mrs. Shiriu Aummeeruddy-Cziffra, Attorney General and Minister for Women Rights and Affairs of Mauritius.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
140	H.E. Mr. Wakesa, Solicitor-General of Uganda	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
141	Mr. Richard William, Assistant to US President Ronald Reagan for International Affairs.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
142	10-member Chinese Lawyers Delegation.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
143	Mr. James O'Keefe, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Ireland	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
144	H.E. Madame Melina Mercouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences of Greece and Party.	
145	A Delegation of Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by H.E. Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, M.P.	
146	Mr. Chung-Soo Park and Mr. Sun-Ho Chung, Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.	
147	Mr. Chidambaram Pillay, Auditor-General of Mauritius	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
148	Mr. Joseph K. Nyerere, M.P. of Tanzania accompanied by his daughter.	
149	Mr. Ralph James Clough, M.P. from Australia accompanied by his wife.	
150	Mr. Hohn Bruton, Minister for Industry and Energy of Ireland.	
151	Mr. Douglas Roche, International Chairman, Parliamentarians for World Order and Rt. John Silken, M.P., Mr. Nicholas Dunlop, Secretary-General and Mr. Menendes, Director of International Activities. Sabha	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
152.	3-member US Congressional Delegation led by Congressman Joseph P. Addabbo.	
153	H.E. Mr. Ognyan Doynor, Leader of the Bulgarian Economic Delegation and Party.	
154	Congressman Stephen Solarz from USA	
155	Delegation of members of French and European Parliaments.	
156	5-member delegation led by Sir Alexander, Chairman of Nigerian Law Committee.	
157.	Hon'ble Mr. Khalid Al Wazmi and Mr. Hadel Al Jawali, Members of the National Assembly of Kuwait.	
158.	Mr. Lyn Barlin, Deputy Clerk of Australian House of Representatives accompanied by his wife.	
159.	Delegation of Members of the National Conference of U.S. State Legislatures.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
160.	12-member Judicial Delegation led by Dasho Sonam Tobgyel, Judge of the High Court of Bhutan.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
161.	Mr. Bruce George, Member of the House of Commons of U.K.	

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
162.	Mr. Tae Sup Lee, Minister of Political Affairs and Special Envoy of the President of Republic of Korea.	
163.	4-member Delegation of Parliamentarians from Federal Republic of Germany.	
164.	Sir Zelaman Kowan, Former Governor-General of Australia accompanied by his son	
165.	Mr. Pio-Carlo Terenziò, Secretary-General, IPU.	
166.	Congressmen Mr. George E. Brown Jr. and Mr. James Sensenbanner, Jr, Members of the US House of Representatives and Members of Science Committee.	
167.	H.E. Madame Eigje, School Minister of Development Co-operation of the Netherlands and Mr. F M. Peters. Deputy Director-General in the Netherlands. Minister of Foreign Affairs	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
	1984	
168.	Senator John Coates of the Australian Parliament	
169.	10-member Zarean Parliamentary Delegation led by H E Mr Nzondomyo A Dokpe Lingo, President of the Legislative Council (Speaker of Parliament) of the Republic of Zaire	
170.	Mr. David Russel Lange, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives of New Zealand	
171.	Mr. Rene Rodrfquez, Member of the Cuban Parliament (National Assembly) and President of the Cuban Institute of Friendship and a Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba	
172.	Dr. Hamdi Al-Assaqa, Minister of Finance, Syria.	
173.	Mr. Luvsanchultem, Former Speaker of Mangolia and present Deputy Chairman of Mangolian Parliament	
174.	Mayor of Moscow and his party.	
175.	Mr. Takeo Fukuda, former Prime Minister of Japan accompanied by Mrs Fukuda	
176.	10-member Swedish Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, Speaker of the Swedish Parliament.	
177.	His Excellency Mr. Abdeloziz Kheleef Minister of Commerce of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Party	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
178.	20-member French Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E Mr. Louis Mermaz, President of the National Assembly of France	
179.	H.E. Ramiro Saraiva Cruerrciro Minister of State for External Relations of the Federal Republic of Brazil	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
180.	H.E. Mr. Mantrędo Macioti, Head of Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities for South Asia.	
181.	11-member Polish Parliamentary Delegation led by H E Mr. Stanislaw GUCWA. Marshal of the Sejm (Speaker of the Polish Parliament).	
182.	Mr. Byung-Kyu Woo, Secretary-General and two other Senior Officials of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.	
183.	12-Member US world Affairs Council Delegation led by Mrs. Helen C Morrin	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
184.	Finance Committee of Danish Parliament led by Mr Svend Brik Movmand, M.P. (President of the Committee in the rank of Minister).	
185.	Dr. Analite Ratebzad, former Minister and now Member of the Polit Bureau of the FDFA.	
186.	Mr. S. Tsumon, Director, Regional Policy Division, Asian Affairs Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha
187.	9-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon. Mr Louis Desmarais, M P., Chairman of the Canadian Branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	
188.	H.E. Mr. Hasan Abedi Jaafari, Minister of Commerce and Hon. Mr. Mohd Forroughi, M P. and Head of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of Iran.	

S. No.	Delegation/Dignitary	Remarks
189.	Mr. Moriyoshi Sato, Mr. Akira Fukida, Mr. Takashi Kosugi, Mr. Tomoharu Tazawa, Members of House of Representatives of Japan.	
190.	Hon'ble Ramanlal I. Kapadia, M.P. From Fiji.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
191.	Hon. Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan, addressed the Members of Parliament on 4.5.1984 in the Central Hall, Parliament House.	
192.	Hon. Mr. Ivor S. Richard, Member of the Commission of European Communities.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
193.	Mr. Roy Mcmurtry and his wife Mrs. Ria McMurtry, Attorney General of Outario Province (Canada) and Party.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
194.	Mrs J. Halimi, M.P. from French National Assembly.	
195.	Mr. and Mrs. Winston Dookeran, M.P. from Trinidad.	
196.	Mr. Ognian Doinov, Member Politburo and Secretary, Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party.	

STATEMENT 55

Number of sight-seers to Parliament House

Year	Number
1980	15,772
1981	13,219
1982	16,312
1983	14,000
1984(Upto 9th October, 1984)	10,572
TOTAL	69,875

11

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

Press Gallery Facilities

The Gallery has seating accommodation for 98 correspondents, each seat having a loud speaker nearby. Seats in the first two rows, provided with small writing desks, are allotted to specific newspapers and news agencies in consultation with the Press Gallery Committee. Sixty-four headphones connected with the Simultaneous Interpretation System are also provided in the Press Gallery.

Supply of Parliamentary Papers and Reference Facilities

In order to enable the Press Correspondents to follow the proceedings, necessary Parliamentary papers and Bills as introduced in the House, are provided to them. A copy of the daily agenda is also displayed on the Notice Boards outside Press Rooms and Press Gallery.

Besides, a set of Debates of the various sessions, reports of Parliamentary Committees, Papers laid on the Table, etc., is maintained for their use. In addition, a small Press Library containing books generally needed by Press Correspondents, has also been provided.

Facilities in the Press Rooms

Three Press Rooms, provided with chairs and tables, have been set apart for correspondents of news-agencies and leading newspapers to work and prepare their reports.

Issue of Press Releases

To help the correspondents in preparing their despatches on the reports presented to the House by various Parliamentary Committees, such as the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Public Undertakings, Press Releases are issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat highlighting the salient points in the recommendations/observations contained in the reports.

Press Releases are also issued regarding summoning and prorogation of the sessions of Lok Sabha, appointment of Parliamentary Committees, Parliamentary Conferences, Seminars, Exhibitions and visits of Parliamentary delegations.

Statement 56 shows the data (based on 15 Sessions of the Seventh Lok Sabha) relating to the Press Correspondents admitted, newspapers and news-agencies represented, Indian as well as foreign, in the Press Gallery of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 56

A. Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha
(Data based on 15 Sessions of the 7th Lok Sabha)

S No	Item	Nos
1	Total number of Press Correspondents admitted	320
2	Press Correspondents representing Indian Newspapers	130
3	Press Correspondents representing Indian News agencies	80
4	Press Correspondents representing Foreign Newspapers	70
5	Press Correspondents representing Foreign News agencies	40
6	Indian Newspapers and News agencies represented	120
7	Foreign Newspapers and News agencies represented	60
8	Number of seats in the Press Gallery	98
9	Number of seats allotted to specific newspapers and news agencies	60
10	Combined circulation of Indian newspapers represented in the Press Gallery	60 lakhs (approx.)

B. Central Hall and Lobby of the Lok Sabha

1	Press Correspondents enjoying Central Hall facilities	100
2	Press Correspondents enjoying Lobby facilities	9

12

MEETING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

(A) Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service

The primary object of the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) is to keep the Members of Parliament well-informed of the day-to-day developments in India and abroad, by maintaining an upto-date and well-equipped Library and efficient research and reference service. The service provides reference material on legislative measures and other matters coming up before the two Houses—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha—so as to enable the Members to effectively participate in the debates of their respective Houses.

This Service has four Divisions, namely, the Library Division, Reference and Documentation Division, Research and Information Division-A and Research and Information Division-B.

(a) Library Division

The Library Division comprises three Sections viz., (i) Acquisition Section (ii) Processing Section and (iii) Administration and Preservation Section, besides Reading Rooms at Library (First Floor) and Library (Ground Floor) and a separate Library for the Staff of the Secretariat.

Library service to Members is provided by the Parliament Library which is located in the Library Hall and in the rooms adjoining it on the Ground Floor of the Parliament House and in a number of rooms on the First Floor. Its principal functions are acquisition, processing, issue of books, periodicals, reports etc., and preservation of Library holdings.

The present Library holdings are about 6,75,000. The books have been arranged according to the Dewey Decimal System of Classification.

The Library regularly receives 273 Indian and foreign newspapers and 1110 periodicals in English and Indian languages.

Only Members of Parliament are entitled to take books on loan from the Library. The issue of books from the Library is regulated by the Library Rules. During the term of the Seventh Lok Sabha a total of 47,707 (till Sept.,1984) publications were issued from the Library counters.

Books were also displayed by the Parliament Library at the following exhibitions for the information of the Members of Parliament during the Seventh Lok Sabha:

1.	1980	–	(i) Parliamentary Exhibition.
			(ii) Books by and on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
			(iii) Relevance of Gandhiji to Modern Times
			(iv) Nehru-Patriot. Parliamentarian and National Builder
2.	1981	–	Glimpses of Nehru
3.	1982	–	Nehru and National Integration
4.	1983	–	Nehru, Nature and Environment

Statement shows details about the growth of Parliament Library during the period of Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 57

Growth of Parliamentary Library

S. No.	Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (till Sept. '84)
1.	Journals and Periodicals	999	1011	1015	1110	1107
2.	Books & Reports	7963	8140	9181	9933	6500
3.	Publications issued	10,082	10,548	9287	9119	8671

(b) Reference and Documentation Division

The Reference and Documentation Division consists of (i) Reference Wing, (ii) Documentation Section (iii) Reprography Section and (iv) Press Clipping Section which function in close coordination with one another.

(i) Reference Wing: The facilities provided by the Reference Wing fall broadly under the following categories:

(i) Supply of on-the-spot references contained in the published documents;

(ii) Collection of material, factual data, etc. involving study and reference work;
(iii) Preparation of bibliographies on important Bills, topics, etc coming up before Parliament, and
(iv) Preparation of Reference Notes on important topics coming up before Parliament.

The scope of material to be collected for the use of Members is normally limited to subjects which are connected with the immediate business before either House of Parliament.

The information required by Members is collected and compiled, in suitable factual form from authoritative books, reports and official publications and supplied to the Members within the stipulated time limit.

The Wing also tries to anticipate reference needs of Members from Session to Session aiming at advance preparation of necessary materials so that the same can be made available at short notice.

During the Seventh Lok Sabha, detailed information was supplied to Members in connection with their parliamentary work on 15,088 references received from them as compared to 5413 during the Sixth Lok Sabha; and 4094 during the Fifth Lok Sabha. Statement 58 shows year-wise disposal of references during the 5th, 6th and 7th Lok Sabha.

References requiring detailed study/preparation of reference notes which were received during the Seventh Lok Sabha included 'General Budget', 'Railway Budget', 'new 20-Point Programme', 'Rural Development Programmes', 'India's Economic Policies'; A decade's profile', 'Reforming international trading system in the interest of developing countries','Bonded labour', 'political developments in Punjab, Assam and J & K', 'Defections', 'Indian Ocean', 'Liquidation of hot beds of war and tension in Asia', 'Black money in India', 'Arms legislation in India', 'Communal riots in India'.

Selected bibliographies incorporating books, reports and articles were also prepared. These bibliographies, to name a few, included 'Planning in India', 'Sixth Five Year Plan', 'Famines in India', 'Role of Governors', 'Indian Parliament and its working' and 'Speaker's office'.

"Study Boxes" are also maintained in the Library in order to assist Members in the study of literature relevant to Bills or other topics of discussion before the Houses, during Session time. All books, reports and other documents relevant to a Bill or any other topic coming up before Parliament are collected together and placed in these Study Boxes so as to be available for study and consultation at one place in the Library. Study Boxes, to name a few, were prepared on 'Recent Communal Riots in Maharashtra', 'Taxation laws (Amendment) Bill—1984' 'New 20-Point Programme', 'The National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984', brochures—one, indicating "Council of Ministers" (1947-84) and the other 'President's Rule in States' have also been updated by the Reference Wing.

An Officer has been posted in the Library (Ground Floor) to attend to the spot references of Members and to assist them regarding their information needs. During the Seventh Lok Sabha, information was furnished to members orally on the spot in respect of 1754 references as compared to 1530 and 4889 references during the Sixth and the Fifth Lok Sabhas respectively.

(ii) Documentation Section: The documentation section is responsible for locating, collection and subject-classifying/cataloguing all documents and records, such as books, reports, periodicals, press clippings and other material received and maintained in the Parliament Library. These are suitably annotated or abstracted, depending upon the importance of material. The annotated abstracted material, apart from being made available to Members, serves as our invaluable aid for further research and reference work. The documentation work done in the service is published in the form of a periodical publication "Documentation Fortnightly". Documentation lists on such specific subjects, as are likely to come up for discussion in the two Houses, are compiled and issued from time to time.

Some of the topics on which select bibliographies/ documentation lists were prepared during the Seventh Lok Sabha included "Parliamentary Questions", 'Political Developments in Punjab', 'Political Developments in J&K, and 'Communal riots in India'.

(iii) Reprography Section: Reprography Section assists in meeting the requirements of Members of Parliament expeditiously by panaprinting/xeroxing/duplicating the material required by them at short notice.

(iv) Press Clipping Section: As an important aid to reference work, the press clipping section maintains a well classified collection of Press Clippings of editorials, articles, important news items and other information required for day to day use of Members taken from a representative collection of Hindi and English newspapers.

Press clippings from twenty-four newspapers—sixteen English and eight Hindi covering all important subjects and classified under approximately 2,500 headings, are being maintained in relevant subject folders for reference by Members of Parliament.

(c) Research and Information Divisions

Research and information services for Members of Parliament are provided by the two Research and Information Divisions—R&I—A and R&I—B. Officers and staff in these two Divisions are organised in seven self-contained functional Wings identified by the subjects handled by each. Research and Information (A) Division consists of three Wings: (i) Political Affairs Wing (ii) Economic and Financial Affairs Wing; and (iii) Educational, Scientific and Social Affairs Wing. Research and Information (B) Division consists of four Wings: (i) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Wing (ii) Parliamentary Affairs Wing (iii) Hindi Wing (now called Official Languages Cell) and (iv) Press and Public Relations Wing besides the Parliamentary Archives of Photographs and Films.

The aim of the Research and Information Divisions is to assess in advance the information needs of Members of Parliament by identifying subjects of current Parliamentary interest and issuing background papers, brochures, information bulletins, fact sheets etc. on these topics as also on important legislative measures and issues coming up before the two Houses of Parliament from time to time. A constant endeavour is made to keep the Members of Parliament informed of the current developments, both national and international, in various fields by timely issue of objective information materials, based on authentic data and up-to-date information gleaned from published sources. These comprehensive studies and handy pamphlets are published and made available to interested Members.

During the life of the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Research and Information Divisions brought out background notes and studies on important subjects like "Parliament and Scrutiny of Science Policy"; 'Preventive Detention Law in India'; 'Financial Accountability of the Executive to Parliament'; 'Electoral Systems in the United States in India—a comparative study'; 'Time of the House—Focus on Important Issues'; '20-Point Economic Programme';'National Health Policy' and 'National Education Policy'

An illustrated brochure entitled 'Parliament of India', with coloured illustrations about Parliamentary buildings, was also published and released to Members. The Hindi version of this publication 'Bharat Ki Sanasd' was also published. Both these publications were very well received Another useful and informative publication brought out was 'Legislators in India— Salaries and other Facilities', along with its Hindi version.

Apart from issuing information materials for Members of Parliament for use in their day-to-day parliamentary activities, Research and Information Divisions also prepare from time to time, Briefs and Background Notes for parliamentary delegations going abroad on goodwill visits and for participation in international and parliamentary conferences like the annual conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. These Briefs are prepared on subjects scheduled for discussion at these conferences.

Background notes are also prepared for use at the seminars and symposia held on the occasion of the annual Presiding Officers' Conferences and also those organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. Apart from Members of Parliament, Members of various State Legislatures also take part in such symposia/ seminars. Some of the subjects on which background Notes were prepared for use at these Seminars during the period under review, included those on 'Parliamentary Privileges', 'Financial Committees', 'Social Legislation and Problems of its implementation', 'Economic Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes', 'Tribal Development', Parliamentary Decorum' and 'Budgetary Process'. A comprehensive bibliography on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also prepared and issued during this period.

With a view to provide a continuous feedback of information to Members of Parliament and others interested in parliamentary studies, the two Research and Information Divisions bring out a number of periodicals both in English and Hindi. These are : (i) The Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly), containing practice and problem-oriented articles on constitutional and parliamentary topics from Members of Parliament and other experts in the field. It also serves as an authentic recorder of developments in practice and procedure in Indian and foreign legislatures and important parliamentary events and activities in India and abroad. (ii) The Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly), containing synopses of all Bills passed by Parliament and assented to by the President; (iii) The Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly), containing abstracts of judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts involving interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution in important legislative and other cases; (iv) Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles (Quarterly), containing abstracts of important books received in Parliament Library and articles appearing in Journals and leading newspapers, synopses of important Indian and Foreign (official) reports, including those from the UN; (v) Diary of Political Events (Monthly), a chronology of important national and international political developments with important news summaries linked to the related items in earlier issues by previous refer-

ences and cross references; and (vi) Public Undertakings; Digest of News and Views (Monthly), containing abstracts of important news items and comments about the performances of various public sector undertakings appearing in daily newspapers and periodicals.

The Hindi periodicals issued by the Hindi Wing of Research and Information—B Division are as under: (i) Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly) (like its counterpart in English—Journal of Parliamentary Information—it contains mainly original contributions on constitutional and Parliamentary subjects and also serves as a recorder of parliamentary events and activities at home and abroad); (ii) Saransh Seva (Quarterly) (like its counterpart in English—Abstracts of Books, Reports and Articles—it also contains abstracts of important books articles, and reports published in Hindi); (iii) Masik Samachar Sar (Monthly) (like its counterpart in English—Diary of Political Events—it contains Digest of important news-items from Hindi newspapers); (iv) Sarkari Upakram Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar (Monthly) (The Hindi counterpart of 'Public Undertakings: Digest of News and Views'—it carriers summaries of news and comments on the performance of public undertakings appearing in Hindi newspapers and Journals).

The Press and Public Relations Wing of the Research and Information Division maintains liaison with the national and international Press and various official publicity organisations and communications media. It handles all matters concerning the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha, including issue of Press Gallery Passes and provision of other facilities to accredited correspondents covering the proceedings of Lok Sabha, dissemination of information to the Press and the public on business transacted by Lok Sabha and all other allied matters.

In co-operation with official agencies, exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with work and achievements of Parliament are organised by this Wing from time to time for the benefit of Members of Parliament and the general public. Small and handy information folders on important parliamentary activities are also issued for free distribution with a view to disseminating knowledge on the working of Parliament.

Statement 59 indicates the volume of publications brought cut by LARRDIS during the period of Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 58

Number of detailed references disposed of from 1971 to 1984

Year	No. of References
1971	520
1972	600
1973	870
1974	950
1975	580
1976	574
1977	1120
1978	2480
1979	1813
1980	3627
1981	3440
1982	2685
1983	2962
1984*	2374

* Upto November 17, 1984

STATEMENT 59

Volume of publications brought out during Seventh Lok Sabha by LARRDIS

S. No	Name of the Publication	No. of issues brought out
Periodicals		
1	Abstracts of Books Reports & Articles (Quarterly)	18 (upto July '84)
2	Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly)	19
3	Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly)	19
4	Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly)	20
5	Sansadiya Patrika (Quarterly)	20
6	Saransh Seva (Quarterly)	20
7	Diary of Political Events (Monthly)	56 (upto Aug '84)
8	Public Undertakings Digest of News & Views (Monthly)	57 (upto Sept '84)
9	Masik Samachar Sar (Monthly)	57
10	Sarkari Upakram Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar (Monthly)	41 (Being brought out since July, '80)
11	Documentation Fortnightly	120
12	Parliament Library Bulletin	260

S. No.	Name of the Publication	No. of issues brought out
	Other Publications	
	Brochures & Monographs	21
		(4 in Hindi)
	Information Bulletins	2
	Background Notes	52
	Bibliographies	27
		(1 in Hindi)

(B) Sale of Parliamentary Publications

With a view to provide facilities to the public to purchase Bills, Debates, Reports of the Committees and other Parliamentary publications, Sales Counter functions at the Reception Office of Parliament House. All priced parliamentary publications and some important publications of Government of India can be bought at the Sales Counter.

Statement 60 shows details about the sales of Parliamentary Publications during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 60

Statement of sale proceeds and sale of parliamentary publications/periodicals/papers and budget sets during the Seventh Lok Sabha

Year	No. of Copies		Amount Rs P	Total Rs P
1980	Parliamentary Publications	18451	2,02,768 60	
	Parliamentary Periodicals	1863		
	Parliamentary Papers	44619		2,76,193 60
	Budget Sets	2937	73,425.00	
1981	Parliamentary Publications	19718		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	1759	2,07,119 90	
	Parliamentary Papers	57816		2,76,889 90
	Budget Sets	2326	69,770 00	
1982	Parliamentary Publications	20123		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	1938	2,11,885.84	2,98,860.84
	Parliamentary Papers	55645		
	Budget Sets	2485	86,975.00	
1983	Parliamentary Publications	19856	1,87,654.80	
	Parliamentary Periodicals	2010		
	Parliamentary Papers	67730		2,93,694.80
	Budget Sets	2651	1,06,040.00	
1984*	Parliamentary Publications	18763		
	Parliamentary Periodicals	2470	1,67,103.87	
	Parliamentary Papers	59820		2,98,353.87
	Budget Sets	2625	1,31,250.00	

* Up to 30th September.

(C) Printing of Debates & Synopsis and Translation done in Hindi

During the period of the Seventh Lok Sabha, the debates, synopsis etc., printed and circulated to Members and others and translation involved of various notices and parliamentary papers was as follows:

(i)	Debates (English as well as Hindi versions)	462 issues of Debates comprising 2,48,075 pages of manuscript were edited and got printed.
(ii)	Synopsis of Debates	461 issues of the daily synopsis comprising 11,546 pages in English and 12,719 pages in Hindi were brought out.
(iii)	No. of Questions translated	
	(a) From English to Hindi	1,39,510
	(b) From Hindi to English	41,022
(iv)	Preparation of Hindi Index to Questions (Member-wise)	3780 pages
(v)	No. of reports of various Parliamentary Committees translated into Hindi	741 Reports running into 30,270 pages
	Translation of other publications connected with reports	34,645 pages
(vi)	Translation into Hindi of -	
	(a) No. of Private Members' Bills	515
	(b) No. of amendments to Govt. as well as Private Members Bills	5782
	(c) List of Business	9045 pages
	(d) Bulletins Part I & II	17,200 pages
	(e) Cut Motions	22,950 pages
	(f) No. of amendments to motions etc.	5210
	(g) Notices of Adjournment motions	9090 pages
	(h) Speeches	1360 pages
	(i) Press Releases, Memoranda etc.	51,510 pages
	(j) Other miscellaneous items of work	23,550 pages

During the period of Seventh Lok Sabha the Hindi Wing of the LARRDIS (now called the Official Language Cell) brought out the following publications in Hindi:

Name of the Publication	No. of Issues brought out
Periodicals	
(i) Sansadiya Patrika	20
*(ii) Sarkari Upakram, Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar	41
(iii) Saransh Seva	20
(iv) Masik Samachar Sar	57
Other Publications	
Brochures and monographs	4
Bibliographies	1(on Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill)

* This is being published since July, 1980.

(D) Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to the legislative bodies, both at the Centre as well as in the States, a Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up on January 1, 1976, as an integral Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Bureau is designed to provide institutionalised opportunities for systematic training, orientation and problem and practice-oriented studies in the various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures, to all those responsible for the running of the democratic system—the legislators, the policy-makers, the administrators and various other functionaries at different levels.

Apart from organising training and refresher courses for officers of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats and conducting Appreciation Courses for senior and middle level officers of the Government of India and Probationers of All India and Central Services, the Bureau held seminars on various topics of parliamentary interest. A happy feature of these Seminars was that these were attended by not only Members of Parliament but also Ministers, Presiding Officers and Legislators from a number of States. Thus, with Presiding Officers, Ministers, Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees, and leading MPs and State Legislators participating in them, these Seminars, besides their obvious educative value for the legislators, have thrown up many new and valuable ideas. Some of the important themes of such Seminars were "The Financial Committees", "Privileges of the Legislatures", "Budgetary Process", "Parliamentary Questions", "Private Members' Business" and "Facilities for Effective Functioning of Legislators", etc.

In addition to the Seminars, the Bureau conducted Orientation Programmes for New Members of Parliament, to provide them opportunities to (i) discuss various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures, and (ii) familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of Parliamentary institutions. Under these Programmes, Discussion Sessions were held, *inter alia*, on "The Question Hour", "Private Members' Business", "Work in Committees", "Legislation: How it is framed and how it is passed", "The Committee on Subordinate Legislation", "The Committee on Government Assurances", "The Committee on Petitions" and "The Committee on Public Accounts", etc.

An Orientation Programme was organised for the benefit of the new Members of the Rajya Sabha who were elected in the biennial elections held in April, 1984. It was intended to provide opportunities to Members to analyse various aspects of Parliamentary Processes and Procedures with special reference to Rajya Sabha and assist them to be more effective in their Parliamentary work. The Programme consisted of several discussion sessions on special topics of Parliamentary interest.

An Orientation Programme consisting of several discussion sessions on various topics of legislative interest was also organised in July, 1984 for new Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

Hindi classes for Members of Parliament were organised during the 12th, 13th and 14th Sessions of Lok Sabha on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM with a view to enable them to acquire working knowledge of Hindi-words and phrases of common use, elementary grammar and conversational vocabulary etc.

The Bureau also looks after the foreign training, study visits and deputation of legislative officials from India and training in India of foreign legislative personnel. Henceforth a regular Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign Parliamentary Officials is envisaged in each year. Possibilities for organising an International Programme on Legislative Drafting in 1985 are also being explored.

During the life of the Seventh Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged 11 Seminars, and 9 Discussion Sessions under the Orientation Programme for New Members of Parliament, and three Orientation Programme for New Members of Rajya Sabha and Arunachal and Mizoram Legislative Assemblies of the duration of 7, 3 and 6 days respectively, conducted 132 training courses and programmes covering 2671 officers and made arrangements for study visits of members of State Legislatures, officers/Probationers of All-India/Central Services, State Governments and State Legislature Secretariats, foreign administrators, and students of various universities/institutions.

Apart from bringing out a number of scripts/papers on various topics of lectures included in the Syllabi of various Courses, the Bureau published synopses of the proceedings of Seminars organised during the Seventh Lok Sabha and monographs titled "Role of Parliament *vis-a-vis* Foreign Policy of India" and "Role and Position of the House and Whips in Parliamentary Business including the Party System in Parliament", based on talks delivered in 1981 by S/Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of External Affairs and Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister of Finance, respectively.

Statement 61 shows details of the Seminars, Courses and Training Programmes etc. conducted by B.P.S.T.

STATEMENT 61

A. Details of Seminars, Courses and Programmes etc. conducted by B.P.S.T. during the Seventh Lok Sabha

S No.	Seminar/Course	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Participants
	1	2	3	4
	(I) Seminars for Members of Parliament			
1.	Seminar on "Privileges of the Legislatures"	2.8.1980	3.8.1980	154
2.	Seminar on "Social Legislation and Problems of Its Implementation"	12.12.1980	14.12.1980	141
3.	Seminar on "Legislature and Planning"	25.4.1981	26.4.1981	113
4.	Seminar on "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature"	28.8.1981	30.8.1981	159
5.	Seminar on "Financial Accountability of the Executive to the Legislative"	4.12.1981	6.12.1981	107
6.	Seminar on "The Legislative Process"	8.4.1982	10.4.1982	92
7.	Seminar on "The Budgetary Process"	23.4.1983	24.4.1983	112
8.	Seminar on "Parliamentary Questions"	12.8.1983	14.8.1983	108
9.	Seminar on "The Financial Committees"	16.12.1983	18.12.1983	83
10.	Seminar on "Private Members' Business"	27.4.1984	29.4.1984	102
11.	Seminar on "Facilities for Effective Legislators"	17.8.1984	19.8.1984	85
	(II) Discussion Sessions under Orientation Programme for Members of Parliament			
12	Discussion Session on "The Question Hour"	27.3.1980	27.3.1980	42
13.	Discussion Session on "Private Members' Business"	24.7.1980	24.7.1980	36
14.	Discussion Session on "Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Notices under Rule 377, etc."	30.7.1980	30.7.1980	54
15.	Discussion Session on "Work in Committees"	17.12.1980	17.12.1980	26
16.	Discussion Session on "Legislation: How it is framed and how it is passed"	6.3.1981	6.3.1981	49
17	Discussion Session on "Committees at Work: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation"	27.8.1981	27.8.1981	56
18.	Discussion Session on "Committees at Work: The Committee on Government Assurances"	11.12.1981	11.12.1981	20
19.	Discussion Session on "Committees at Work: The Committee on Petitions"	7.4.1982	7.4.1982	18
20	Discussion Session on "Committees at Work: Committee on Public Accounts"	28.4.1982	28.4.1982	27
20a.	Orientation Programme for Members of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly	1.9.1981	8.9.1981	5
21	Orientation Programme for new Members of the Rajya Sabha	4.5.1984	6.5.1984	46
22	Orientation Programme for the new Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly	9.7.1984	14.7.1984	10
22a.	Hindi Classes for Members of Parliament	27.7.1983	25.8.1983	6
22b.	Hindi Classes for Members of Parliament	16.11.1983	21.12.1983	5
22c	Hindi Classes for Members of Parliament	13.3.1984		5
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(iii) Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All India Central Services			
23. Appreciation Courses for IAS Probationers			
Seventh Course	18.2.1980	22.2.1980	44
Eighth Course	25.2.1980	1.3.1980	77
Ninth Course	14.2.1981	19.2.1981	50
Tenth Course	24.2.1981	28.2.1981	74
Eleventh Course	9.2.1982	13.2.1982	48
Twelfth Course	16.2.1982	20.2.1982	76
Thirteenth Course	26.4.1983	30.4.1983	145
Fourteenth Course	17.2.1984	24.2.1984	151
23a. Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers			
Fourth Course	27.1.1981	2.2.1981	18
Fifth Course	5.1.1982	12.1.1982	19
Sixth Course	16.8.1982	21.8.1982	20
Seventh Course	3.5.1983	7.5.1983	16
Eighth Course	2.3.1984	9.3.1984	12
24. Appreciation Course for Indian Police Service Probationers			
First Course	21.11.1983	26.11.1983	53
Second Course	8.10.1984	12.10.1984	59
25. Appreciation Course for Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Probationers			
Third Course	21.6.1980	28.6.1980	13
Fourth Course	7.8.1980	16.8.1980	17
Fifth Course	16.7.1981	22.7.1981	47
Sixth Course	4.9.1982	10.9.1982	35
Seventh Course	16.8.1983	20.8.1983	33
Eighth Course	6.8.1984	10.8.1984	29
26. Appreciation Course for Probationers of (i) P&T Accounts & Finance Service and (ii) The Indian Postal Service			
Second Course	28.4.1980	29.4.1980	4
Third Course	26.5.1981	30.5.1981	32
Fourth Course	1.11.1983	2.11.1983	17
Fifth Course	26.7.1984	28.7.1984	21
27. Appreciation Course for (i) the Indian Defence Accounts Service; (ii) the Indian Civil Accounts Service; and (iii) the Defence Lands and Cantonment Service			
Second Course	14.10.1980	15.10.1980	14
Third Course	28.4.1981	2.5.1981	10
Fourth Course	16.3.1982	20.3.1982	12
Fifth Course	22.3.1983	26.3.1983	21
Sixth Course	19.3.1984	24.3.1984	23
28. Appreciation Course for Central Information Service Probationers			
First Course	2.8.1983	6.8.1983	32
29. Appreciation Course for Indian Audit and Accounts Service Probationers			
First Course	9.3.1981	13.3.1981	17
Second Course	13.4.1982	17.4.1982	25
Third Course	5.3.1983	11.3.1983	21
Fourth Course	30.1.1984	4.2.1984	31
30. Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Accounts Service Probationers			
First Course	28.9.1981	5.10.1981	13
31. Appreciation Course for Probationers of (i) Indian Railway Accounts Service, and (ii) Indian Railway Personnel Service			

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	Second Course	29.11.1982	7.12.1982	26
	Third Course	24.10.1983	29.10.1983	25
32.	Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Traffic Service Probationers			
	First Course	21.5.1984	26.5.1984	53
33.	Appreciation Course for Indian Economic Service Probationers			
	First Course	23.8.1983	27.8.1983	26
	(iv) Appreciation Courses for Officers of the Government of India			
34.	Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government Of India			
	Thirteenth Course	4.10.1980	10.10.1980	23
	Fourteenth Course	12.10.1981	17.10.1981	31
	Fifteenth Course	8.11.1982	13.11.1982	23
	Sixteenth Course	13.10.1983	22.10.1983	36
	Seventeenth Course	4.6.1984	7.6.1984	33
	Eighteenth Course	17.9.1984	20.9.1984	26
35.	Appreciation Course for Section/Desk Officers in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India			
	First Course	29.6.1981	4.7.1981	31
	Second Course	10.12.1982	16.12.1982	45
	Third Course	3.10.1983	10.10.1983	29
	Fourth Course	3.11.1983	11.11.1983	34
	Fifth Course	15.10.1984	18.10.1984	38
	Sixth Course	5.11.1984	9.11.1984	24
36.	Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Under Secretary and Section/Desk Officers in the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India	15.1.1983 4.7.1983	21.1.1983 11.7.1983	21 23
37.	Appreciation Course for Officers of (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd; (ii) Department of Steel	16.1.1984	20.1.1984	32
38.	Appreciation Course for Section Officer/Assistant Civilian Staff Officer Probationers undergoing Foundational Training Programme at the ISTM, New Delhi.	10.9.1984	13.9.1984	43
	(v) Courses/Programmes for the Officers of State Legislature Secretariats, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats			
39.	Training Course for Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the Working of Financial Committees			
	First Course	16.5.1983	10.6.1983	35
	Second Course	11.6.1984	26.6.1984	30
40.	Training Course for Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the Working of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes			
	First Course	7.5.1984	19.5.1984	31
41.	Training Course for Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats in the Drafting of Private Members' Bills			
	First Course	18.7.1983	30.7.1983	33
	(vi) Attachment Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials/other officials			
42.	Attachment of Parliamentary Officials from the National Assembly of Uganda	23.2.1981	10.4.1981	2
43.	Attachment of Zambian Security Officers from the National Assembly of Zambia	6.4.1981	18.4.1981	3
44.	Attachment of Officers from the National Panchayat of Nepal	5.10.1981	30.1.1982	2
45.	Attachment Programme for Parliamentary Officials from the National Assembly of Zambia	4.10.1982	10.12.1982	3
46.	Attachment Programme for Mr. Govinda Prasada Sapkota, Section Officer, Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal, Kathmandu	4.10.1982	10.12.1982	1

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47.	Attachment of the Participants in the International Training Programme on the Audit of Reciepts conducted by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India with Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training.	17 3 1983	18.3 1983	21
48.	Attachment Programme for a batch of Officer-Trainees from the Civil Service Training Academy of Algeria	9 8 1983	9 8 1983	14
49.	Attachment Programme for Shri Bala Ram Sapkota, Section Officer, Rashtriya Panchayat Secretariat of Nepal	10 10 1983	3 12 1983	1
50.	Attachment of the Participants in the International Programme on Development Administration conducted by the I.S.T.M. with BPST Lok Sabha Secretariat	18 11 1983	19 11 1983	22
51.	Attachment of Participants in the International Programme on Audit of Rural Development conducted by the Office of the C&AG of India with BPST	1 12 1983	2 12 1983	28
52.	Attachment Programme for Shri Bhupendranath Dwarka, Clerk Assistant, Mauritius Legislative Assembly	16 10 1984	1 12 1984	1
	(vii) Attachment Programme for Officers of State Legislature Secretariats			
53.	Attachment Programme of Shri B C Rout, Research Officer in the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat to the Lok Sabha Secretariat to acquaint himself with the working of LARRDIS	10 3 1980	13 3 1980	1
54.	Attachment of Shri Harbans Singh, Secretary-designate, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Officers and Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	7 4 1980	26 4 1980	1
55	Attachment of Shri Zhangulib, Under Secretary, Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Officers and Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	12 5 1980	31 5 1980	1
56.	Attachment of Dr S D Tyagi, Research Officer, Department of Parliamentary Affairs Government of Arunachal Pradesh, with Officers and Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	26 5 1980	13 6 1980	1
57	Attachment of Officers (S/Shri Kh Raghumani Singh, Table Officer, Th Megharaj Singh, Committee Officer, and L Ibotombi Singh, Committee Officer) of the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Officers and Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	26 5 1980	20 6 1980	3
58	Attachment of Shri Shanti Sarup Sanghi, Under Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	28 7 1980	2 8 1980	1
59	Attachment of S/Shri Ram Pratap Singh and Bhupendra Nath Saxena, Research Assistants, U P Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, Library, Lucknow with LARRDIS	28 7 1980	2 8 1980	2
60.	Attachment of S/Shri P Balakrishnan, Under Secretary and V Ashok Librarian, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat	8 8 1980	14 8 1980	2
61	Attachment of Shri B C Rout, Research Officer, Orissa Legislative Assembly Secti with LARRDI Service	18 11 1980	29 11 1980	1
62	Attachment of S/Shri G Premendra Sharma and Th Nimai Singh, Deputy Marshals, Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat with the Watch & Ward of Lok Sabha Secretariat	24 11 1980	29 11 1980	2
63.	Attachment of S/Shri N Patoshi and P C Mohapatra, Reporters, Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat	15 12 1980	20 12 1980	2
64.	Attachment of Shri H.L Chunga, Committee Officer, Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat, with Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	5 1 1981	3 2 1981	1
65	Attachment of Shri Th Kunjabihari Singh, Public Relations & Information Officer, Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat, with Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	12 1 1981	24 1 1981	1
66	Attachment of Shri L Dwijamani Singh, Press Manager, Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Branches of Lok Sabha Secti	12 1 1981	24 1 1981	1
67	Attachment of Shri Dorjee Tshering, Tibetan Translator, Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	20 1 1981	13 2 1981	1

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*68	Attachment of four Officers of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt.	27.4.1981	16.5.1981	4
@69	Attachment of four Officers of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt. for studying Financial Committees, including SCTC Branch	19.5.1981	6.6.1981	4
+70	Attachment of three officers of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt. for studying Parliamentary Questions	8.6.1981	20.6.1981	3
	* S/Shri S.K. Patnaik, Asst. Secy., H.P. Mishra, Section Officer, J.P. Mishra, Gr.I. Asstt. B. Samantaray, Gr. I. Asstt. @ S/Shri Sadashiva Dash, Section Officer, Dinakrushna Patnaik, Section Officer K.D. Pillai, Gr.I.Asstt. K.C. Nayak, Gr. I. Asstt. + S/Shri B.K. Mohanty, U.N. Khatai, B.Kar, Section Officer, Gr.I. Asstt., Gr. I Asstt., respectively			
71.	Attachment Programme of Shri C.M. Chhetri, Under Secretary, Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat	7.9.1981	3.10.1981	1
*72.	Attachment of three Officers from the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat *S/Shri R.C. Patnaik, Accounts Officer, R.C. Mohapatra, Assistant Accountant M.S. Rath, Senior Astt.	12.10.1981	19.10.1981	3
73.	Attachment of Shri Kushaljung Bahadur, Sergeant-at-Arms, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha with Watch & Ward Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat	14.10.1981	18.10.1981	1
74.	Attachment of Shri K.M. Shrivastava and Km. Bharati Chandra, Research/Reference Assistants in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	26.12.1981	30.12.1981	2
75.	Attachment of S/Shri Bhag Mal Selyiamta and Purshottam Chand, Section Officers in the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Lok Sabha Secretariat to study the Business of the House	14.1.1982	3.2.1982	2
76.	Attachment of Shri Ashok Chaturvedi, Research Officer, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	29.1.1982	6.2.1982	1
77	Attachment of Shri Dayal Ram, Research Officer and Km. Chandra Vati, Asstt. Librarian, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	19.4.1982	1.5.1982	2
78	Attachment of S/Shri Desh Raj Sharma and Jai Dev Gupta, Section Officers in the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt.	19.4.1982	6.5.1982	2
79	Attachment of Shri Ashok Chaturvedi, Research Officer, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	3.5.1982	22.5.1982	1
80.	Attachment programme for S/Shri S.R. Lukhon and R.K. Rajindra Singh, Committee Officers, Manipur Legislative Assembly Sectt. with Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt.	10.5.1982	5.6.1982	2
81	Attachment programme for Shri Shiv Prasad 'Muflis', Section Officer, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDIS	18.10.1982	23.10.1982	1
82.	Attachment Programme for Shri Ravindra Pratap Singh, Research and Reference Officer, and S/Shri A.C. Tripathi and R.C. Joshi, Research & Reference Assistants, U.P. Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDIS	29.10.1982	5.11.1982	3
83	Attachment Programme for officials of Karnataka Legislature Secretariat to study procedure regarding Questions and Legislation	24.12.1982	1.1.1983	3
84.	Attachment Programme for Km. Sheela Khanna, Under Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Legislative Branches of Lok Sabha Sectt.	24.1.1983	11.2.1983	1
85.	Attachment Programme for Km. Pramod Rege, Assistant Research Officer, Madhya Pradesh Vindhan Sabha Sectt., with LARRDI Service	24.1.1983	11.2.1983	1
86.	Attachment of S/Shri Devi Prasad Singh and Ram Pratap Singh, Editors, U.P. Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with Editorial and Translation Service	26.4.1983	30.4.1983	2
87.	Attachment Programme for Km. Rachna Tyagi, Research Officer, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	9.5.1983	29.5.1983	1
88.	Attachment Programme for Smt. Abida Sultan, Asstt. Librarian, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	16.5.1983	28.5.1983	1
89.	Attachment Programme for Shri Devender Verma, Librarian, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with LARRDI Service	28.5.1983	10.6.1983	1

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90.	Attachment Programme for S/Shri R.D. Gajjar, Research Officer and P R Patel, Research Asstt., Gujarat Legislative Assembly Sectt. with LARRDI Service	12.12.1983	23.12.1983	2
91	Attachment of S/Shri V.S. Devasthali, Section Officer and Santosh Khare, Asstt. M P Vidhan Sabha Sectt. with Lok Sabha Sectt.	2.7.1984	12.7.1984	2
92.	Attachment of Shri C.E. George, Committee Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Pradesh Council with Lok Sabha Sectt.	8.10.1984	12.10.1984	1
	(viii) Training Courses for Parliamentary Officials			
93.	Training Course for Junior Library Attendants, Record Sorters, Daftries, Messengers, etc. in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sectts. who are eligible candidates for the combined Departmental Examination for formation of a panel for appointment to the Grade of LDC	5.5.1980	22.5.1980	27
94.	First Foundational Course for newly-recruited Legislative Committee Assistants, etc. in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	27.8.1980	9.9.1980	20
95.	Second Refresher Course for Research/ Reference Assistants in LARRDI Service, Lok Sabha Secretariat	18.9.1980	26.9.1980	12
95a.	Second Foundational Course for newly recruited Translators in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats	5.1.1981	12.1.1981	13
96	Training Course for Junior Library Attendants, Record Sorters, Daftries, Messengers, etc. who are eligible candidates for the Departmental Examination for formation of a panel for appointment to the grade of Lower Division Clerk	19.5.1981	5.6.1981	15
97.	First Special Training Course for Departmental Staff (conditionally appointed candidates)	1.7.1981	31.7.1981	12
98.	Second Special Training Course for Departmental Staff (conditionally appointed candidates) of Lok Sabha Secretariat	21.9.1981	7.11.1981	8
99.	Sixth Training Course for Library Attendants (Junior), Record Sorters, Daftries, Messengers etc., who are eligible candidates for appearing in the Departmental Examination for formation of a panel for appointment to the grade of Lower Division Clerk	26.12.1981	20.1.1982	23
100.	First Refresher Course for Senior/Junior Library Assistants in LARRDI Service	20.12.1982	31.12.1982	23
101.	'Pragya' Classes under Hindi Teaching Scheme for employees of Lok Sabha Sectt.	20.12.1982		4
102.	Training Course for Junior Library Attendants, Record Sorters, Daftries, Messengers, Farrashes, etc., who are eligible candidates for the Departmental Examination for formation of a panel for appointment to the grade of L.D.C.	12.5.1983	1.6.1983	23
102a.	Second Refresher Course for Senior/Junior Library Assistants in LARRDI Service	30.5.1983	9.6.1983	15
103.	Training Course for a Committee Reporter who is eligible candidate for the Departmental Examination for formation of a panel for appointment to the grade of Parliamentary Reporter (Hindi)	15.6.1983	16.7.1983	1
104.	Training Course for Jr. Library Attendants, Record Sorters, Daftries, Messengers, Farrashes, etc., who are eligible candidates, for the Departmental Exam. for formation of a panel for appointment to the grade of L.D.C.	14.5.1984	1.6.1984	12
105.	Training Course for newly promoted/recruited PEAs and Assistants of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sectts. in the Working of Administration, O&M, and Allied Branches	22.9.1984	12.10.1984	32
105a.	Hindi 'Pragya' Classes for Lok Sabha Sectt.	15.10.1984	31.12.1984	5
106.	Training Course for Assistants, etc. and L.C.A.s, R.As, etc. appearing in the Departmental Examination for promotion to the grade of LCA, RA, etc. and LCO, RO, etc.	24.9.1984	28.9.1984	89
107.	Training Course for LCAs, etc. & Assistants of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sectts. in the Working of Committees other than the Financial Committees	20.11.1984	30.11.1984	41
	(ix) Attachments of Fellows of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi			
108.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi	27.12.1980	16.1.1981	13

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109.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (1981-82 batch), New Delhi	2.1.1982	23.1.1982	9
110.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi	27.12.1982	15.1.1983	8
111.	Attachment of Parliamentary Fellows (1983-84 batch) of the Institute of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies with Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	22.12.1983	13.1.1984	20
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B. Details of Study Visits arranged

1.		2.	3.	4.
	(i) Officers/Probationers of All India/Central Services			
1.	Study Visit by Probationers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service 1979 Batch	30.1.1980	30.1.1980	15
2.	Study Visit by participants in a Seminar on "Role of an Organisation in regard to Parliamentary Work" organised by the Indian Institute of Administration, New Delhi (an organisation registered under the Registration of Societies Act)	4.3.1980	4.3.1980	13
3.	Study Visit by Participants in the 73rd Assistants (Direct Recruit) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi	18.3.1980	18.3.1980	18
4.	Study Visit by the 52nd batch of Section Officers (Refreshers) undergoing training at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India	16.7.1980	16.7.1980	30
5.	Study Visit by probationers of the Indian Telecommunication Service undergoing training at the Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre (Indian Posts and Telegraphs Deptt.), New Delhi	28.7.1980	28.7.1980	36
6.	Study Visit by participants in the 75th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the Institute of Sectt. Training & Management, Deptt. of Personnel & A.R., Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India	30.7.1980	30.7.1980	22
7.	Study Visit by participants in the 32nd Basic Course on Management Services conducted by the Institute of Sectt. Training & Management, Deptt. of Personnel & A.R., New Delhi	31.7.1980	31.7.1980	22
8.	Study Visit by a batch of Scholars attending the 22nd Refresher Course in Communication at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	5.8.1980	5.8.1980	21
9.	Study Visit by participants in the 54th Batch of Section Officers (Refreshers) undergoing Training at the ISTM, New Delhi	28.11.1980	28.11.1980	13
10.	Study Visit by participants of the Section Officers (Probationers) and ACSOS (Probationers) Course, 1980-81 conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	9.12.1980	9.12.1980	36
11.	Study Visit by a batch of Scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	10.12.1980	10.12.1980	30
12.	Study Visit by a batch of Probationers of the Indian Telecommunication Service undergoing training at the Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre, New Delhi	18.12.1980	18.12.1980	35
13.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training course on Audit of Public Utilities Organisation conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, New Delhi	19.12.1980	19.12.1980	25
14.	Study Visit by participants undergoing training course on Cash and Accounts conducted by the Institute of Sectt. Training and Management, New Delhi	23.12.1980	23.12.1980	40
15.	Study Visit by participants of the 77th Batch of Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course, conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	14.1.1981	14.1.1981	16
16.	Study Visit by participants attending the 54th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by ISTM.	25.2.1981	25.2.1981	36

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16a.	Study Visit by Probationers of IDAS/ICAS	3.3.1981	3.3.1981	9
17.	Study Visit by participants attending the 31st Stenographers (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	16.3.1981	16.3.1981	26
18.	Study Visit by participants in the 19th Advanced Course on Management Services conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	8.4.1981	8.4.1981	19
19.	Study Visit by participants in the 55th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	21.4.1981	21.4.1981	40
20.	Study Visit by Scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	22.4.1981	22.4.1981	30
21.	Study Visit by participants in the 78th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	4.5.1981	4.5.1981	22
22.	Study Visit by participants in the 79th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	5.5.1981	5.5.1981	24
23.	Study Visit by participants in the 56th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	18.8.1981	18.8.1981	37
24.	Study Visit by participants in the 20th Advanced Management Services Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	20.8.1981	20.8.1981	19
25.	Study Visit by participants in the 80th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	26.8.1981	26.8.1981	27
26.	Study Visit by participants in the SOs (Probationers) and ACSOs (Probationers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	2.9.1981	2.9.1981	26
27.	Study Visit by participants in the XVIII Staff College Course conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare	3.9.1981	3.9.1981	32
28.	Study Visit by participants in the 32nd Stenographers (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	10.9.1981	10.9.1981	25
29.	Study Visity by participants in the Advanced Training Course in Sales Tax Administration conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy in Delhi	18.9.1981	18.9.1981	27
30.	Study Visit by participants in the 57th Assistants (Refresher) Course, conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	15.10.1981	15.10.1981	39
31.	Study Visit by a group of All India and Central Services Group 'A' of Officers participating in the Executive Development Programme conducted by the Postal Staff College, India, New Delhi	18.11.1981	18.11.1981	16
32.	Study Visit by a group of participants in the 58th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	2.12.1981	2.12.1981	38
33.	Study Visit by a batch of Scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	16.12.1981	16.12.1981	12
34.	Study Visit by Probationers of the Indian Telecommunications Services undergoing training at the Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre (P&T Deptt.), New Delhi	22.12.1981	22.12.1981	25
35.	Study Visit by participants in the 59th Section Officers (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	23.12.1981	23.12.1981	16
36.	Study Visit by participants attending the 39th Course for Training of LDCs conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, New Delhi	24.12.1981	24.12.1981	20
37.	Study Visit by participants in the 82nd Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	4.2.1982	4.2.1982	19
38	Study Visit by participants attending the 59th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	26.2.1982	26.2.1982	25
39.	Study Visit by a group of LDCs attending the 40th Basic Training Course conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	4.3.1982	4.3.1982	26

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40.	Study Visit by participants in the 34th Course in Administrative Vigilance conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	18.3.1982	18.3.1982	27
40a.	Study Visit by a batch of LDCs attending the 41st Basic Training Course conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	24.3.1982	24.3.1982	24
41.	Study Visit by a batch of Worker-Trainees of Air-India attending Unit Level Classes under Workers' Education Scheme conducted by the Air-India, Bombay	26.3.1982	26.3.1982	26
42.	Study Visit by participants in the 60th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	12.4.1982	12.4.1982	34
43.	Study Visit by participants attending the 42nd Basic Training Course conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	30.4.1982	30.4.1982	24
44.	Study Visit by participants in the 83rd Asstts. (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	5.5.1982	5.5.1982	18
45.	Study Visit by participants in the 84th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	5.5.1982	5.5.1982	19
46.	Study Visit by a group of security officers attending the 11th VIP Security Seminar conducted by the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	12.5.1982	12.5.1982	39
47.	Study Visit by Probationers of the Indian Police Service (1981 batch)	19.7.1982	19.7.1982	19
48.	Study Visit by participants in the 85th Asstts. (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	21.7.1982	21.7.1982	27
49.	Study Visit by a batch of Scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	28.7.1982	28.7.1982	13
50.	Study Visit by participants in the 62nd Cash and Accounts Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	29.7.1982	29.7.1982	37
51.	Study Visit by participants in the 35th Course of Training in Administrative Vigilance conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	30.7.1982	30.7.1982	26
52.	Study Visit by participants in the 44th Basic Course for LDCs being conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	5.8.1982	5.8.1982	17
53.	Study Visit by participants attending a Training Course for Translators being conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Official Language Deptt., Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	10.8.1982	10.8.1982	34
54	Study Visit by a batch of participants attending the First Pre-Induction Programme for District Education Officers conducted by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi	11.8.1982	11.8.1982	29
55.	Study Visit by participants in the 62nd Section Officers (Refreshers) Course being conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	13.10.1982	13.10.1982	24
56.	Study Visit by participants in the 61st Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	14.10.1982	14.10.1982	35
57	Study Visit by participants attending the 46th Basic Training Course for LDCs being conducted by the AFHQ Training Institute, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	15.10.1982	15.10.1982	26
58.	Study Visit by participants attending the 39th Advanced Course in Criminology for officers of the rank of Distt. & Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judges, Superintendents of Police and Correctional Officers being organised by the Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	16.10.1982	16.10.1982	28
59.	Study Visit by a batch of CIS Officers attending a Training Course at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	19.10.1982	19.10.1982	26
60.	Study Visit by the second batch of CIS Officers attending a Training Course at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	3.11.1982	3.11.1982	29
61.	Study Visit by a group of Translators attending a Translation Training Course organised by the Central Translation Bureau, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	4.11.1982	4.11.1982	30

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62.	Study Visit by participants attending the 63rd Cash and Accounts Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	4.11.1982	4.11.1982	38
63.	Study Visit by participants attending the 86th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	5.11.1982	5.11.1982	14
64.	Study Visit by participants in the 63rd Section Officers (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	17.12.1982	17.12.1982	22
65.	Study Visit by participants attending the 62nd Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	24.12.1982	24.12.1982	19
66.	Study Visit by participants attending the 64th Section Officers (Refresher) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	25.1.1983	25.1.1983	17
67.	Study Visit by participants attending an Executive Development Programme conducted by the Postal Staff College, New Delhi	1.12.1983	1.2.1983	9
68.	Study Visit by participants attending the 40th Advance Course in Criminology for Distt and Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judges, Supdts. of Police, and Correctional Officers, conducted by the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	3.2.1983	3.2.1983	26
69.	Study Visit by participants attending the 63rd Refresher Course for Assistants conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	23.2.1983	23.2.1983	21
70.	Study Visit by a group of Central Information Service Officers (Group A) attending a Training Course conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	25.2.1983	25.2.1983	6
71.	Study Visit by participants attending the 64th Cash and Accounts Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	2.3.1983	2.3.1983	31
72.	Study Visit by a batch of Worker-trainees of Air India, Bombay attending Unit Level Classes under the Workers Education Scheme	18.3.1983	18.3.1983	19
73.	Study Visit by a batch of Translators attending a Training Course in translation conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Deptt. of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs	21.3.1983	21.3.1983	30
74.	Study Visit by a batch of scholars attending the 14th Post Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism for Developing Countries conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	21.3.1983	21.3.1983	31
75.	Study Visit by participants (Sub-Inspectors of Police) attending an Estt. & Accounts Course conducted by the Office the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	4.4.1983	4.4.1983	14
76.	Study Visit by participants attending the 64th Refresher Course for Assistants conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	6.4.1983	6.4.1983	28
77.	Study Visit by a batch attending the 65th Refresher Course for Assistants conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	13.4.1983	13.4.1983	30
78.	Study Visit by a batch of Indian Statistical Service Probationers undergoing training at the ISTM, New Delhi	13.4.1983	13.4.1983	37
79.	Study Visit by a batch of participants attending a Refresher Course for Publicity and Public Relations Officers conducted by the IIMC, New Delhi	15.4.1983	15.4.1983	22
80.	Study Visit by participants attending the 41st Advanced Course in Criminology conducted by ICFS, New Delhi	19.4.1983	19.4.1983	22
81.	Study Visit by participants attending the 88th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	19.4.1983	19.4.1983	32
82.	Study Visit by participants attending the 65th Section Officers (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	27.4.1983	27.4.1983	31
83.	Study Visit by participants attending the Fourth Training Programme on Financial Management conducted by the IIPA, New Delhi	29.4.1983	29.4.1983	9
84.	Study Visit by participants attending a Clerical Course organised by the Office of the ITBP, New Delhi	3.5.1983	3.5.1983	25

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85.	Study Visit by participants attending the 89th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	9.5.1983	9.5.1983	23
86.	Study Visit by participants attending the 38th Course in Administrative Vigilance conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	9.5.1983	9.5.1983	33
87.	Study Visit by a batch of Indian Telecommunication Service (ITS) Probationers undergoing Training at the ALT Centre, P & T Deptt., New Delhi	9.5.1983	9.5.1983	29
88.	Study Visit by a batch of Worker-Trainees of Air-India, Bombay, attending Unit Level Classes	3.6.1983	3.6.1983	16
89.	Study Visit by Officers of the rank of Distt. and Addl. Distt. and Sessions Judge, Supdts. of Police and Jail Supdts. attending the 42nd Advanced Course in Criminology conducted by the Instt. of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	28.7.1983	28.7.1983	26
90.	Study Visit by participants attending the Second Pre-Induction Training Programme for Distt. Education Officers conducted by the National Instt. of Educational Planning & Admn., New Delhi	10.8.1983	10.8.1983	28
91.	Study Visit by participants attending the 66th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	10.8.1983	10.8.1983	36
92.	Study Visit by participants attending the 66th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	11.8.1983	11.8.1983	37
93.	Study Visit by participants attending the 65th Cash & Accounts Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	17.8.1983	17.8.1983	38
94.	Study Visit by participants attending a Journalism Course (Hindi) conducted by the Indian Instt. of Mass Communication, New Delhi	19.8.1983	19.8.1983	25
95.	Study Visit by participants attending a Foundational Training Programme for directly recruited Section Officers conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	22.6.1983	22.8 1983	48
96.	Study Visit by participants attending a Translation Course conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	22 8.1983	22.8.1983	37
97	Study Visit by participants attending the 43rd Advanced Course in Criminology for Officers of the rank of Distt. and Addl. Distt. and Sessions Judges, SPs and Jail Supdt., conducted by Instt. of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi	17 10 1983	17.10 1983	13
98	Study Visit by participants attending the 91st Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM	16.11 1983	16 11 1983	28
99.	Study Visit by participants attending the 68th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	12 12 1983	12 12 1983	35
100.	Study Visit by participants attending the Cash & Accounts Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	12 12 1983	12 12 1983	28
101	Study Visit by participants attending the 68th Section Officers (Refreshers) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	13 12 1983	13 12 1983	20
102	Study Visit by participants attending a Refresher Course in Communication conducted by IIMC, New Delhi	13 12 1983	13 12 1983	10
103.	Study Visit by participants attending a Translation Course conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	19 12 1983	19 12 1983	37
103a.	Study Visit by participants attending a General Estt. & Accounts course conducted by the Office of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, M/o Home Affairs	19 12 1983	19 12 1983	20
104.	Study Visit by participants attending the Advanced Training Course in Sales Tax Admn conducted by the National Instt. of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi	21 12 1983	21 12 1983	31
105.	Study Visit by participants attending the 92nd Asstts. (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by ISTM, NEW DELHI	22 12 1983	22 12 1983	19
106.	Study Visit by participants attending the 44th Advanced Course in Criminology for Officers of the rank of Distt. & Addl. Distt. and Sessions Judge and Supdt. of Police conducted by the Instt. of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	27 1 1984	27 1 1984	29

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107.	Study Visit by participants attending the 19th Course on Research Methodology for Officers of the rank of Supdt. of Police conducted by the Instt. of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	27 1 1984	27.1 1984	3
108.	Study Visit by participants attending BPE-Public Enterprises Course conducted by the Management Development Institute, New Delhi	27 2 1984	27.2 1984	24
109.	Study Visit by participants attending the 26th Course on Crime and Justice for Officers of the rank of Distt. & Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judges conducted by the Instt of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	28.2 1984	28.2 1984	17
110.	Study Visit by a batch of ITS Probationers undergoing training at the ALT Centre (P&T Deptt.), Ghaziabad	1 3 1984	1 3 1984	50
111.	Study Visit by participants attending a Training Programme for Labour Enforcement Officers conducted by the National Labour Institute, New Delhi	9 3 1984	9 3 1984	20
112.	Study Visit by a batch of Indian Statistical Probationers attending a Trg Programme conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	12 3 1984	12 3 1984	26
113.	Study Visit by participants attending a Translation Course conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Deptt. of Official Language New Delhi	13 3 1984	13 3 1984	34
114.	Study Visit by participants attending a Training Programme on 'Performance Budgeting conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	26 3 1984	26 3 1984	24
115.	Study Visit by participants attending the 67th Cash & Accounts Course conducted by ISTM	26 3 1984	26 3 1984	37
116	Study Visit by participants attending the 42nd Course of Training in Administrative Vigilance conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	28 3 1984	28 3 1984	8
117.	Study Visit by participants attending the 37th Stenographers (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by ISTM, New Delhi	28 3 1984	28 3 1984	18
118.	Study Visit by a batch of Officer-trainees attending a course at Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi	30 3 1984	30 3 1984	20
119.	Study Visit by a batch of senior Police Officers attending a VIP Security Seminar at the IB Training Centre, Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi	30 3 1984	30 3 1984	30
120.	Study Visit by participants attending the 70th Asstts (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM	4 4 1984	4 4 1984	24
121.	Study Visit by a batch of scholars undergoing a Refresher Course in Communication conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	11 4 1984	11 4 1984	23
122.	Study Visit by a batch of officers of Steel Authority of India Ltd	18 4 1984	18 4 1984	10
123.	Study Visit by participants attending the 70th Section Officers (Refreshers) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	24 4 1984	24 4 1984	25
124.	Study Visit by a batch of Senior Police Officers of the rank of DIG/SPs	26 4 1984	26 4 1984	13
125.	Study Visit by participants attending a Training Programme on Financial Management conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi	27 4 1984	27 4 1984	15
126.	Study Visit by participants of the rank of Distt. and Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judge, SP, etc. attending the 45th Advanced Course in Criminology conducted by the Instt. of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	2 5 1984	2 5 1984	23
127.	Study Visit by participants attending a Clerical Course conducted by the Office of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	2 5 1984	2 5 1984	26
128.	Study Visit by participants attending a Training Course in Translation conducted by the Central Translation Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	7 5 1984	7 5 1984	37
129.	Study Visit by participants attending an Advanced Trg Course in Sales Tax Admn conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance & Trg., New Delhi	9 5 1984	9 5 1984	41
130.	Study Visit by participants attending the 93rd Asstts (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	29 5 1984	29 5 1984	37

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130a.	Study Visit by officers of the rank of Distt. and Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judge, SP, etc. attending the 46th Advanced Course in Criminology conducted by the Instt. of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	23.7.1984	23.7.1984	29
131.	Study Visit by participants attending the 68th Cash & Accounts Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	25.7.1984	25.7.1984	33
132.	Study Visit by participants attending the 43rd Trg. Course in Administration Vigilance conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	27.7.1984	27.7 1984	23
133.	Study Visit by participants attending an Integrated Training Course for Employment Officers conducted by CIRTES, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Deptt. of Labour, New Delhi	30.7.1984	30.7.1984	33
134. & 135	Study Visit by participants attending the 71st Section Officers (Ref.) Course conducted by ISTM	1.8.1984	1.8.1984	25
136	Study Visit by participants attending the 71st Asstts. (Ref.) Course conducted by the ISTM	3.8.1984	3.8.1984	31
137	Study Visit by participants attending a General Estt. & Accounts Course conducted by the Office of the ITBP, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	6.8.1984	6.8.1984	17
138.	Study Visit by participants attending a training Programme on Labour Law Enforcement conducted by the National Labour Institute, New Delhi	22.8.1984	22.8.1984	22
139.	Study Visit by participants attending the 28th Course on Crime and Justice conducted by the Instt. of Criminology & Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	24.8.1984	24.8.1984	14
140.	Study Visit by participants attending the 94th Asstts. (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	25.8.1984	25.8.1984	35
141	Study Visit by participants attending the Third Pre-Induction Training Programme for Distt Education Officers conducted by the National Institute of Educational Planning & Admn., New Delhi	27.8.1984	27.8.1984	24
142	Study Visit by participants attending the 47th Advanced Course in Criminology and Criminalistic for Distt. and Addl. Distt. Supdt. of Police, etc. conducted by the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi	16.11.1984	16.11.1984	21
143.	Study Visit by participants attending the 35th Course on Juvenile Delinquency for Judicial Magistrates, Deputy Supdt. of Police, Officers from the Correctional Services, etc. conducted by the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs	28.11.1984	28.11.1984	21
	(ii) Officers of State Legislature Secretariats			
144	Study Visit by Shri V. Verma, Deputy Secretary and Shri I.D. Sood, Under Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt.	27.1.1981	28.1.1981	2
144a.	Study Visit by Shri V. Veruny, Def. Secy., H.P. Vidhan Sabha	27.4.1984	28.4.1984	1
145	Study Visit by Shri I.D. Sood, Under Secretary and Shri Gobind Ram, Sr. Assistant, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt.	27.5.1981	29.5.1981	2
146.	Study Visit by Shri Ram Naresh Thakur, Secretary and Shri Ram Sagar Misra, Joint Secy., Bihar Vidhan Sabha	21.8.1981	21.8.1981	2
147	Study Visit by Shri Pyare Mohan, Secretary, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and three other officers of the Sectt.	24.8.1981	24.8.1981	4
148.	Study Visit by Shri D.D. Bhardwaj, Under Secretary (Reporting & Editing), Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt.	24.12.1981	24.12.1981	1
149.	Study Visit by Shri G.S. Nande, Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature and two other officers to study the working of Watch & Ward Service and procedure regarding Questions	28.4.1982	30.4.1982	3
150.	Study Visit by Shri K.V. Ganapathy, Deputy Secy., Karnataka Legislature Sectt. to study the working of Public Undertakings Committee	21.8.1982	23.8.1982	1
151.	Study Visit by Shri A.K. Agarwal, Chief Security Officer, Maharashtra Legislature	20.10.1982	20.10.1982	1
152.	Study Visit by Shri I.D. Sood, Under Secy., Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sectt.	2.6.1983	4.6.1983	1

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	(iii) Officers from foreign countries			
153.	Study Visit by a group of foreign participants attending an International Programme on Financial Management for National Development conducted by ISTM	5 3 1981	5 3.1981	24
154.	Study Visit by a group of foreign participants in an International Course on "Development Admn." conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	30 11 1981	30 11 1981	21
155.	Study Visit by a group of foreign participants attending an International Programme on Trg of Trainers in Devp. Admn. conducted by the ISTM	8 3 1982	8 3 1982	26
156.	Study Visit by a group of American Social Studies Supervisors and Curriculum Consultants attending a Workshop in Indian History and Culture organised by the National Institute of Educational Planning & Admn., New Delhi	16 7 1982	16 7 1982	15
157.	Study Visit by senior foreign administrators attending the Ninth International Course on Devp. Admn. conducted by the ISTM	20 10 1982	20 10 1982	19
158.	Study Visit by a group of officials of the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria and National Sectt. of Nigerian Legislatures	24 2 1983	1 3 1983	3
159.	Study Visit by a batch of foreign participants attending an International Programme on "Training of Trainers in Development Administration" conducted by the ISTM	16 3 1983	16 3 1983	15
160.	Study Visit by a batch of scholars attending the 14th Post Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism for Developing Countries conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	21 3 1983	21 3 1983	31
161.	Study Visit by Mr. Nils Svedberg, former Member of Supreme Audit Institute of Sweden	27 1 1984	28 1 1984	1
162.	Study Visit by Dr. James Tarpeh, Vice Chancellor of Liberia	18 4 1984	18 4 1984	1
163.	Study Visit by Mr. John Brundnall, Deputy Parliamentary Librarian, Parliament of Australia	13 8 1984	14 8 1984	1
164.	Study Visit by participants attending the Third International Programme on "Training of Trainers on Development Adm." conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi	23 11 1984	23 11 1984	14
	(iv) Students (Indian/Foreign)			
165.	Study Visit by the students of the Deptt. of Journalism and Mass Communication, Panjabi University, Patiala	27 3 1980	27 3 1980	11
166.	Study Visit by the students of the Deptt. of Journalism, University of Poona	28 3 1980	31 3 1980	24
167.	Study Visit by a group of students of German School, New Delhi	26 11 1980	26 11 1980	20
168.	Study Visit by students of Ramjas School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	22 1 1981	22 1 1981	40
169.	Study Visit by students of Ramjas School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	23 1 1981	23 1 1981	40
170.	Study Visit by students of Kalindi College, University of Delhi, New Delhi	3 3 1981	3 3 1981	92
171.	Study Visit by students of the Deptt. of Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	9 3 1981	9 3 1981	28
172.	Study Visit by students of the American Embassy School, New Delhi	26 3 1981	26 3 1981	29
173.	Study Visit by students of the Deptt. of Journalism and Mass Communications, Panjabi University, Patiala	5 5 1981	5 5 1981	14
174.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	8 5 1981	8 5 1981	24
175.	Study Visit by a group of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	9 9 1981	9 9 1981	31
176	Study Visit by a group of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Purana Qila Road, New Delhi	9 9 1981	9 9 1981	21
177	Study Visit by a group of students of the Deptt. of Political Science, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, New Delhi	16 9 1981	16 9 1981	10
178.	Study Visit by a group of students of the Deptt. of Journalism, Panjabi University, Patiala	3 3 1982	3 3 1982	21

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178a.	Study Visit by a group of students of Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	3.3.1982	3.3.1982	26
179.	Study Visit by a batch of students attending Journalism Diploma Course for Developing Countries conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	16.3.1982	16.3.1982	34
180.	Study Visit by students of the American Embassy School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	28.4.1982	28.4.1982	15
181.	Study Visit by students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	29.4.1982	29.4.1982	28
182.	Study Visit by students of Shri Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	20.7.1982	20.7.1982	23
183.	Study Visit by a group of students of Govt. Co-Education Senior Secondary School, President's Estate, New Delhi	22.7.1982	22.7.1982	40
184.	Study Visit by a group of students of Modern School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	28.7.1982	28.7.1982	18
185.	Study Visit by a batch of students of the Govt. Co-Education Senior Secondary School, President's Estate, New Delhi	11.8.1982	11.8.1982	27
186.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	15.10.1982	15.10.1982	41
187.	Study Visit by a group of students of Jamia Millia Islamia Higher Secondary School, New Delhi	22.10.1982	22.10.1982	37
188.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Co-Education Senior Secondary School, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi	2.11.1982	2.11.1982	34
189.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	4.11.1982	4.11.1982	41
190	Study Visit by a batch of students of Kulachi Hansraj Model School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	5.11.1982	5.11.1982	39
191	Study Visit by students of the Deptt. of Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	24.2.1983	24.2.1983	19
192.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Deshbandhu College, University of Delhi, New Delhi	25.2.1983	25.2.1983	3
193.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Sophia Girls College, Ajmer	14.3.1983	14.3.1983	46
194	Study Visit by a batch of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar New Delhi	10.8.1983	10.8.1983	34
195	Study Visit by a group of students and teachers from Japan	26.8.1983	26.8.1983	40
196.	Study Visit by a batch of students of St. Joseph's Model High School, Trichur (Kerala)	5.10.1983	5.10.1983	41
196a	Study Visit by two batches of students of Kalindi College, Delhi University, New Delhi	7.12.1984	7.12.1984	32+33
197	Study Visit by students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	9.12.1983	9.12.1983	47
198	Study Visit by a batch of students of the Mother's International School, New Delhi	12.12.1983	12.12.1983	46
199	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Boy's Senior Secondary School, Moti Nagar, New Delhi	13.12.1983	13.12.1983	67
200	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Boys Senior Secondary School, Rani Bagh, Delhi	14.12.1983	14.12.1983	35
201	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Kalyanpun, Delhi	14.12.1983	14.12.1983	45
202	Study Visit by a batch of students of Mater Dei School, Tilak Lane, New Delhi	20.12.1983	20.12.1983	117
203.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, New Delhi	21.12.1983	21.12.1983	24
204	Study Visit by a batch of students of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodi Road, New Delhi	21.12.1983	21.12.1983	34
205	Study Visit by a batch of students of St. Anthony's Sr. Sec. School, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	21.12.1983	21.12.1983	27
206	Study Visit by students of Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore	31.12.1983	31.12.1983	12
207	Study Visit by a batch of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Purana Qila Road, New Delhi	15.2.1984	15.2.1984	50
208.	Study Visit by a batch of students of HPT Arts and RYK Science College (Deptt. of Journalism), Nasik	1.3.1984	1.3.1984	18
209	Study Visit by a batch of students of the Deptt. of Journalism & Mass Communication, Panjabi University, Patiala	8.3.1984	8.3.1984	15

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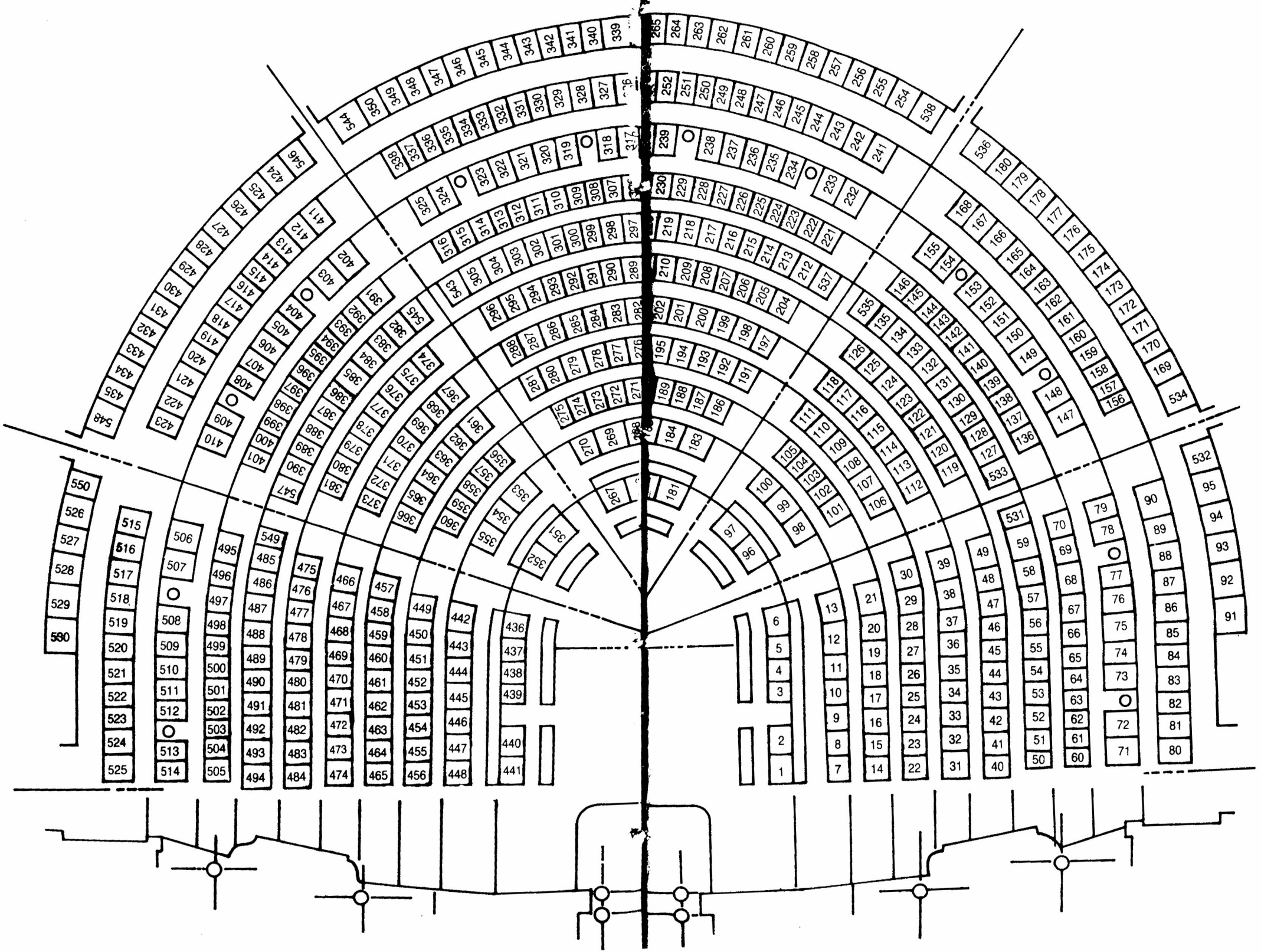
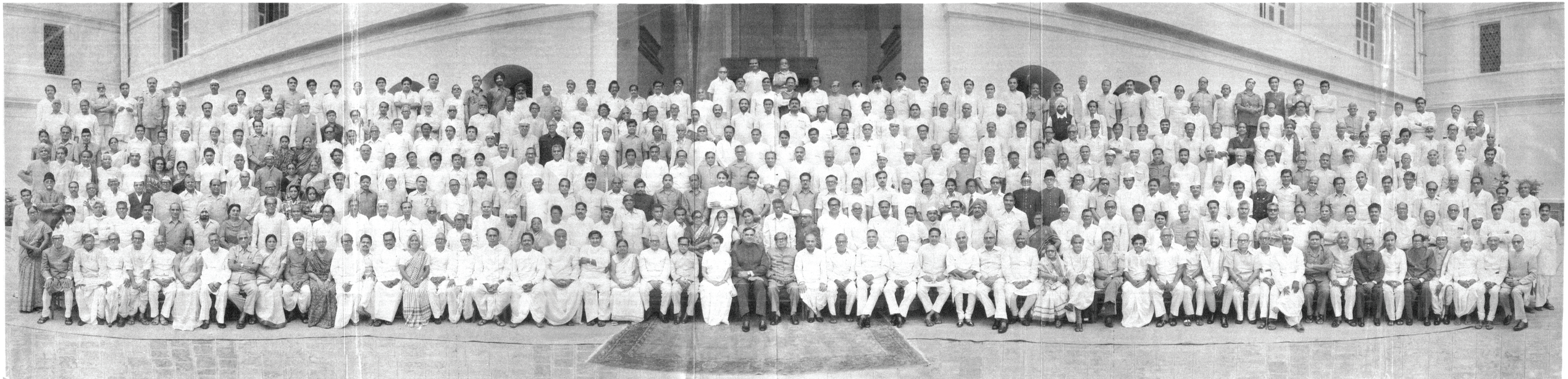
210.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Deptt. of Communication & Journalism, University of Poona, Pune	8.3.1984	8.3.1984	15
211.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth, Sadiq Nagar New Delhi	22.3.1984	22.3.1984	42
212.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	30.3.1984	30.3.1984	62
213.	Study Visit by a batch of students of the Amercian Embassy School, Chanakyapun, New Delhi	25.4.1984	25.4.1984	25
214.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Govt. Girls Hr. Secondary School, Bahadurgarh, Haryana	9.5.1984	9.5.1984	18
215.	Study Visit by a batch of students of the Central Institute of Education, University of Delhi, Delhi	31.7.1984	31.7.1984	43
216.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	1.8.1984	1.8.1984	39
217	Study Visit by a batch of students of Mater Dei School, Tilak Lane, New Delhi	13.8.1984	13.8.1984	54
218.	Study Visit by a batch of students of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Khatri Nagar, Rajasthan	21.8.1984	21.8.1984	56
219	Study Visit by a batch of students of Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi	22.8.1984	22.8.1984	51
	(v) Others			
220	Lecture on "Human Relations in Organisations" by Shri T.A. Parameswaran, PS to Chairman estimates Committee for Lok Sabha Secti Officers	20.6.1984	20.6.1984	27
221	Lecture on "Management in Govt." by Shri K.K. Sharma, SFCO (PAC) for Lok Sabha Secti Officers	21.7.1984	21.7.1984	12
222	Discussion Session on Parliamentary Processes & Procedures obtaining in the British Parliament" by Shri C.K. Jain, CEQ	14.9.1984 21.9.1984	14.9.1984 21.9.1984	24



MEMBERS OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA (24 AUGUST, 1984)



Sitting Row (L to R) :

Shri Gulsher Ahmed, Shri A.C. Das, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Sunil Maitra, Shri B.R. Bhagat, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Bansi Lal, Shri R.R. Bhole, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Shri D.L. Baitha, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Shri C.T. Dhandapani, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, Shri B. Shankranand, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Dr. Bairam Jakhar (*Speaker*), Shri G. Lakshmanan (*Deputy Speaker*), Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Shri Shiv Shankar, Shri S.B. Chavan, Shri Veerendra Patil, Shri Vasant Sathe, Rao Birendra Singh, Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri Buta Singh, Shrimati Gayatri Devi, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri N.K. Shejwalkar, Shri R.S. Sparrow, Shri Mohammed Usman Arif, Shri P.V.G. Raju, Shri C.B.M. Tiwari, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, Shri Krishna Prakash Tiwari, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy, Shri P. Parthasarthy, Prof. N.G. Ranga, Shri K. Brahmanand Reddy, Shri H.N. Bahuguna, Dr. Subash C. Kashyap (*Secretary-General*).

Standing 1st Row (L to R) :

Shrimati Sumati Oraon, Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu, Shri Uma Kant Mishra, Shri P. Shanmugam, Shri G. Devaraya Naik, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao, Shri Charanjit Singh, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar, Shri Nurul Islam, Shri G.Y. Krishnan, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri Keyur Bhushan, Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, Shri Mahavir Prasad, Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri Jalil Abbasi, Shrimati Usha Verma, Shri Ram Pyare Panika, Shri Ashkaran Sankhwar, Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri, Shri Ramnath Dubey, Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda, Shri S.N. Prasad Kumar, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao, Shrimati Kesharbai Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kailash Pati, Shri Nandi Yellaiah, Shri Hiralal R. Parmar, Shri T. Damodar Reddy, Shri M. Nageshwararao, Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Shri Vijay N. Patil, Shri T.M. Sawant, Shri Subhash Yadav, Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Shri Mangal Ram Premi, Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, Shri Kunwar Ram, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shri R.P. Yadav, Shri Raghunath Singh Verma, Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, Shri Nityananda Misra, Shri Narayan Sahu, Shri Skariah Thomas, Shri K.S. Narayana, Shri Manmohan Tudu, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Bheekhabhai, Shri Digvijay Sinh, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, Shri T.V. Chandrashekharappa.

Standing 2nd Row (L to R):

Shri Manni Lal, Shri Z.R. Ansari, Shri Hannan Mollah, Shri E.K. Imbichibava, Shri Virdha Ram Phulwaria, Shri D.K. Naikar, Shri Nathu Ram Shakyawar, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Shri B.V. Desai, Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, Dr. A.U. Azmi, Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasham, Shri Jamilur Rahman, Shri Ranjit Singh, Shri Jalagam Kondala Rao, Shri Dalbir Singh, Shri P. Namgyal, Shri Giri Raj Singh, Shri Amarsinh Rathawa, Shri Anwar Ahmad, Shri S.B. Patil, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Deen Bandhu Verma, Shri Yashwantrao Mohite, Shri Mahendra Prasad, Shri D.M. Putte Gowda, Shri Lala Ram Ken, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, Shri Amal Datta, Shri P. Venkata Reddy, Dr. Pratap Wagh, Shri Lakshman Mallick, Shri Ajoy Biswas, Shri A.K. Balan, Dr. Golam Yazdani, Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, Shri K. Kunhambu, Shri Chhitubhai Gamit, Shri Z.M. Kahandole, Shri Ramakrishna More, Shri G.S. Kuchan, Shri Bhausaheb Thorat, Shri Kumbha Ram Arya, Shri Giridhar Gomango, Shri Somjibhai Damor, Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Xavier Arakal, Shri S.A. Dorai Sebastian, Shri Pasala Penchalaiah, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Shri P.A. Prasada Rao, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri V.N. Gadgil, Shri S.M. Krishna, Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Shri Tapeshwar Singh.

Standing 3rd Row (L to R):

Swami Indervesh, Shri Qazi Saleem, Shri Era Anbarasu, Shri Natvarsinh Solanki, Shri Regina Rai, Begum Abida Ahmed, Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri T.R. Shamanna, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Shrimati Chennupati Vidhya, Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak, Shri S.T. Quadri, Shri S.R.A.S. Appalanaidu, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal, Shri S.B. Sidnal, Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur, Ch. Multan Singh, Shri Chander Pal Singh, Shri Trilok Chand, Shri Rizak Ram, Shri K.A. Pardhi, Shri Chingwang Konyak, Shri Birbal, Shri Eshnu Prasad, Shri R. S. Mane, Shri A.T. Patil, Shri G.B. Gohil, Shri Ramjibhai Mavani, Shri Maganti Ankineedu, Shri Reshma Motiram Bhoye, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil, Shri Bhim Singh, Shri R.G. Ramulu, Shri K. Ramamurthy, Shri Yogendra Makwana, Shri Malik Mohd. Mushir Ahmed Khan, Shri D. Puttuswami, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shri Kotabhai R. Chaudhari, Shri Shantubhai Patel, Shri B.K. Gadhavi, Shri Rameshwar Nikhra, Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Shri Narsinh Makwana, Shri B. Devarajan, Shri N.E. Horo, Shri R.L.P. Verma, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, Shri Jitendra Prasada, Shri D. Pullaiah, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

Standing 4th Row (L to R) :

Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Shri K. Obul Reddy, Shri Abdul Samad, Shrimati Susheela Gopalan, Shri Uttamrao Patil, Shri Bajubon R. Kharlukhi, Shri Bhola Raut, Mohd. Asrar Ahmad, Shri Hari Krishna Shastri, Shri Ashok Gehlot, Kum. Pushpa Devi Singh, Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Shri G. Narasimha Reddy, Shri Krishan Pratap Singh, Shri Bhiku Ram Jain, Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Gufran Azam, Shri Doongar Singh, Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan, Shri Maganbhai Barot, Shri T. Nagaratnam, Shri Jai Narayan Roat, Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan, Shri G.P. Anuragi, Shri R.Y. Ghorpade, Shri R.P. Mahala, Shri D.B. Singda, Shri Narsing Suryawanshi, Dr. R. Rothuama, Shri Balasaheb Pawar, Shri R.N. Yadav, Shri Ashfaq Hussain, Shri M.M. Mehta, Shri R.P. Ahirwar, Shri Pitamber Sinha, Shri Naveen Ravani, Shri K. Mallanna, Shri G. Bhoopati, Shri P. Penchalaiah, Shri K. Pradhani, Shri Sajjan Kumar, Shri Janardhana Poojary, Shri Chitturi Subbarao Chowdary, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, Shri M.M. Lawrence, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Satish Aggarwal, Shri K. Lakkappa, Shri Dharam Dass Shastri, Shri P.K. Thungon, Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, Shri Daulat Ram Saran, Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief.

Standing 5th Row (L to R) :

Shri M.P. Gupta (*Chief Examiner of Bills and Resolutions*), Shri J.S. Patil, Shri N. Dennis, Prof. P.J. Kurien, Shri Zainul Basher, Shri Uttam Rathod, Shri A.K. Roy, Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra, Shri Sobeng Tayeng, Shri K.C. Pandey, Shri Rasa Behari Behra, Shri Ram Kinkar, Shri Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri R.N. Tripathi, Shri K.B.S. Mani, Shri S. Singaravadivel, Shri Chintamani Jena, Shri E. Balanandan, Shri Rajagopala Rao Boddepalli, Dr. V. Kulandaivelu, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri N.Gouzagin, Shri Nagangom Mohendra, Shri Chakradhari Singh, Shri Udaysingrao Gaikwad, Shri Vilas Muttemwar, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri T.S. Negi, Shri Chitta Mahata, Shri Mohanlal Patel, Shri Palas Barman, Acharya Bhagwan Dev, Shri Ram Awadh, Shri Manohar Lal Saini, Syed Muzaffar Hussain, Shri A. Senapati Gounder, Shri Hakam Singh, Shri Anand Singh, Shri K.T. Kosalram, Shri Piyush Tirki, Shri Baju Ban Riyan, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Jai Ram Varma, Shri Banwari Lal, Shri Jagpal Singh, Shri Motilal Singh, Shri Bagun Sumbrui.

Standing 6th Row (L to R):

Shri M. Ramanna Rai, Shri N.N. Mehra (*Joint Secretary*), Shri Fatehbhan Singh Chouhan, Shri Chhotelal Like, Shri Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Prof. Saiyadeo Sinha, Shri P.A. Sangma, Shri Era Mohan, Shri Shiv Raj Patil, Shri R.F. Sarangi, Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Harihar Soren, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri A.M. Valu, Shri Arun Nehru, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri Gurcharan Singh Nihal Singh Wala, Shri L.S. Tur, Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, Shri C. Chinnaswamy, Shri M. Kandaswamy, Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan, Shri N. Kudaithai Ramalingam, Shri M. Arunachalam, Shri N. Soundarajan, Shri B.K. Naik, Shri C.D. Patel, Shri Babu Lal Solanki, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Shri R.P. Gaekwad, Shri Amar Roypradhan, Shri Ahmed M. Patel, Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri Nihal Singh Jain, Prof. K.K. Tewari, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri Chaturbhuj, Shri Ram Swarup Ram, Shri Dalbir Singh, Shri K.S. Bhoi, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Biren Singh Engti, Shri K.A. Swami, Shri Shiv Saran Verma, Shri Seth Hembram, Shri Satish Prasad Singh, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

Standing 7th Row (L to R) :

Shri A.G. Subburaman, Shri Phool Chand Verma, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.